GENERAL REPORT

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1891-92.

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REPORT

ON

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1891-92.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

In conformity with the desire of Government that details should be gone into more minutely in alternate years, the present report is somewhat longer than its predecessor, which, however, was exhaustive enough, inasmuch as Sir Alfred Croft thought it desirable to treat certain portions of it at full length.

2. The following statement summarises the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes :—

Class of Institution.	1890-91. Schools.	1890-91. Pupils.	1891-92. Schools.	1891-92. Pupils.	Average number of pupils. 1891-92.
Public Institutions—					
University ... Colleges	34	5,232	34	5,225	153
Secondary ... High English schools ...	364	77,621	368	77,433	210
Secondary ... Middle do. do. ...	834	58,535	827	58,501	70
Secondary ... Do. vernacular schools ...	1,222	66,260	1,113	61,351	55
Primary ... Upper primary do. ...	3,546	128,832	3,667	135,612	37
Primary ... Lower do. do. ...	43,998	942,244	44,920	987,948	21
Special (including madrassas)	295	8,524	284	8,500	30
Female	2,270	49,638	2,743	57,801	21
Total ...	52,563	1,336,886	53,956	1,392,371	...
Private Institutions—					
(1) Advanced, teaching—					
(a) Arabic or Persian	1,146	15,233	1,294	16,745	13
(b) Sanskrit	1,654	16,857	1,694	18,117	10
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—					
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	574	8,463	568	8,508	15
(b) With less than 10 pupils ...	4,388	25,564	4,059	23,063	5
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only ...	5,285	62,217	5,969	70,360	11
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards	340	3,723	284	2,801	9
Total ...	13,387	132,057	13,868	139,594	...
Grand Total ...	65,950	1,468,943	67,824	1,531,965	...

3. Public institutions increased by 1,393, and the pupils attending them by 55,485. The number of colleges remained stationary, but their pupils were fewer by 7. High English schools increased by 4, but the pupils attending them fell off by 188. Middle English and middle vernacular schools declined by 7 and 109, and their pupils by 34 and 4,909 respectively. As will be noticed later on, a good many middle vernacular schools (aided from the primary grant) were relegated to the upper primary class during the year under report, only 5 schools being now shown as aided from that grant, against 117 in the preceding year. Primary schools gained both in number and strength. The upper primaries show an increase of 121 and lower primaries of 922, the pupils in them having respectively increased by 6,780 and 45,704. Special schools show a slight decline. Female schools rose by 473 and their pupils by 8,163. All the divisions, except Patna and Bhágalpur, show an accession in the number of female schools and their pupils, a rather large increase having taken place in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

Private institutions increased by 481, and the pupils attending them by 7,537; the increase under both heads taking place in the advanced institutions teaching Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit, and the *Koran* schools. The

GENERAL SUMMARY.

elementary schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly, and 'other schools' not conforming to the departmental standards, show a decline in number as well as in attendance. Many of the schools under these heads are, properly speaking, primary schools, which cannot be classified as public institutions so long as they do not adopt the departmental standards. They are likely to be gradually eliminated from the returns as they improve in efficiency, while new schools of the same type will probably spring up elsewhere under similar teachers.

4. The following figures show the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes and in their pupils during the last ten years :—

In	1883	there was	a gain of	10,809	schools	and a	gain of	204,447	pupils.
"	1884	"	"	1,369	"	"	"	81,617	"
"	1885	"	"	2,384	"	"	"	77,571	"
But in	1886	"	a loss of	15,108	"	"	loss of	112,151	"
In	1887	"	"	191	"	but a	gain of	4,078	"
Again in	1888	"	a gain of	6,140	"	and a	"	90,843	"
"	1889	"	"	1,140	"	"	"	29,205	"
"	1890	"	"	1,657	"	"	"	9,773	"
But in	1891	"	a loss of	335	"	"	loss of	22,980	"
Again in	1892	"	a gain of	1,874	"	"	gain of	63,022	"

The operations of the year under report have thus more than made up for the loss in schools and pupils recorded in the preceding year.

5. The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in our returns, is, according to the last census, 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. Reckoned at the usual rate of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 5,461,912, and the number of female children 5,494,642. Of the scholars on our returns, 1,434,731 are boys and 97,184 girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age 26·2, and of all girls of a school-going age 1·7, per cent. are at school. These percentages are low enough; and considering that nearly every boy of the higher and middle classes, and of the literate castes, such as Brahmans, Kayasthas and Vaidyas, attends school, the percentage of the boys of the lower classes under tuition must be very low indeed. There seems to be much truth, therefore, in the statement made by a District Magistrate, that education has not, in many districts, touched the fringe of the masses as yet. As the number of towns and villages in Bengal is close upon 260,000, it appears that there is about one school to every four villages.

6. The following table classifies the schools according to their management:—

	1891.		1892.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Managed by Government ...	347	24,860	315	24,195
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards	200	12,749	202	13,089
Under private management—				
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards	43,123	1,096,323	43,455	1,130,614
Unaided	8,893	202,954	9,984	224,473
Total ...	52,563	1,336,885	53,956	1,392,371
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	13,387	132,057	13,868	139,594
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,950	1,468,943	67,824	1,531,965

The number of schools maintained by the department fell off by 32, owing to the loss of one middle English and one middle vernacular school in the Rajshahi Division, of 12 lower primary schools in the Chittagong Division, of 1 training school for masters in the Rajshahi Division and another in the Bhágalpur Division, and of 17 guru-training classes in different parts of the country, set off by the gain of one industrial school in the Bhágalpur Division. The loss of 12 lower primary schools in the Chittagong Division, maintained by the department, is, however, nominal, as they have been properly returned this year as aided institutions. The number of schools maintained by District or Municipal Boards increased by 2, owing to the gain of 1 high English school

in the Dacca Division, of 3 middle vernacular schools in the Patna Division, and of 1 industrial school in the Bhágalpur Division, partially counterbalanced by a loss of 2 middle vernacular schools in the Bhágalpur Division and of 1 upper primary school in the Dacca Division. The aided schools show an increase of 332, which took place chiefly in the number of female and upper primary schools, aided mainly from the primary grant; middle English, middle vernacular, and lower primary schools showing some falling off.

7. The following table compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures being supplied by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts which have been paid from or into Government treasuries on account of "Education":—

Budget Head of Expenditure.	Sanctioned estimates for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	63,000	63,866	
Inspection	3,51,334	3,55,591	
Government colleges, general	4,86,505	5,26,593	
Ditto ditto, professional	1,30,460	1,27,354	
Ditto schools, general	5,61,701	5,46,735	
Ditto ditto, special	1,40,000	1,43,682	
Grants-in-aid (including primary schools) ...	5,46,000	5,59,658	
Scholarships	1,76,000	1,93,067	
Miscellaneous*	33,000	33,503	* Includes grants for the encouragement of literature.
Refunds	6,000	1,522	
	24,94,000	25,51,571	
Deduct Civil furlough and absentee allowance ...	...	...	
Total ...	24,94,000	25,51,571	
Less receipts, including interest	5,84,000	6,07,892	
Net Government expenditure	19,10,000	19,43,679	

8. The actuals for the year have exceeded the estimates by Rs. 33,679. This, as has been pointed out on previous occasions, is due to the deduction of large sums as 'probable savings' from the totals of sanctioned expenditure. The savings anticipated are not fully effected, and every year shows that the total expenditure more or less exceeds the amount sanctioned after this deduction. The amount deducted as 'probable savings' from the last year's budget was Rs. 1,62,384, while, with utmost vigilance and care and with increased receipts, it could not come up to more than Rs. 1,04,813.

The following are the chief heads under which the expenditure has exceeded the estimates:—(1) "Inspection," Rs. 4,257 (this has been partly due to the appointment of an additional Sub-Inspector of Schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts after the budget estimates of the year had been sanctioned, and partly to increased travelling allowances drawn by the officers); (2) "Government Colleges, General," Rs. 40,088—*first*, because the probable savings did not come up to the anticipated amount, and *secondly*, because of an additional grant of Rs. 4,500 for boarding charges in the Bethune College; (3) Government Schools, Special," Rs. 3,682—also due to the first of the causes assigned above; (4) "Grants-in-aid, Rs. 13,658, after deduction of Rs. 40,994 as "probable savings;" (5) "Scholarships," Rs. 17,067—owing presumably to the inclusion under this head of the figures for the Assam scholarships, as was done by the Accountant-General in the preceding year also, when there was an excess of Rs. 19,000 on that account.

There was a saving of Rs. 3,106 under (1) "Government Colleges, Professional," owing chiefly to the appointment of a Principal on less pay for the Sibpur Civil Engineering College on the death of Mr. Downing, who was in class II of the Bengal Educational Service; (2) "Government Schools, General," Rs. 14,966, because the sum of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for expenditure from the surplus balances was not wholly spent.

Under "Refunds" the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,522, Rs. 6,000 having been estimated by the Accountant-General.

The receipts exceeded the estimates by Rs. 23,892. The increase took place chiefly under the heads "Miscellaneous," "Government Colleges,

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General," and "Government Schools, Special," in which the fee-collections exceeded the estimates. There was also some increase in the contributions from Native States and private persons. The receipts in "Government Colleges, Professional," and "Government Schools, General," fell short of the estimates.

9. The following table compares the expenditure for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction and not the budget head of expenditure is here made the basis of classification. It includes not only public expenditure, but expenditure from private sources, such as fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges; it also includes the receipts and charges of medical education, and the charges for school buildings and European schools :—

Head of Charge.	Year 1890-91.				Year 1891-92.			
	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
University	...	...	...	1,29,000	...	...	...	94,000
Collegiate	2,70,000	..		6,62,000	2,93,000		...	7,07,000
Secondary	3,96,000	2,29,000	48,000	28,77,000	3,82,000	2,30,000	46,000	30,55,000
Primary	1,42,000	4,04,000	12,000	24,06,000	1,44,000	4,47,000	17,000	25,72,000
Female	1,51,000	25,000	10,000	6,67,000	1,58,000	27,000	10,000	7,73,000
Special	4,74,000	6,000	1,000	6,55,000	5,09,000	6,000	1,000	7,00,000
Scholarships	2,05,000	1,000	..	2,31,000	1,71,000	20,000	..	2,14,000
Buildings ...	1,11,000	2,000	1,000	1,36,000	3,72,000	3,000	5,000	4,18,000
Furniture and apparatus	7,000	6,000		14,000	6,000	2,000	..	10,000
Miscellaneous	51,000	66,000	2,000	1,44,000	48,000	81,000	3,000	1,57,000
Superintendence ...	4,19,000	2,28,000	...	6,51,000	4,13,000	2,35,000	...	6,52,000
Total ...	22,26,000	9,67,000	74,000	85,74,000	24,96,000	10,51,000	82,000	9,352,000

The total educational expenditure during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 7,78,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 2,70,000, and that from district and municipal funds by Rs. 84,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively. The total expenditure from public sources thus increased by Rs. 3,62,000, and that from private sources by Rs. 4,16,000.

The total charges of the University amounted to Rs. 94,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 35,000. They were defrayed from its own fee-fund.

Collegiate education shows an increase of Rs. 45,000 in the total expenditure, of which Rs. 23,000 were met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 22,000 from private sources.

The total expenditure on secondary education shows an increase of Rs. 1,78,000. This has been solely due to the re-inclusion of the figures for unaided secondary schools to Europeans and Eurasians, which were not shown in the returns in the preceding year, the high English schools for these communities showing an increase of Rs. 1,54,000 under 'fees' and of Rs. 27,000 under 'other sources.' The expenditure from Provincial revenues and municipal funds decreased by Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively; whilst the expenditure from district funds and private sources increased by Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,93,000 respectively.

The expenditure from Provincial revenues fell off in high and middle English schools by Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively, and remained almost unchanged in middle vernacular schools. The expenditure from district funds slightly increased in middle English schools, and slightly decreased in middle vernacular schools. The municipalities expended somewhat less on high and middle English schools, the expenditure on middle vernacular schools remaining almost the same as before. The income from private sources decreased in middle schools, owing to the general decrease in their number.

There has been an increase of Rs. 1,66,000 in the total expenditure on primary education. This is made up of an increase of Rs. 2,000 in the expenditure from Provincial revenues, of Rs. 43,000 from district funds, of Rs. 5,000 from municipal funds, and of Rs. 1,16,000 from private sources. The total increase in the expenditure in upper primary schools was Rs. 16,000, and in lower primary schools was Rs. 1,50,000. In upper primary schools the expenditure from public sources increased by Rs. 2,000, although the expenditure from Provincial revenues shows a slight falling off. In lower primary schools the expenditure increased under all the heads.

The total expenditure on female education increased by Rs. 1,06,000, of which Rs. 9,000 were provided from public funds and the rest met from private sources.

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The total expenditure on special instruction shows an increase of Rs. 45,000, of which Rs. 35,000 were met from Provincial revenues, and the balance, Rs. 10,000, from private sources. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 22,000 in the Sibpur Engineering College owing to the purchase of machines, etc., in accordance with the Government Resolution of the 21st April 1891; by Rs. 2,000 in the Calcutta Medical College; by Rs. 4,000, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 2,000 in the Medical, Survey, and Industrial schools, respectively; and by Rs. 1,000 in the School of Art. On the other hand, the expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased in the madrassas and the training schools for masters by Rs. 3,000. The actual expenditure on special schools from Provincial revenues in the preceding year was reduced by Rs. 6,000, which accrued as a surplus from the fee-receipts of the law classes maintained by the department, after defraying the necessary charges. This surplus came down to Rs. 2,500 during the year under report.

Scholarships show a decrease of Rs. 17,000 in the total. The expenditure from Provincial revenues fell off by Rs. 34,000, while that from district funds rose by Rs. 19,000, owing chiefly to the transfer of lower primary scholarships to the control of the District Boards.

Under the head "Buildings" there was an increase of Rs. 2,80,000, the expenditure from Provincial revenues having advanced by Rs. 2,61,000. This is mainly due to the purchase of a site in Chowringhee for the Government School of Art at a cost of Rs. 1,70,000 and to the construction of a building for that purpose and additions and alterations to the old building, at a cost of Rs. 33,000. The expenditure on account of furniture and apparatus diminished by Rs. 4,000.

The charges under the head "Miscellaneous" increased by Rs. 13,000, which was met from the district and municipal funds. There was a decrease on this account of Rs. 3,000 under Provincial revenues.

The cost of "Superintendence" shows an increase of Rs. 1,000. There was a falling off of Rs. 6,000 on this account in the expenditure from Provincial revenues, that from district funds showing almost an equal increase.

The fee-receipts in the institutions under public management (Rs. 6,32,810) show an increase of Rs. 36,543. It is shared by all classes of institutions, except the Engineering and Law colleges, middle vernacular schools for boys, and high schools for girls. In the Law colleges the loss amounted to Rs. 4,600. The fee-receipts in aided colleges show an increase of Rs. 6,000, and in aided schools under private management of Rs. 1,15,653.

10. The following table summarises the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of public schools for native boys (the schools for Europeans, which are far more expensive institutions, being separately dealt with in a subsequent section of this report):—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll-number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll-number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
High English Schools.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	49	274	216	78·8	10 3 8	33 11 9	30·3
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	8	241	180	74·6	2 1 5	26 1 0	8·0
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	171	154	116	75·3	3 5 3	19 1 4	17·4
Unaided	128	248	189	76·2	...	18 9 1	...
Total High English Schools ...	356	205	107	52·1	...	...	...

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Classes of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll-number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll-number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
Middle English Schools.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	5	143	114	79·7	8 12 6	17 5 1	50·7
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	20	80	60	75	0 0 2	10 6 9	·09
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	583	67	50	74·6	0 11 5	12 9 11	5·6
Unaided	208	63	49	77·7	...	7 8 4	...
Total Middle English Schools ...	816	67	51	108·5	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular Schools.							
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	33	74	54	72·9	8 11 7	9 5 5	89·3
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	152	52	42	80·7	0 0 6	8 7 5	·3
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	811	51	39	76·4	1 1 10	8 0 8	14·5
Unaided	117	53	41	77·3	...	5 9 2	...
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,113	52	40	76·9	...	...	...
Upper Primary Schools.							
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	5	22	12	54·5	9 6 0	9 6 0	100
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	10	25	17	68	...	4 0 11	...
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	3,444	34	26	76·4	0 6 0	3 10 3	10·3
Unaided	202	31	24	77·4	...	2 9 10	...
Total Upper Primary Schools ...	3,061	34	26	76·4	...	...	...
Lower Primary Schools.							
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	3	27	24	88·8	...	3 9 6	...
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	35,984	20	16	80	0 1 11	1 1 10	10·7
Unaided	8,931	15	12	80	...	2 0 8	...
Total Lower Primary Schools ...	44,918	20	15	75	...	...	...

The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls of a high English school is 205, of a middle English school 67, and so on, till it becomes only 20 in a lower primary. As fee-receipts constitute the main source of support to most of the schools on our returns, the higher the status of an institution, the greater its roll-number ought to be, for the sake of efficient management. In admitting a school to a higher status, therefore, it is always desirable

to see that it has a certain number of pupils on the rolls. A high English school, for instance, should not have, exceptions apart, less than 100 pupils to begin with. Mr. K. G. Gupta, Magistrate of Nadia, is of opinion that a school with less than 150 boys should seldom be raised to the high English status. The income in such cases, he says, is not large enough to maintain a competent staff, and discipline as well as the quality of instruction equally suffers. As the multiplication of schools, often much above the requirements of the localities, has become a source of anxiety in the interests of sound discipline, it would be well to insist on a minimum attendance for every class of public institution. The minimum for a lower primary, for years recognized by the department, is an attendance of 10 pupils.

The cost to Government, as well as the total cost per pupil, varies in general according to the class of schools. The exceptionally high figures for upper primary schools managed by the department are to be accounted for by the extremely backward character of the places where they are situated, there being literally no receipts from other sources.

11. The subjoined statement shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population:—

No.	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.		Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	
				Year 1890-91.	Year 1891-92.	Year 1890-91.	Year 1891-92.
1	Noakhali ...	508,727	76,309	41,754	50,619	54	66
2	Howrah ...	364,890	54,733	29,716	31,460	53	57
3	Hooghly ...	592,139	88,820	53,625	49,348	68	55
4	Tippera ...	911,799	136,769	67,806	74,094	49	54
5	Balasore ...	481,638	72,245	33,936	34,750	47	48
	Midnapore ...	1,308,100	196,215	100,013	94,387	51	48
7	Calcutta ...	446,746	67,011	29,375	32,042	44	47
8	Dacca ...	1,200,583	180,087	74,288	84,034	41	46
9	Chittagong ...	615,868	92,380	39,927	41,174	43	44
10	Cuttack ...	940,557	141,083	63,928	61,129	45	42
	24-Parganas ...	989,278	148,392	62,818	64,038	42	43
	Bankura ...	525,941	78,891	36,733	34,411	47	43
13	Backergunge ...	1,104,443	165,666	62,995	71,141	38	42
	Burdwan ...	682,872	102,431	46,427	43,430	45	42
15	Khulna ...	617,981	92,697	31,600	35,065	34	37
16	Birbhum ...	389,639	58,446	19,398	21,456	33	36
17	Singhbhum ...	271,417	40,712	12,769	12,657	31	31
18	Puri ...	474,530	71,179	19,600	19,397	27	27
19	Faridpur ...	893,091	133,963	29,130	34,983	21	26
	Patna ...	865,732	129,859	34,868	34,046	27	26
21	Murshidabad ...	605,665	90,849	21,091	21,134	23	23
22	Saran ...	1,133,926	170,088	34,039	37,709	20	22
23	Jessore ...	941,334	141,200	28,928	27,261	20	19
24	Nadia ...	802,147	120,322	23,551	22,702	19	18
	Malda ...	399,917	59,987	12,148	10,851	20	18
26	Mymensingh ...	1,788,616	268,292	44,224	46,873	16	17
	Bogra ...	418,916	62,837	9,640	11,116	15	17
	Pabna ...	677,911	101,686	16,359	17,989	16	17
	Manbhum ...	593,199	88,979	13,279	15,298	15	17
30	Dinajpur ...	812,047	121,807	19,641	20,480	16	16
	Gaya ...	1,045,011	156,751	24,010	25,697	15	16
	Monghyr ...	987,072	148,060	23,527	24,677	16	16
33	Hazáribágh ...	566,964	85,044	12,738	13,010	15	15
34	Champaran ...	936,135	140,420	20,445	20,087	14	14
	Lohardaga ...	551,873	82,780	12,740	12,393	12	14
	Bhágalpur ...	1,004,865	150,729	20,966	21,200	14	14
37	Jalpaiguri ...	364,659	54,698	6,930	7,415	12	13
38	Darjeeling ...	123,046	18,456	1,998	2,318	11	12
	Sonthal Parganas ...	870,567	130,585	17,222	16,171	13	12
	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	849,450	127,417	14,496	15,632	10	12
	Rangpur ...	1,061,812	159,271	19,375	19,949	12	12
	Shahabad ...	990,799	148,619	16,191	18,096	11	12
	Rajshahi ...	654,338	98,150	13,336	12,661	13	12
44	Muzaffarpur ...	1,305,374	195,806	20,953	21,953	10	10
	Darbhanga ...	1,370,985	205,647	15,790	21,287	7	10
46	Purnea ...	993,496	149,024	15,784	11,994	10	8
47	Palámau ...	294,320	44,148	2,548	2,726	...	6
48	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	59,566	8,934	527	356	6	3

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A corresponding table was given in paragraph 75 of the last report, in the section on primary education. As it includes, however, boys attending every class of public institutions, I have thought it desirable to transfer it to the present section.

There has been a general shifting of places among the different districts. The first 14 districts, for instance, of this table are substantially the same as those in the corresponding table of the previous report; but Noakhali has gone up from the second to the first place, and Hooghly has come down from the first to the third. Howrah, Balasore, Dacca, Chittagong, Calcutta, Backergunge, Tippera and the 24-Parganas have moved up; while Midnapore, Cuttack, Bankura and Burdwan have gone down.

The number of districts with 50 per cent. or upwards of their male children at school is 4 as before; those with from 40 to 49 per cent. have increased from 9 to 10; those with 20 to 39 per cent. have declined from 11 to 8; those with 10 to 19 per cent. have increased from 21 to 23, and those with less than 10 per cent. are 3 against 2 in the preceding year.

Midnapore has come down from the first to the second group, while Tippera has moved up to the first; Backergunge has gone up from the third to the second, Darbhanga from the fifth to the fourth, while Malda and Jessore have come down from the third to the fourth, and Purnea from the fourth to the fifth class. The new district of Palámau also belongs to the lowest class, with only six per cent. of its male children under instruction. It appears to be almost as backward in education as are the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, with far higher capability for improvement; and special measures will have to be adopted for its rapid development from an educational point of view.

12. The classification of pupils, according to their progress, in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of high schools; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of these schools, and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point which marks the limits of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section and the *lower primary* the lower section of primary schools or classes; these last again being subdivided into those that read printed books and those that are below that stage:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Higher sections (reading printed books).			Lower Primary Stage. Lower sections (not reading printed books).			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High English ...	384	79,009	26,575	159	26,734	23 115	392	23 507	16,586	373	16 959	10,738	276	11,014	566	161	727	77,550	1,459	79,009
Middle " ...	850	60,886	15	...	15	11 888	417	11,705	16,744	492	17,236	26,910	597	27,507	3,727	606	4,333	58,684	2,202	60,886
" Vernacular ...	1,135	62 789	10	...	10	10,350	49	10,399	15,462	176	15,638	28,708	1,38	30,090	6,397	353	6,750	60,927	1,862	62,789
Upper primary ...	3,968	145,725	...	3	3	509	69	578	22,049	1,153	23,202	83,772	7,392	91,164	26,334	4 384	30,778	132,724	13,001	145,725
Lower " ...	47,311	1,030 237	...	...	...	2		2	3,196	165	3,361	625 637	37,910	663,547	331,614	31,713	363,327	960 419	69,788	1,030,237
Total ...	53,639	1,378,646	26,600	162	26,762	45,264	927	46,191	74,007	2,359	76,366	775,765	47,567	823,412	368,638	37,217	405,915	1,290,334	88,312	1,378,646

The pupils in the high stage of instruction increased by 190, although the total number of pupils in high English schools declined by 188. Again the pupils in middle schools fell off by 4,943, while those in the middle stage of instruction decreased by 1,845 only. It is evident, therefore, that the total loss in the schools of secondary instruction was confined to the primary stage. There was a falling off of 3,748 pupils in the upper primary stage, although the number of pupils in upper primary schools increased by 6,780. The total gain of pupils in upper primary schools was therefore restricted to the lower primary stage.

The number of pupils in the higher section of the lower primary stage increased by 50,762, or by 6·5 per cent., and those in the lower section by 10,208, or by 2·5 per cent. The total number of pupils in the lower primary stage increased by 60,970, although the pupils in lower primary schools increased by 45,704 only.

The number of pupils not reading printed books was 405,915, against 395,707 in the preceding year. From this it appears that there were many new admissions of mere beginners.

13. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the last two years:— GENERAL SUMMARY.

Stage.	Number of pupils. 1890-91.	Number of pupils. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
High	26,572	26,762	190	...
Middle	48,036	46,191	...	1,845
Upper primary	80,114	76,366	...	3,748
Lower „ (higher section) ...	772,650	823,412	50,762	...
„ „ (lower „) ...	395,707	405,915	10,208	...
Total ...	1,323,079	1,378,646	61,160	5,593
			Net increase 55,567	

14. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, is shown in the following table for each division:—

Divisions.	In Public Institutions. Colleges. 1891.	Colleges. 1892.	Secondary schools. 1891.	Secondary schools. 1892.	Primary schools. 1891.	Primary schools. 1892.	Special schools. 1891.	Special schools. 1892.	Total. 1891.	Total. 1892.
Calcutta	4,402	3,841	19,829	20,768	14,304	14,386	1,238	1,369	39,863	40,364
Presidency	291	262	36,050	35,586	140,019	144,054	726	824	177,695	180,726
Burdwan	783	755	41,624	38,046	240,717	240,990	674	758	280,798	280,549
Rajshahi	109	115	16,623	16,725	73,605	78,256	517	424	90,854	95,520
Dacca	638	760	38,340	36,830	145,759	170,486	1,140	1,154	185,877	209,230
Chittagong	34	31	13,989	13,796	111,145	130,176	844	1,042	125,810	145,045
Patna	298	335	16,166	15,227	129,712	142,088	1,019	1,086	147,195	158,736
Bhágalpur	77	94	8,038	7,695	75,051	69,715	254	212	83,480	77,706
Chota Nagpur	...	...	4,676	4,932	53,611	55,263	214	208	58,501	60,403
Orissa	93	94	5,506	5,625	109,609	107,733	300	346	115,658	113,798
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	867	1,060	14,944	16,167	15	15	15,826	17,242
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians.	...	...	6,331	6,374	498	648	...	...	6,829	7,022
Total ...	6,725	6,287	207,468	202,684	1,115,662	1,175,962	7,031	7,438	1,336,886	1,392,371

Divisions.	In Private Institutions. Advanced. 1891.	Advanced. 1892.	Elementary. 1891.	Elementary. 1892.	Teaching the Koran only. 1891.	Teaching the Koran only. 1892.	Other schools. 1891.	Other schools. 1892.	Total. 1891.	Total. 1892.	Grand total. 1891.	Grand total. 1892.
Calcutta	46	33	...	...	1,824	3,004	...	...	1,870	3,037	41,733	43,401
Presidency	996	911	179	83	64	247	...	...	1,239	1,241	178,934	181,967
Burdwan	1,720	1,907	634	573	292	540	31	60	2,677	3,070	282,665	280,619
Rajshahi	792	1,400	741	781	703	788	12	...	2,248	2,969	93,102	98,489
Dacca	5,574	6,072	4,402	4,235	29,543	35,661	388	534	39,907	46,522	225,784	255,752
Chittagong	4,146	3,684	5,160	2,698	28,200	27,760	488	362	38,094	34,504	163,404	179,549
Patna	12,030	14,232	10,244	12,214	1,254	1,768	1,830	1,450	25,358	29,664	172,553	188,450
Bhágalpur	4,960	4,479	5,067	4,153	233	469	845	261	11,135	9,382	94,015	87,068
Chota Nagpur	498	729	470	396	54	74	5	...	1,027	1,189	59,528	61,592
Orissa	1,288	1,320	5,860	5,707	52	19	81	91	7,281	7,137	122,939	120,935
Orissa Tributary Mahals	40	75	940	721	8	20	43	43	1,031	859	16,857	18,101
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,829	7,022
Total ...	32,090	34,862	34,027	31,571	62,217	70,360	3,723	2,801	132,057	139,594	1,468,943	1,531,965

The number of pupils increased in all the divisions, except Burdwan, Bhágalpur, and Orissa, the largest increase having taken place in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

15. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year:—Babu Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, was absent on privilege leave from the 28th December 1891 to the 10th February 1892, and Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division, who was temporarily on deputation as Assistant Inspector, CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

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Dacca Division, took charge of his office in addition to his own duties. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha was absent on deputation as Assistant Inspector, Dacca Division, from the 14th December 1891 to the 25th February 1892, and Babu Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti took charge of his office in addition to his own duties. Mr. Reuther was on privilege leave from the 21st April to the 3rd June 1891, and Mr. J. H. D'Abreu, Head Master, Patna City School, officiated for him. Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions, was absent on privilege leave for one month from the 17th April 1891.

16. The following statement shows the tour made by Sir Alfred Croft during the year under report, and the nature of the work done by him:—

Month.	Number of days spent on tour outside head-quarters.	Places visited.	Work done.
July 1891 ...	12	* Kurseong, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Giridih, Hooghly, and Krishnaghar.	Inspection of schools and colleges and conference with the local officers.
October " ...	4	* Badamton and Kalimpong.	Inspection of schools and conference with the local missionaries on the subject of increasing the educational grant.
November " ...	18	Boalia, Sibpur and Midnapore.	Inspection of the Rajshahi, Sibpur Civil Engineering, and Midnapore Colleges, and of schools at those places.
December " ...	9	Chinsurah and Berhampore.	Inspection of the Hooghly and Berhampore Colleges and of schools, including the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrassa, at those places.
January 1892 ...	6	Suri, Dumka and Benogoria.	Inspection of schools.
February " ...	17	Burdwan, Bankipore, Arrah, Motihari, and Bhágalpur.	Inspection of the Burdwan, Patna, Bihár National and Bhágalpur Colleges and of schools at those places, and conference with the local officers.
March " ...	4	Bankipor	To meet thee Bihár Industrial School Committee with a view to devise a system on which the school should be started.

* Started from Darjeeling.

17. The following table shows the amount of inspection work done by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools:—

Names of Officers.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Miles travelled.	Schools visited.
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle	143	5,015	299
Babu Chandra Mohan Mozumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division	127	3,675	204
" Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division	156	3,293	210
" Brahma Mohan Mallik, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle	130	3,437	130
" Beni Madhav De, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division	111	2,049	113
" Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division	157	3,242	149
" Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle*	137	2,637	173
" Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Temporary Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, in charge of the office of Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, in addition to his own duties, from 28th December 1891 to 10th February 1892, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Dina Nath Sen	25	349	19
" Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittagogn, in charge of the office of Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, in addition to his own duties from 1st April to 11th July 1891, and again from 14th December 1891 to 25th February 1892, during the absence on deputation of Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A.	...	...	...

* On privilege leave for one month and 15 days from 28th December 1891.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Miles travelled.	Schools visited.	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.
Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 12th July 1891 to 13th December 1891 and from 26th February 1892 to 31st March 1892	102	2,064	135	
Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle ...	204	4,785	262	
" C. A. Martin, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Bihár Circle ...	144	6,582	170	
" J. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division*	176	5,064	435	
" J. H. D'Abreu, Head Master, Patna City School, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, from 21st April 1891 to 3rd June 1891, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Reuther	21	634	12	
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterji, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhágalpur Division	160	4,377	314	
Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions†	130‡	3,984	341	
Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions	146§	4,640	224	
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools	64	5,458	161	
" C. Edwards, Temporary Assistant Inspector of European Schools	66	3,976	117	

* On privilege leave from 21st April to 3rd June 1891.
† Ditto for one month from 17th April 1891.
‡ Inclusive of four days on special duty at Calcutta.
§ Ditto five days ditto ditto.

Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur was out on tour for 143 days, of which 61 days were spent in the five districts of the Chota Nagpur Division and 82 days in the five districts of the Presidency Division. He visited schools of all classes, except indigenous schools. This officer is also Secretary of the Text-Book Committee. Babu Chandra Mohan Mozumdar was out on tour for 127 days, visiting all the districts of the Presidency Division. He also spent several days in inspecting schools situated within a radius of five miles from head-quarters. Babu Bireswar Chakravarti spent 156 days in visiting the schools in the five districts of Chota Nagpur, and 9 days in inspecting the numerous schools in Ranchi.

The Inspector of the Western Circle paid one visit to a second grade college, 36 to high English schools, 21 to middle English schools, 18 to middle vernacular, 11 to upper primary, 5 to lower primary, 26 to girls' schools, 11 to special schools, and one to an indigenous school. The Assistant Inspector also paid visits to schools of all classes. The Assistant Inspector was detained at head-quarters during a good portion of November and a part of December 1891, in consequence of having to draw up the report called for by the Magistrate of Hooghly in connexion with the census of 1891. In that report educational statistics of different kinds, and the progress of the district educationally during the last 20 years, had to be shown in compliance with the Magistrate's requisition.

Babu Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, spent 174 days in inspection work, the number of days devoted to inspection outside head-quarters being 157, of which 66 days were spent in Cuttack, 35 in Puri, 48 in Balasore, and 8 in the Gurjats. He visited schools of all classes. As Secretary to the Orissa Text-Book Committee he has to be present at head-quarters on every occasion of a meeting of that body, and of the examination and selection of text-books and preparation and revision of text-books for schools of all grades.

Babu Dina Nath Sen spent 59 days in the Dacca district, 13 in Faridpur, 26 in Mymensingh, 16 in Tippera, 10 in Noakhali and 13 in Chittagong, visiting schools of all classes except indigenous schools. The total number of days spent on tour by the Inspector of Schools and Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan education was 214 for the Dacca and 89 for the Chittagong Division. But the schools in the Chittagong Division had also the advantage of being inspected by the Assistant Inspector of that division. Those of the Dacca Division had no such advantage.

Mr. G. Bellett travelled during the year 4,785 miles. He paid 48 visits to high English schools, 61 to middle English, 68 to middle vernacular, 18 to upper primary, 37 to lower primary, 14 to girls' schools, and 16 to special schools. In actual inspection he spent 41 days in Bogra, 16 days in Darjeeling,

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22 days in Dinajpur, 9 days in Jalpaiguri, 28 days in Pabna, 24 days in Rajshahi, and 35 days in Rangpur.

Dr. C. A. Martin was incapacitated for more than a month by influenza. Owing to this illness he left unvisited three secondary schools in the Purnea district, four in North Bhágalpur, and one in North Monghyr. Nevertheless he visited all the districts of the Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions. Mr. Reuther visited nearly all the middle schools in the Patna Division. Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim inspected during the year in the Patna Division only, as Dr. Martin's inspections were chiefly devoted to the Bhágalpur Division. In addition to his 126 days on tour he spent four days on duty in Calcutta, and about 30 days, under Dr. Martin's instructions, in seeing influential Muhammadan gentlemen with a view to interest them in the education of their co-religionists. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, in addition to the 160 days spent on tour, was for three days at Bankipore, and spent 7 days in inspection of schools at head-quarters.

The work of the Inspector and the Assistant Inspector of European Schools is of a special nature, and involves their presence at head-quarters for a great part of the year.

Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Female Schools, visited 119 schools and 388 zanánas during the year. She was on tour outside head-quarters for fifty days.

18. The following table shows the amount of work done by the Deputy Inspectors:—

Districts.		Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan* ...	202	243	134	116	* There is an additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, whose work is not shown in the statement.
	Bankura ...	165	339	102	63	
	Birbhum ...	159	246	66	35	
	Midnapore ...	196	291	104	89	
	Hooghly ...	141	198	66	109	
	Howrah ...	134	166	71	55	
Average for the Division ...		166	247	96	78	
Calcutta ...		...	195	65	...	
Presidency Division.	24-Parganas ...	165	248	120	141	† Excluding Collegiate schools.
	Nadia ...	166	224	114	81†	
	Jessore ...	157	233	100	81†	
	Khulna ..	165	243	122	78	
	Murshidabad ...	190	357	101	52	
Average for the Division ...		168	261	111	86	
Rajshahi Division.	Dinajpur ...	147	155	79	28	
	Rajshahi ...	178	206	102	28	
	Rangpur ...	163	206	123	67	
	Pabna ...	223	458	150	59	
	Bogra ...	153	183	96	27	
	Darjeeling ...	(On special duty throughout the year.)				
	Jalpaiguri ...	106	120	47	24	
Average for the Division ...		162	221	99	39	
Dacca Division ...	Dacca ...	159	323	180	180	
	Faridpur ...	102	153	79	95	
	Backergunge ...	214	558	174	92	
	Mymensingh ...	178	311	133	120	
Average for the Division ...		162	336	142	122	
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong and Hill Tracts ..	166	253	96	59	
	Noakhali ...	168	375	105	46	
	Tippera ...	195	310	120	85	
Average for the Division ...		176	313	107	63	

Districts.		Days on tour, outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Patna Division ...	Patna ...	248	514	59	15	
	Gaya ...	182	376	74	15	
	Shahabad ...	162	463	60	20	
	Muzaffarpur ...	163	334	61	13	
	Darbhanga ...	187	528	51	13	
	Saran ...	259	335	79	16	
	Champaran ...	166	354	58	13	
Average for the Division ...		195	415	363	15	
Bhágalpur Division.	Bhágalpur ...	182	373	65	12	
	Monghyr ...	183	356	74	13	
	Purnea ...	172	214	46	12	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	158	144	43	17	
	Malda ...	190	299	103	22	
Average for the Division ...		177	277	66	15	
Orissa Division...	Cuttack ...	159	227	77	39	
	Puri ...	192	235	63	23	
	Balasore ...	117	180	53	31	
Average for the Division ...		156	214	64	31	
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazáribágh ...	188	268	55	16	
	Lohardaga ...	134	327	27	11	
	Palámau ...	37	68	6	3	
	Manbhum ...	185	306	67	24	
	Singhbhum ...	187	387	49	8	
Average for the Division ...		183	339	51	15	

The prescribed amount of 150 days has not been attained in Hooghly, Howrah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, and Balasore. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha appears, as Deputy Inspector of Hooghly, to have done no travelling at all. The travelling was done by Babus Bhawani Churn Dhar and Sripati Banerji. Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharya, Deputy Inspector of Howrah, suffered much from ill-health, especially during the cold months of the year, which compelled him at last to obtain privilege leave for more than one month from the 8th March 1891. Moreover, he had to spend much time in clerical work. Dinajpur was under two Deputy Inspectors during the year—Babus Giridhari Basu and Bhuvanesvar Gupta. Of these Babu Giridhari Basu travelled 8 days in Dinajpur and 143 in Bogra; Babu Bhuvanesvar Gupta travelled 139 days in Dinajpur and 10 in Bogra. The low figure of Jalpaiguri is due to Babu Tarak Nath Sen, who has since the close of the year retired under pressure within the period of extension granted to him. Mr. Bellett expresses himself well satisfied with the work of all the Deputy Inspectors, except Babu Tarak Nath Sen. Babu Prabhat Chandra Sen, Deputy Inspector of Faridpur, retired from service on the 6th of April last, on attaining the age of 55 years. The short tour of the Balasore Deputy Inspector is mainly due to the fact that Babu Bhagabati Charan Sen, who occupied the post for upwards of six months, travelled much less than he should have done during the period, though, subsequently, he made up the deficiency by greater activity in travelling in the Puri district to which he was transferred. The officer who succeeded him, Babu Hari Nath Chatterji, has shown sufficient outturn for the time he was in charge of the district. The two officers spent between them 31 days in inspection at head-quarters. The Deputy Inspector of Lohardaga and Palámau exceeded by far the minimum limit in the two districts under him.

The Deputy Inspector of Patna, Babu Bhagavan Prasad, heads the list with 248 days and 514 schools visited. Dr. Martin remarks that among the Deputy Inspectors under him more life and vigour has been displayed than was heretofore the case. In addition to Babu Bhagavan Prasad of Patna, he mentions Babu Ram Prakásh Lal of Muzaffarpur and Babu Hari Das Banerji

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of the Sonthal Parganas as having made themselves specially useful by sound and intelligent work. The average number of days spent on tour in the Presidency Division has increased from 165 to 168; the average number of visits to schools from 254 to 261, and that of miles travelled from 3,296 to 3,328. The average number of visits to secondary schools again shows a slight falling off. In the Burdwan Division Babu Charu Chandra Chatterji holds the highest place with 202 days spent on tour out of head-quarters and 243 visits to schools. It is satisfactory to find that all the district Magistrates have recorded favourable opinions of the Deputy Inspectors of their respective districts. In Orissa, Puri, which was under three Deputy Inspectors during the year, occupies the foremost place, with 192 days on tour and 235 visits to schools. In Rajshahi, Babu Mahendra Nath Datta heads the list with 223 days in Pabna and 5 days in Jalpaiguri. Mr. Bellett is not satisfied with the return of inspection of secondary schools from Rangpur, but considers the shortcoming sufficiently accounted for by the clerical work that the Deputy Inspector had to do for the Board. The two Deputy Inspectors of Backergunge travelled between them for 214 days and paid 558 visits to schools. Babu Ram Sundar Basak was on tour for 186 days and paid 501 visits; the corresponding figures for Babu Sarada Kanta Sen being 28 and 57. In the Chittagong Division Babu Mohim Chandra Bose, who officiated for 62 days as Deputy Inspector of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, spent 60 days on tour and paid 120 visits. But it must be remembered that activity, though in itself commendable, is not the only test of merit in an inspecting officer. Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tippera, who spent only 150 days on tour, is highly spoken of by the District Magistrate and the Assistant Inspector. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that the Deputy Inspectors are very much hampered in their work by the want of clerical assistance.

19. The following table shows the work done by Sub-Inspectors of Schools during 1891-92:—

Districts.		Number of Sub-Inspectors of schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan ...	6	1,126	1,803	1,312	
	Bankura ...	4	820	2,082	1,465	
	Birbhum ...	3	641	1,831	940	
	Midnapore ...	10	2,275	5,654	4,266	
	Hooghly ...	5	932	1,8[illegible]3	1,672	
	Howrah ...	3	642	953	795	
Average for the Division, 31 officers		...	207	458	336	
Presidency Division. ...	24 Parganas ...	8	1,853	4,204	1,893	
	Nadia ..	6	1,263	2,551	782	
	Jessore ...	6	1,176	2,183	999	
	Khulna ...	4	847	1,921	1,397	
	Murshidabad ...	4	896	1,715	664	
Average for the Division, 28 officers		...	215	449	204	
Calcutta		1	191	299	...	
Rajshahi Division.	Dinajpur ...	6	1,440	2,288	807	
	Rajshahi ...	3	645	691	473	
	Rangpur ...	8	1,483	1,922	724	
	Pabna ...	4	823	1,555	583	
	Bogra ...	2	374	740	344	
	Darjeeling ...	1	211	207	42	
	Jalpaiguri ...	2	454	731	305	
Average for the Division, 26 officers		...	208	312	129	
Dacca Division...	Dacca ...	6	1,123	2,469	5,901	
	Faridpur ...	4	825	1,481	1,617	
	Backergunge ...	5	1,199	2,490	3,272	
	Mymensingh ...	6	1,262	2,227	2,083	
Average for the Division, 21 officers		...	210	412	613	

Districts.		Number of Sub-Inspectors of schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong ...	4	889	1,495	1,488	
	Noakhali ...	3	626	1,042	2,521	
	Tippera ...	4	858	1,319	4,080	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	127	41	17	
Average for the Division, 12 officers		...	208	325	675	
Patna Division ...	Patna ...	4	848	2,163	2,088	
	Gaya ...	4	859	2,041	1,353	
	Shahabad ...	4	745	1,417	791	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4	706	1.295	1,413	
	Darbhanga ...	3	639	1,499	1,091	
	Saran ...	4	1,000	2,744	1,663	
	Champaran ...	2	386	750	984	
Average for the Division, 25 officers		...	207	477	375	
Bhágalpur Division.	Bhágalpur ...	4	865	1,624	1.354	
	Monghyr ...	8	625	1,535	1,3[illegible]4	
	Purnea ...	4	694	1,067	713	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	8	1,672	2,076	745	
	Malda ...	2	409	929	379	
Average for the Division, 21 officers		...	203	344	212	
Orissa Division...	Cuttack ..	5	931	2,162	4,192	
	Puri ...	2	476	1,639	1,846	
	Balasore ...	3	570	1,573	2,044	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	5	1,329	1,075	1,344	
Average for the Division, 15 officers		...	220	390	628	
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazáribágh ...	3*	558	1,234	516	* Including education clerk.
	Lohardaga ...	3	637	1,335	507	
	Palámau ...	1	236	362	117	
	Manbhum ...	4†	675	1,123	636	† Ditto.
	Singhbhum ...	2	475	929	382	
Average for the Division, 13 officers		...	198	383	166	

The average number of days spent by Sub-Inspectors on tour falls short of the prescribed minimum in Calcutta and in the Chota Nagpur Division. The Sub-Inspector of Calcutta has to assist the Deputy Inspector in the preparation of annual reports and returns and the conduct of the various departmental examinations. In the Chota Nagpur Division two of the officers reckoned as Sub-Inspectors were education clerks, and this brings down the average.

In the Presidency Division Babu Umes Chandra Basu, Board Sub-Inspector of Ranaghat, heads the list with 262 days and 447 visits to schools. This officer displayed the greatest activity last year also. In the Burdwan Division Babu Gopinath Sen, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Egra in Midnapore, made the longest tour, viz., 259 days; but Babu Ramanath Ghose of Jhargram in Midnapore paid 738 visits to schools in his tour of 257 days. The Sub-Inspector of Burdwan, Babu Braja Ballabh Mitra, was on tour for 94 days only. This officer has been severely censured year after year for want of activity. In Rajshahi Babu Janaki Nath Mazumdar, Sub-Inspector of Pabna, has been the greatest number of days on tour, 277; Babu Mathura Nath Maitra of Dinajpur has visited the greatest number of schools, 425; and Babu Raj Kumar Chakravarti in Jalpaiguri has travelled the greatest number of miles, 3,711. Mr. Bellett is of opinion that the number of visits paid to schools is much less than it should be. On the average each school has been visited only 2·4 times by the Sub-Inspectors and their substitutes. The only officer who has visited each school three times is Babu Kali Krishna Das of the Metapukar

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Circle in Rangpur. In the Dacca Division the largest number of visits to schools, viz., 613, was paid by Babu Nil Kamal Mukherji, Sub-Inspector, Pirojpur. But the fact that this work was done in 265 days would seem to show that the inspection was not very thorough. In the Chittagong Division the largest number of visits to schools, viz., 454, was paid by Babu Rajani Kanta Chakravarti of Raozan Circle in Chittagong. But he left 205 schools utterly unvisited. Munshi Ahmedulla of Cox's Bazar was on tour the largest number of days, viz., 283. Yet he left unvisited 14 primary schools. The work of Babu Bhagaban Chandra Mukherji of Tippera, who visited 210 lower primary schools *in situ*, is commended as very methodical, though he did not reach the standard of 200 days. The inspections of Babu Rajani Kanta Sen of Brahmanbaria in the Tippera district are said to have been very thorough.

The Inspector of Schools, Bihár Circle, selects as deserving of mention the following Sub-Inspectors of Schools:—Babu Mukund Lal of Darbhanga, Babu Harbans Sahay of Patna, Babu Balkrishna Das of Shahabad, Babu Bhairab Narayan of Saran, Babu Narayan Lal of Gaya, Babu Radha Krishna Sarkhel of Malda, Babu Giriwar Dhari Lal of Bhágalpur, and Babu Jogeshwar Mukherji of the Sonthal Parganas, though he expresses himself as a little disappointed with the work of the last mentioned officer during the year under report. In the Chota Nagpur Division, Babu Sib Sankar Lal of Chaibassa is mentioned as the only Sub-Inspector who managed to visit all the schools under him, not only in the present year, but in the year preceding. This is the more creditable, as the country in which he has to travel is a difficult one. In Orissa the largest number of days spent on inspection work, 240, is returned by Babu Padmanabh Misra of Khurda; while Babu Ramanath Das of Balasore paid the largest number of visits to schools *in situ*, viz., 707. In the Orissa Tributary Mahals the prescribed number of 200 days on tour has been exceeded by all the officers.

20. The work done by the chief gurus and inspecting pandits is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits to schools.	Average visits paid to schools by each chief guru or inspecting pandit.
Presidency	176	26,127	147
Calcutta	3	1,063	354
Burdwan	309	56,996	184
Rajshahi	45	13,821	307
Dacca	64	38,905	607
Chittagong	36	18,859	524
Patna	74	45,091	609
Bhágalpur	93	24,666	265
Chota Nagpur	27	6,991	259
Orissa	81	46,372	572
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	13	2,025	156
Total ...	921	280,916	305

It was pointed out in last year's report that there are comparatively few districts in which chief gurus have not been replaced by inspecting pandits, and the former linger only in half a dozen districts of the Presidency Division, and in Lohardaga and Malda. During the year under report the District Board of the 24-Parganas resolved to create three additional Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 30 with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20 a month, and to appoint eight inspecting pandits, viz., four on Rs. 12 and four on Rs. 15 a month, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 5 a month, in place of the chief gurus. The Presidency Inspector remarks with great force that, if funds had permitted, it would have been better to have entertained the services of some well-qualified additional Sub-Inspectors, whose supervision of the primary schools would have been more effective than can be looked for from inspecting pandits. In the districts of Howrah, Bankura, and Burdwan the chief guru system has been done away with since April last, inspecting pandits taking their place. The Howrah District Board has not yet taken up the question of the abolition of the chief gurus in favour of inspecting pandits, but the probability is that the course adopted by the other District Boards will be followed in Howrah also. The inspecting pandits appear to have done their

work well in all the districts in which they were employed. In Lohardaga there are now two chief gurus, eight inspecting gurus, and one inspecting pandit. The Assistant Inspector of Schools is of opinion that these chief and inspecting gurus, being men of inferior attainments, are not a cheap agency of inspection. In the report on education in the Bhágalpur Division it is rightly remarked that while the system of inspecting pandits is more efficient than that of chief gurus, it is necessary that great care should be exercised in the selection of these officers. An inspecting pandit should be an adept both in Hindi and Urdu, otherwise he is apt to pay more attention to those schools where the language taught is one in which he himself is proficient. There are no chief gurus in Orissa, except one in Puri, who, in addition to the duty of teaching an upper primary school in his charge, has to look after 20 schools in an out-of-the-way tract, which is very difficult of access. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

In Balasore the inspecting pandits were required to inspect cattle-pounds as well as schools.

21. DISTRICT BOARDS.—The District Boards appointed under the Local Self-Government Act of 1885 have now been working for about six years. During this time they have gradually learned to work in harmony with the Educational Department for the advancement of education. It is reported from the Presidency Division that the relations between the District Boards and the Deputy Inspectors have been perfectly cordial. Dr. Martin writes as follows:—

"Business has been conducted smoothly between my office and those of the District Boards. My advice has been generally sought for, and has, with rare exceptions, been followed."

Similar reports come from Chittagong and Orissa. In every district of Bhágalpur, except Malda, where the Deputy Inspector is not altogether satisfied with the proceedings of the District Board, relations seem to be satisfactory. No complaint comes from Dacca.

Under these circumstances it may seem almost invidious to point out that District Boards are occasionally guilty of unpunctuality in submitting reports and statements and in making payments. The reports of the District Boards of Jessore and Khulna, due on the 1st of May, were not received till the 18th June. The quarterly statements of all payments for educational purposes during the year under report were not received from the 24-Parganas and Jessore for the 4th quarter, and from Khulna for the 3rd and 4th quarters.

The annual education report of the District Board of Tippera had not reached the office of the Assistant Inspector on the 31st May. The report of the District Board of Rangpur was not received on the 6th of June, though it was due on the 1st of May. Reminders were sent, but without effect. Similar delay occurred last year when the District Board's report was not received till the end of May. None of the annual education reports of the District Boards of the Burdwan Division was received on the 1st of May, the date fixed by Government. The Hooghly and Howrah reports were received on the 26th.

The Deputy Inspector of Bankura complains of the dilatoriness of the Board in the despatch of business. The grant-in-aid bills, for instance, have often been observed to have been "unnecessarily held in abeyance for months together, to the very great inconvenience of the poor teachers."

Mr. Bellett remarks that he has nothing to add to what he wrote last year on the working of District Boards as an educational agency.

22. In last year's report it was stated that the delegation of educational work to Local Boards had been attended with varying success. The experience of the year under report is to the same effect. With regard to the Local Boards of Jhenida and Narail, the Deputy Inspector of Jessore reports that full payments were made to some aided middle schools, although they had made short payments for several months. With regard to the Local Boards of Nadia, Mr. K. G. Gupta remarks:—

"The Chairman with one exception, and the Vice-Chairman without exception, of the Local Boards are non-official gentlemen, and they lack method and business habits, which may be learnt in Government offices."

In Birbhum the Deputy Inspector was not consulted by the Rampur Hát Local Board in filling up a temporary vacancy in the post of inspecting

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pandit of the Rampur Hát Circle. There are five Local Boards in the Rajshahi Division, as stated in last year's report. In Pabna there are two Local Boards. The control of primary education has been transferred to them. "Questions of general principle and sanction of allotment for primary education are disposed of by the District Board, the Local Boards seeing that these principles and sanction are given effect to. In disposing of questions in connection with primary education the views of the Local Boards are ascertained and given due consideration." The three Local Boards of the Rajshahi district control primary education within their limits.

23. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—District Committees still continue to exist in the Chota Nagpur Division, the Sonthal Parganas, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The District Committee of Manbhum met once in the year, and discussed questions in connection with the zilla school. The District Committee of Hazáribágh met twice, and the District Committee of Lohardaga and Palámau met once during the year. Their deliberations had reference to the same theme. The District Committee of Singhbhum met twice and secured the sanction of a model school at Jagannathpur and an additional primary grant of Rs. 100. In the Sonthal Parganas the District Committee held four meetings during the year to discuss the discipline and finances of the zilla school and to consider the question of appointing a separate Deputy Inspector for Sonthal schools, to prepare the primary education budget, and to award the lower primary scholarships. The meetings were attended on an average by six members. The District Committee of Darjeeling met once during the year, and on this occasion six members were present.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

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24. During the year under report the number of colleges actually furnishing returns is 34, as in the previous year. In aided colleges there is no change, but the Armenian College, Calcutta, which returned no students last year, has this year been excluded from the list. Similarly, the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, and the Roberts' Memorial College have been excluded from the list of unaided colleges. The college department of these institutions contained no students in the previous year. Sir A. Croft stated that the Principal of the Roberts' Memorial College proposed to renew the college classes during the present year, but it now appears that the college has been closed. The following table shows the comparative strength of these institutions on the 31st March during the last five years:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
GOVERNMENT—(11)—	Rs.					
First grade Colleges—						
Presidency College	12	333	399	423	479	428
Hooghly "	6	156	157	129	156	171
Dacca "	6	250	280	270	305	313
Krishnagar "	5	70	86	83	94	101
Rajshahi "	3	110	69	79	89	96
Patna "	6	270	314	231	228	252
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	4	60	71	54	77	87
Bethune School (College classes) ...	3	6	8	13	15	20
Second grade Colleges—						
Sanskrit College	5	60	89	89	90	75*
Calcutta Madrassa	2	23	25	27	39	43
Chittagong College	3	45	55	41	34	31
Total ...	...	1,383	1,573	1,438	1,606	1,622
MUNICIPAL—(1)—						
Midnapore College	5	42	55	35	50	46

* Including 32 students in the Sanskrit title class and 3 students in the Vedic class opened in February 1892.

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.				
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Aided—(7)—	Rs.					
General Assembly's Institution	5	415	348	329	353	381
Free Church Institution and Duff College ...	5	203	243	167	301	319
St. Xavier's College	6	189	220	235	321	197
London Mission College, Bhawánipur ...	5	83	42	74	65	78
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes)	13	5	12	19	12	15
Narail Victoria College	3	22	37	44	62	56
Uttarpara College	4	29	57	52	64	51
Total ...	...	946	959	920	1,178	1,097
Unaided—(15)—						
Metropolitan Institution	3	837	862	706	689	508
City College	3	269	290	317	327	454
La Martinière, Calcutta (for boys) ...	Free	6	6	5	20	3
Albert College	3	111	148	188	116	81
Ripon "	3	274	430	525	457	447
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	Free	223	248	190	220	229
Jagannath College, Dacca	3	245	346	219	173	265
Berhampore College	3	54	113	116	108	91
Bishop's College, Calcutta	15*	10	14	... †	10	11
Tej Narain Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	5	17	46	49	62	80
Bangabasi College	3	53	65	47	65	85
Rajchandra College, Barisál	3	...	...	27	44	63
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál	3	...	...	61	70	88
Bihár National College, Bankipore ...	3	...	...	25	33	51
La Martinière, Calcutta (for girls) ...	Free	...	...	3	4	4
Total ...	...	2,099	2,568	2,478	2,398	2,460
Grand Total ...	...	4,470	5,155	4,866	5,232	5,225

* Including board and lodging.
† Furnished no returns, and therefore excluded from General Table III.

25. The small decrease in the total number of students calls for no remark. In Government colleges there is an increase of 16 students. In the Presidency College there is a decrease of 51 students, in the Sanskrit College of 15, and in the Chittagong College of 3. The other Government colleges show an increase. The falling off in the Presidency College is merely nominal, as the monthly roll number increased from 486 to 488. The increase from 15 to 20 in the Bethune College is worthy of notice, as showing that the cause of the higher education of females is making steady progress. In aided colleges there is a decrease of 81 students. The General Assembly's Institution shows an increase of 28 students. The Duff College and Free Church Institution still continues to advance, having this year gained 18 students Last year it almost doubled its numbers. St. Xavier's College shows a falling off of 124 students. The London Mission College, Bhawánipur, and St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, have made a slight advance, but there is a slight falling off in the Narail Victoria College and the Uttarpara College. The Midnapore College, which is kept up by the municipality, shows this year a decline of 4 students. In unaided colleges there is an increase of 59 students. The Metropolitan Institution still heads the list of unaided colleges, and indeed, of all colleges. The Presidency College, it may be observed, is inferior in numerical strength to three of the Calcutta unaided colleges—the Metropolitan, the City, and the Ripon. But there is again a decline in the numbers of the Metropolitan Institution: this time of 181 students. The City College has gained 127 students and the Jagannath College, Dacca, 92 students. The large advance in the numbers of the Jagannath College does not seem to have been made at the expense of the Dacca Government College, as there is an increase of 8 students in the latter institution. It seems to point to an increasing demand for collegiate instruction in Eastern Bengal. The Ripon College has lost ten students, while the Albert College and the Berhampore College have suffered more heavily; La Martinière for Girls continues stationary; all the other unaided colleges have gained. The Tej Narain College still continues to prosper, having gained 18 students. The Bihár National College has also gained

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18 students, in spite of an advance of 24 students in the Patna Government College. Both the Barisál Colleges have gained an accession of students, so that their "healthy rivalry" seems beneficial to the cause of education in that neighbourhood.

26. The following table compares the total number of college students on the 31st December 1891 with that on the 31st March 1892:—

Class of Institution.	Reading for F.A.—		Reading for B.A.—		Reading for M.A.—		Total.	
	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.
Government	1,168	1,015	640	543	62	24	1,870	1,582
Aided*	761	664	499	469	20	10	1,280	1,143
Unaided	2,114	1,900	615	537	23	23	2,752	2,460
Total ...	4,043	3,579	1,754	1,549	105	57	5,902	5,185

* Including municipal.

27. Last year there was a difference of much the same amount between the strength of colleges on these two dates. Sir Alfred Croft pointed out in last year's report that many students who have failed at the F.A. or the B.A. examination of the previous year, and who are required by the regulations of the University to read for a further period of six months, remove their names in January or February when that condition is satisfied. It may also be remarked that many students complete in January or February the prescribed period of six months' reading for the M.A. examination, which entitles them to be sent up as students of a college. The former cause is, of course, far the more important. The operation of these causes is shown in detail in the following table:—

Names of Colleges.	Reading for First Arts.				Reading for B.A. degree.				Reading for M.A. degree.		Total.	
	First-year class.		Second-year class.		Third-year class.		Fourth-year class.					
	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.
Government—												
Presidency College	126	125	139	118	86	82	124	87	56	16	531	428
Hooghly ,, ...	59	61	76	48	33	33	49	28	1	1	218	171
Dacca ,, ...	85	78	105	100	57	57	77	74	3	4	336	313
Krishnagar ,, ...	28	26	45	45	11	11	19	19	...	...	103	101
Rajshahi ,, ...	34	...	46	69	11	11	20	16	...	...	111	96
Patna ,, ...	91	90	119	77	43	39	67	46	...	...	320	252
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack ...	29	...	42	63	8	...	19	24	...	...	98	87
Bethune School (college department)	6	6	7	7	4	4	3	3	...	...	20	21
Sanskrit College	13	13	13	10	4	4	5	5	3	3	38*	35†
Calcutta Madrassa	32	33	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	48
Chittagong College	16	15	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	31
Total ...	590	447	648	568	257	241	383	302	62	24	1,870*	1,582†
Municipal—												
Midnapore College	25	1	42	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	46
Aided—												
General Assembly's Institution	92	84	173	144	42	43	124	166	4	4	437	381
Free Church Institution and Duff College	45	46	79	71	63	66	144	135	1	1	312	319
St. Xavier's College	60	49	61	61	16	14	71	68	15	5	223	197
London Mission College, Bhawanipur	22	22	42	33	7	8	16	15	...	...	98	78
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department) ...	3	8	5	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	12	15
Narail Victoria College ...	11	10	37	34	4	3	8	7	...	...	60	56
Uttarpara College	22	21	34	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	51
Total ...	261	241	433	377	135	137	364	332	20	10	1,213	1,097

* Exclusive of 29 non-matriculated students of the Sanskrit title class.
† Exclusive of 32 non-matriculated students of the Sanskrit title class and 8 students attending the Vedic class.

Names of Colleges.	Reading for First Arts.				Reading for B.A. degree.				Reading for M.A. degree.		Total.	
	First-year class.		Second-year class.		Third-year class.		Fourth-year class.					
	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.
Unaided—												
Metropolitan Institution ...	154	155	280	208	48	50	131	60	15	15	628	508
City College	96	106	169	163	69	68	116	110	7	7	459	454
La Martinière for boys (college department)	(Details not given in the returns.)				...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Albert College	22	22	83	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	81
Ripon "	102	95	166	170	79	69	193	113	...	...	490	447
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	96	87	148	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	229
Jagannath College, Dacca ...	88	85	188	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	265
Berhampore College	31	20	37	33	11	11	17	16	1	1	97	91
Bishop's College, Calcutta ...	(Details not given in the returns.)				...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Tej Narain Jubilee College, Bhágalpur	21	...	56	69	5	4	7	7	...	...	89	80
Bangabasi College	35	33	53	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	83
Rajchandra College, Barisál ...	26	20	37	34	6	7	3	2	...	...	72	63
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál	40	...	54	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	88
Bihar National College, Bankipore	91	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	51
La Martinière for Girls (College Department).	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total ...	809	684	1,294	1,200	218	209	397	328	23	23	2,752	2,460
Grand Total ...	1,615	1,375	2,415	2,190	610	587	1,144	961	105	57	5,901*	5,155†

* Exclusive of 29 non-matriculated students of the Sanskrit title class.
† Exclusive of 32 non-matriculated students of the Sanskrit title class and 8 students attending the Vedic class.

It will be observed that of the 62 students reading for the M.A. degree in Government colleges on the 31st December 1891, 56 were reading in the Presidency College. Of the 20 students reading in aided colleges on the same date, 4 were reading in the General Assembly's College, 1 in the Free Church Institution, and 15 in St. Xavier's College. Of the 23 students in unaided colleges, 15 were reading in the Metropolitan Institution, 7 in the City College, and 1 in the Berhampore College. The Presidency College therefore bears more than half the burden of the highest education in Bengal.

28. The following statement shows the expenditure in Government, aided, and unaided institutions from all sources. The average yearly cost of each student is calculated on the average monthly roll number:—

Colleges—General.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure in 1891-92— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District or municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Cost per annum of each student— From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
Government—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency College ...	428	488	299	1,08,968	...	69,122	...	1,78,090	223 4 9	141 10 3	364 15 0
Hooghly " ...	171	203	180	31,916	...	14,967	...	46,883	157 3 6	73 11 9	230 15 2
Dacca " ...	313	337	309	18,295	...	25,807	...	44,102	54 4 7	76 9 8	130 13 10
Krishnagar " ...	101	100	82	12,700	...	5,242	1,334	19,276	127 0 0	65 12 2	192 12 2
Patna " ...	252	290	265	34,627	...	22,057	...	56,684	120 1 6	76 0 11	196 2 5
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	87	91	81	14,412	...	4,880	1,315	20,637	158 11 3	68 1 2	226 12 5
Rajshahi College ...	96	120	98	8,320	...	4,209	10,985	23,514	69 5 4	126 9 10	195 15 2
Bethune School (college department) ...	20	19	15	4,794	...	744	...	5,538	252 5 0	39 2 6	291 7 6
Sanskrit College ...	75	64	54	21,220	...	1,147	...	22,367	312 0 11	16 13 10	328 14 9
Calcutta Madrassa ...	48	55	49	8,238	...	1,356	...	9,634	149 13 6	25 8 2	174 15 8
Chittagong College ...	31	41	36	4,125	...	1,616	80	5,831	100 9 9	41 5 10	41 15 7
Total ...	1,622	1,812	1,468	2,67,645	...	1,51,177	13,714	4,32,736	147 13 0½	90 15 11½	238 13 0
Municipal—											
Midnapore College ...	46	57	53	...*	78	2,747	3,993	6,818	1 5 10	118 3 11	119 9 9
Aided—											
General Assembly's Institution	381	442	372	6,000	...	17,147	25,155	48,302	13 9 2	95 11 8	109 4 6
Free Church Institution and Duff College	319	323	259	7,200	...	14,966	13,734	35,900	22 4 7	88 13 8	111 2 3
St. Xavier's College ...	197	175	134	4,200	...	13,691	15,739	33,630	24 0 0	168 2 8	192 2 5
London Mission College, Bhawánipur ...	78	81	62	3,090	...	3,996	9,387	16,383	37 0 7	165 3 6	202 4 1
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	15	12	12	1,800	...	1,980	3,880	6,760	150 0 0	413 5 4	563 5 4
Narail Victoria College	56	54	36	1,832	...	1,090	2,495	5,437	34 4 9	66 6 2	100 10 11
Uttarpara College ...	51	58	49	839	...	2,975	2,512	5,326	5 13 6	94 9 8	100 7 2
Total ...	1,097	1,145	924	24,301	...	54,945	72,902	1,52,238	21 4 10	111 10 6	132 15 4

* Government grant not received during the year.

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Colleges—General.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure in 1891-92— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District or municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Endowments and other sources.	Fees.	Cost per annum of each student— From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
Unaided—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Metropolitan Institution	508	617	...	...	...	20,225	11,526	31,751	...	51 7 4	51 7 4
City College	454	439	363	...	...	12,550	4,152	16,702	...	38 0 8	38 0 8
La Martinière for boys	3	3	3	(Money returns not furnished.)							
Albert College	81	88	56	...	...	2,000		2,000	...	34 1 6	34 1 6
Ripon	447	436	367	...	...	11,381	2,192	13,573	...	31 2 1	31 2 1
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	239	239	146	...	...	...	6,929	6,929	..	28 15 10	28 15 10
Jagannath College, Dacca	265	253	185	...	...	8,295	1,004	9,299	...	37 1 9	37 1 9
Berhampore College ..	91	100	68	...	...	2,600	12,323	14,923	...	149 3 8	149 3 8
Bishop's College, Calcutta	11	11	11	(Money returns not furnished.)							
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhágalpur.	80	74	56	...	...	3,220	2,564	5,784	...	78 2 7	78 2 7
Bangabasi College ...	85	90	85	...	...	1,298	260	1,558	...	20 15 7	20 15 7
Rajchandra College, Barisál	63	57	40	...	..	908	3,412	4,320	...	75 12 7	75 12 7
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál ...	88	89	69	...	..	1,301	2,574	3,875	...	43 8 7	43 8 7
Bihár National College, Bankipore	81	74	60	...	...	2,528	750	3,278	...	44 4 9	44 4 9
La Martinière for girls	4	4	4	450	...	...	450	900	112 8 0	112 8 0	225 0 0
Total ...	2,460	2,569	1,506	450	...	66,639	48,226	1,15,312	0 2 9	44 12 2	44 15 0
Grand Total ...	5,925	5,563	3,951	2,92,686	78	2,75,505	1,38,835	7,07,104	52 7 5½	74 4 0½	126 11 6

The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased during the year from Rs. 6,62,377 to Rs. 7,07,104; the expenditure from Provincial revenues has risen from Rs. 2,69,850 to Rs. 2,92,686, the fee-receipts from Rs. 2,61,308 to Rs. 2,75,505, and the receipts from endowments and other sources from Rs. 1,31,219 to Rs. 1,38,835.

In Government colleges the total cost has risen from Rs. 4,00,726 to Rs. 4,32,736; the expenditure from Provincial revenues has risen from Rs. 2,43,757 to Rs. 2,67,845; while the receipts from fees and other sources have increased from Rs. 1,56,969 to Rs. 1,64,891.

A considerable increase in Provincial expenditure has taken place in the Presidency College, the total cost to Government having risen from Rs. 79,836 to Rs. 1,08,968, in spite of a slight increase in fees from Rs. 68,839 to Rs. 69,122. This is to be accounted for principally by an increase in the costliness of the professorial staff, owing to shifting of officers. The staff was greatly reduced towards the close of the year. On the other hand, the cost to Government has decreased in the Hooghly, Dacca, Ravenshaw, and Sanskrit Colleges. The reduction is due to increased fees in the case of the Dacca College, and to the fact that there were only two European Professors in the College during the greater part of the year. The reduction in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, is due to the increase in fee-receipts and the removal of the Assistant Professor and three lecturers and the appointment of their successors on less pay. The reduction in the Hooghly College seems to be due to increased fees, and that in the Sanskrit College to the absence of the Principal on deputation for two months. The increase in the expenditure of the Rajshahi College is chiefly owing to the return of Babu Nilkanthá Mazumdar from the Presidency College. The increase in the Krishnagar College, in spite of increased fees, is due to a reduction in the income of the endowment funds. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in the Patna College is practically stationary, while fee-receipts have increased. The Principal remarks that additional temporary expenses were thrown on the College owing to the temporary attachment of Mr. Hill to it. The large increase in the Government contribution towards the Chittagong College is to be accounted for by the higher pay of the present Head Master, who was transferred from the Ravenshaw College. The increase in the Government expenditure of the Calcutta Madrassa is, no doubt, due to the return of the Principal from furlough. In this connexion I desire to call attention to Sir Alfred Croft's remarks in last year's report.

The monthly roll number has increased in all Government colleges, except the Sanskrit and Chittagong Colleges. The increase in the Presidency College is very slight, from 486 to 488.

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During the year under report the cost of each student to Government has increased in Government colleges from Rs. 140-15 to Rs. 147-13. A large increase has taken place in the Presidency College. This is, no doubt, due to the greater costliness of the professorial staff. There has been an increase also in the Sanskrit College and the Chittagong College. The increase in the Sanskrit College may be accounted for by the decrease in the monthly roll number, and that in the Chittagong College by the fact that a Head Master on a higher salary has been appointed. In the Madrassa the cost is about the same as last year. There is a slight increase in the Rajshahi College. In other colleges there is a decrease. In Dacca the cost has fallen to Rs. 54-4-7, the lowest figure, I believe, yet reached in any B.A. college. In aided colleges the cost to Government of educating each student has risen from Rs. 21-0-9 to Rs. 21-4-10, and the total cost from Rs. 131-7-1 to Rs. 132-15-4. The cost per annum of collegiate instruction generally has decreased from Rs. 128-10-3 to Rs. 126-11-6.

29. The following table shows the results of the First Arts examination held in February 1892:—

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Government—					
Presidency College	136	14	17	51	82
Hooghly "	55	3	12	20	35
Dacca "	112	2	17	29	48
Krishnagar "	42	1	4	17	22
Patna "	114	2	15	37	54
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	42	1	6	13	20
Rajshahi "	53	1	8	22	31
Bethune School (college department)	6	2	1	1	4
Sanskrit College	15	1	1	6	8
Calcutta Madrassa	24	...	3	9	12
Chittagong College	22	...	7	9	16
Total ...	621	27	91	214	332
Municipal—					
Midnapore College	41	4	5	18	27
Aided—					
General Assembly's Institution ...	144	...	16	42	58
Free Church Institution and Duff College	71	...	3	14	17
St. Xavier's College	45	...	5	19	24
London Mission College, Bhawánipur	34	...	...	13	13
Narail Victoria College	25	...	4	9	13
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	5	1	2	1	4
Utterpara College	35	3	3	5	11
Loretto House, Calcutta	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	360	4	33	104	141
Unaided—					
Metropolitan Institution	250	2	16	72	90
City College	158	2	4	43	49
Ripon "	170	...	10	45	55
Albert "	59	...	2	20	22
Bishop's "	11	1	...	7	8
Berhampore "	38	2	1	14	17
Maharajah's " Burdwan	118	2	12	53	67
Jagannath " Dacca	183	4	2	48	54
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhágalpur	45	1	5	22	28
Bangabasi College	52	...	4	14	18
Rajchandra " Barisál	34	...	8	14	22
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál ...	43	2	10	26	38
Bihár National College, Bankipore ...	58	...	9	20	29
La Martinière for girls (college department.)	1	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore	4	1	1	...	2
Total ...	1,224	17	84	398	499
Teachers	64	...	...	12	12
Grand Total ...	2,310	52	213	746	1,011

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The percentage of passed candidates has risen from 36 per cent. to 43·7. The number of candidates that presented themselves was 2,310, against 1,929 in the previous year. This is to be explained on the principle laid down by Sir A. Croft in last year's report. In 1889 only 1,475 candidates passed the Entrance Examination, whereas in 1890 there were 2,642 successful candidates.

In Government colleges the percentage of successful candidates was 53, in aided colleges 39, and in unaided colleges 40. The Presidency, Hooghly, Krishnagar, Rajshahi, Sanskrit and Chittagong Colleges passed more than half their candidates. The Madrassa passed exactly half. The Bethune College passed two-thirds. Among aided colleges, St. Xavier's College and the Narail Victoria College passed more than half their candidates; St. Paul's, Darjeeling, passed 4 out of 5. Loretto House, Calcutta, sent in one candidate, who passed. Among unaided colleges the Maharajah's College, Burdwan, the Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhágalpur, the Rajchandra College, Barisál, and the Brajamohan Institution, Barisál, passed more than half their candidates. The Bihár National College, Bankipore, and St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore, passed exactly half. Bishop's College passed 8 out of 11. The Municipal College, Midnapore, passed 27 candidates out of 41, against 8 out of 25 in the previous year.

The highest total of successful candidates is attained by the Metropolitan Institution, which passed 90 candidates. Next comes the Presidency College with 82. Then comes the Maharajah's College, Burdwan. This institution seems to have done remarkably well. The General Assembly's Institution stands first among aided colleges as regards the number of successful students. Perhaps the most successful of all the colleges on the whole is the Brajamohan Institution, Barisál, which passed 38 candidates out of 43, 2 in the first division. The Rajchandra College passed 22 candidates out of 34.

Out of the 27 candidates in the first division from Government colleges, 14 belong to the Presidency College. The Midnapore College and the Jagannath College, Dacca, had each 4 in the first division.

30. The most fatal subject in the last F.A. Examination was mathematics; English and history come next. Even in the Presidency College 26 students failed in mathematics. In the Brajamohan College only 1 failed in that subject out of 43, and not a single candidate failed in English. In the Rajchandra College, Barisal, only 3 candidates failed in English, while 14 failed in mathematics, and the same number in second language. In St. Xavier's College 12 students failed in mathematics and 14 in English. In the Bethune College all the candidates passed in English. In the Maharajah's College, Burdwan, only 7 students failed in English, while 31 were unsuccessful in mathematics.

31. The following table shows the distribution of the 52 senior scholarships. The two special scholarships for girls were gained this year also by the Bethune College:—

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—			
Presidency College	3	6	9
Hooghly "	1	2	3
Dacca "	...	2	2
Krishnagar "	...	1	1
Patna "	1	4	5
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack) ...	...	2	2
Rajshahi "	...	2	2
Bethune School (college department)	1*	1*	1
Sanskrit College	1	...	1
Total ...	7	20	27
Municipal—			
Midnapore College	..	3	3
Aided—			
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	...	1	1
Narail Victoria College ...	...	1	1
Uttarpara College	1	2	3
Total ...	1	4	5

* Special scholarships for girls.

COLLEGES.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs 20 a month.	Total.
Unaided—			
Metropolitan Institution	...	2	2
City College	...	2	2
Burdwan Raj College	1	1	2
Jagannath College, Dacca ...	1	3	4
Berhampore "	...	2	2
Bishop's "	1	...	1
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhágalpur	...	1	1
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál ...	...	2	2
Bihár National College, Bankipore	...	1	1
Total ...	3	14	17
GRAND TOTAL ...	11	41	52

The number of scholarships gained by Government colleges has decreased from 38 to 27. The Presidency College has secured only 9, against 11 carried off last year. The aided colleges have gained 5, against 4 last year, and the unaided colleges 17, against 10 last year. The Midnapore College, which last year obtained no scholarships, has in the present year gained 3 of the second grade.

The Government colleges seem to be losing ground in the F.A. examination generally, but this year, as last, 7 out of the 11 first grade scholarships have fallen to them. The Jagannath College, Dacca, has gained a larger number of scholarships than any college except the Presidency College and the Patna College. This speaks well for the quality of the teaching in that institution.

32. The following table shows the colleges in which the scholars have elected to read for the B.A. degree :—

COLLEGES.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—			
Presidency College	8	16	24
Hooghly "	1	2	3
Dacca "	...	2	2
Patna "	1	5	6
Rajshahi "	...	1	1
Ravenshaw " Cuttack ...	...	2	2
Bethune School (college department)	1*	...	1
Sanskrit College	...	1	1
Medical "	...	1*	1
Total ...	11	30	41
Aided—			
Free Church Institution and Duff College	...	1	1
St. Xavier's College	...	2	2
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	...	1	1
Narail Victoria College ...	...	1	1
Total ...	...	5	5
Unaided—			
Metropolitan Institution		2	2
City College		3	3
Berhampore College		1	1
Total ...	...	6	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	11	41	52

* Special scholarships for girls.

It will be observed that 41 have elected to hold their scholarships in Government colleges, against 43 in the previous year. Twenty-four scholars have chosen the Presidency College, against 25 in 1891.

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Of the 52 senior scholars, 22 have chosen the A or literary course, and 29 the B or Science course, while one, holding one of the two special scholarships for girls, has joined the Medical College. The usual preference of the best students for the Science course has again manifested itself.

33. The following table shows the B.A. results of 1892 :—

Colleges.	A Course.					B Course.					Total.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
Government—															
Presidency College ...	82	...	14 (a)	19	33	38	2(c)	16 (c)	13	31	120	2	30	32	64
Hooghly " ...	33	...	2	5	7	17	...	1	6	7	50	...	3	11	14
Krishnagar " ...	14	...	1	3	4	5	1	3	...	3	19	1	3	3	7
Dacca " ...	92	...	3	7	10	7	...	...	1	1	99	.	3	8	11
Patna " ...	56	1	5 (b)	10	16	10	...	1	3	4	66	1	6	13	20
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	12	...	...	3	3	7	...	...	4	4	19	...	...	7	7
Rajshahi College ...	13	...	...	3	3	7	...	...	3	3	20	...	...	6	6
Bethune School (college department)	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
Total ...	305	1	25	51	77	91	3	20	30	53	396	4	45	81	130
Aided—															
General Assembly's Institution	93	...	2	11	13	13	...	1	4	5	106	...	3	15	18
Free Church Institution and Duff College	135	...	1	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	1	30	31
St. Xavier's College ...	38	...	1	5	6	20	...	...	8	8	58	...	1	13	14
London Mission College, Bhawanipur ...	15	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	3	3
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Narail Victoria College	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1
Total ...	289	...	4	50	54	33	...	1	12	13	322	...	5	62	67
Unaided—															
Metropolitan Institution	119	...	3	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	3	16	19
City College ...	53	...	4	9	13	47	...	3	12	15	105	...	7	21	28
Ripon " ...	107	...	1	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	1	16	17
Berhampore " ...	20	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	7	7
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur...	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	2	2
Rajchandra College, Barisal	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..
Total ...	311	...	8	49	57	48	...	3	13	16	359	...	11	62	73
Private student	1	1(d)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Teachers	61	...	...	6	6	10	...	...	3	3	71	...	...	9	9
Grand Total ...	967	2	37	156	195	182	3	24	58	85	1,149	5	61	214	280

(a) Three took honours in two branches.
(b) One ditto in ditto.
(c) Three ditto ditto.
(d) Honours in French; also obtained 2nd class honours in English.

The percentage of successful candidates is 24, against 29 in last year. The number of candidates was 1,149, against 807 in the previous year. This was to be expected, as in 1890 the number of successful candidates in the F.A. examination was 1,089, against 715 in 1889. Of the candidates from Government colleges, nearly 33 per cent. passed, of those from aided colleges 20 per cent. passed, and of those from unaided colleges 23 per cent. passed. The Presidency College was the only institution that passed more than half its candidates. It appears that either the examination was more severe than in the previous year, or the candidates worse prepared. In philosophy more than half the candidates sent up from Bengal colleges failed. The same was the case in history. In mathematics nearly one-third failed. In physiology and botany only one candidate failed out of seven sent up.

I have been told that the failures in philosophy may be accounted for by the fact that the students read notes and abstracts instead of the works prescribed by the University. The Hooghly College passed 14 out of 50, against 11 out of 28 last year. The Dacca College results were worse than last year. The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, passed 7 out of 19, against 1 out of 8 in the previous year. The Patna College passed 20 out of 66, against 17 out of 48 in the previous year. The Rajshahi College has made an advance, passing 6, against 3 in the previous year. But the B.A. class was much larger. The Bethune College has again passed one student.

34. This year 967 candidates took up the A or literature course, and 182 the B or science course. Half of the 182 belonged to Government colleges. The remaining half were thus distributed :—13 came from the General Assembly's Institution and 20 from St. Xavier's College, both of which are aided colleges; 47 from the City College, and 1 from the Toj Narayan Jubilee College: 10 were teachers. It appears that the B course class in the unaided City College exceeded by 9 the class in the Presidency College. To this fact I desire to draw special attention, as it shows that in one at any rate of the unaided colleges a strenuous attempt is made to teach science. Of the 20 students sent up by St. Xavier's College, 8 passed, while of the 47 candidates sent up by the City College, 15 passed. Of the 38 candidates sent up by the Presidency College, 31 passed. This is an improvement on last year, when 27 passed out of 39. The percentage of success is again in favour of the B course candidates, notably so in Government colleges, from which 53 B course candidates passed out of 91. Obviously the B course is not taken up in many colleges, because there are no arrangements for teaching it. Even in the Presidency College the arrangements for teaching chemistry are limited, as Sir Alfred Croft pointed out in last year's report, but the new chemical laboratory, which is in course of construction, will, it is hoped, remove this difficulty. I have already remarked that a majority of scholars have chosen the B course. My own impression is that, as a general rule, serious students are apt to prefer this course, and Sir Alfred Croft's arguments seem to establish that this is the true view; but there are, no doubt, some diligent students who have a marked preference for the literary course, arising from the natural bias of their minds.

35. Of the 39 students who have obtained honours in the A course, 26 belong to Government colleges. Of the two who have been placed in the first division, one comes from the Patna College and one is a private student. Of the 27 students who obtained honours in the B course, 23 come from Government colleges. Of the 3 in the first division, 2 belong to the Presidency College, and 1 to the Krishnagar College.

In English the first division was occupied by two students from the Presidency College, who were also placed in the second division in physics and chemistry. In philosophy no one was placed in the first division. A young lady, Miss Indira Tagore, was the only one who obtained a first division in French. She also obtained a second division in English. The sole occupant of the first division in Persian was a student from the Patna College. A student from the Krishnagar College gained the same distinction in mathematics. In physics and chemistry and in Sanskrit no one was placed in the first division. In history no one appears to have gained honours.

The neglect of history is one of the blots in our system. Very few native students seem to have any taste for this study.

36. On the results of the B.A. Examination the following endowed scholarships on the foundation of the Presidency College (as successor to the old Hindu College) were awarded to the students named below :—

Name of Scholar.		Name of Scholarship.		Monthly value of Scholarship.
				Rs.
Atul Chundra Chatterji	...	Burdwan scholarship ...	...	50
Jyotis Chundra Sen	...	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship	...	50
Dhanapati Banerjee	...	Bird scholarship	...	40
Asutos Pal	...	Ryan scholarship	...	40
Surendra Nath Mallik	...	Hindu College foundation scholarship	...	40
Bhushun Chandra Das	...	Ditto ditto	...	40
Prabodh Chandra Bose	...	Gopi Mohun Tagore scholarship	...	30
Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta	...	Hindu College foundation scholarship	...	30
Hari Pada Banurji	...	Ditto ditto	...	30
Hrisikes Chakravarti	...	Ditto ditto	...	30
Pramatha Nath Chatterji (II)	...	Ditto ditto	...	30

The Laha graduate scholarship of Rs. 40 a month, on the foundation of Maharaja Durga Churan Laha, C.I.E., was awarded to Upendra Lal Banerji of the Krishnagar College, on condition of his reading for the M.A. degree in science.

The two graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, payable from the Mohsin Fund, were awarded to Muhummad Yusuf Ali and Asaf Khan, both of the Presidency College.

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37. The following table shows the results of the M.A. examination held in November 1891:—

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Candidates passed.
Government—		
Presidency College	38	18
Hooghly "	2	1
Dacca "	5	1
Rajshahi "	1	...
Sanskrit "	5	4
Total ...	51	24
Aided—		
Free Church Institution and Duff College	9	2
St. Xavier's College	7	1
Total ...	16	3
Unaided—		
Metropolitan Institution	11	3
City College	1	...
Berhampore College	1	...
Bishop's College	1	1
Total ...	14	4
Private students	40	13
Teachers	7	2
Grand Total ...	128	46

The number of candidates last year was 127, of whom 57 passed. The variation does not seem to be of importance. More than half the number of successful students came from Government colleges. The Presidency College passed 18, the Sanskrit College 4, and the Hooghly and Dacca Colleges 1 each. The Free Church Institution passed 2 and St. Xavier's College 1. The Metropolitan Institution passed 3 and Bishop's College 1. There is a slight increase in the number of private students that appeared as candidates. The increase in the number of private students that took place last year was explained by Sir Alfred Croft. The same cause is, of course, still in operation. The rule of the University seems to be a little ambiguous, and may be interpreted differently in different colleges. I have myself been in the habit of insisting upon six months' study in the most literal sense. If a student is absent from every lecture in a month, I do not allow that month to count. Of the 40 private students that appeared, 13 were successful.

38. The first place in English this year was obtained by a student from the Agra College. The first place in Sanskrit fell, as was to be expected, to a student of the Sanskrit College. The only first class in Arabic was gained by a student from the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the only first class in Persian by a candidate from the Presidency College. The Free Church Institution had the honour of sending in a candidate in history, who was the sole occupant of the first class. The two students who gained first classes in physical science were from the Presidency College. In mathematics no one rose above a third class. In mental and moral philosophy no one rose above a second class. On the whole the Presidency College obtained 4 first classes, the Sanskrit College 2, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, 1, and the Free Church Institution 1. A first class in Sanskrit was gained by a private student.

39. Premchand Roychand Studentship.—Five candidates enrolled themselves for the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination held in November 1891, of whom 4 appeared and 1 was absent. The candidates were examined in literary subjects. There were three studentships available, as no studentship was awarded in literary subjects in 1887 and 1889. On the result of the

examination, the three available studentships of Rs. 1,600 a year each, tenable for five years, were awarded to—

1. E. M. Wheeler.
2. { Jánaki Nath Bhattacharya.
   { Hirendra Nath Datta.

40. I proceed to extract the more interesting particulars from the reports furnished by the Principals of Colleges, omitting all matters dealt with in the previous paragraphs of this section.

41. PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—The College has lost two Professors during the year—Mr. Webb and Mr. Prothero. Mr. Webb went on special leave from the 8th September 1891, and has since retired from the service. Mr. Prothero, having been appointed Director of Public Instruction, Assam, made over charge on the 19th January 1892. Dr. P. K. Ray returned from furlough on the 27th November 1891. Mr. Stack and Mr. Little were absent on privilege leave for short periods during the year.

The students have organized a cricket and a football club during the year, under the superintendence of Professor Bipin Bihary Gupta. The Commissioner of Police has granted them the use of a suitable plot of ground on the *maidan*. By order of the Principal all the students of the first-year class are required to practise gymnastic exercises on three days during the week, unless their parents or guardians assign good reasons for their being excused. The class consists of 125 students, of whom 27 have been excused. Twenty-five students from the other classes practise gymnastic exercises optionally.

The library is in good condition. During the year 370 volumes were added to it.

42. HOOGHLY COLLEGE.—Mr. Mann went on furlough on the 12th November 1891. Mr. S. Charles Hill was appointed a Professor on the 4th November 1891.

During the year the drill and gymnastic classes were reorganized, each section being exercised twice a week. The cricket club was open during the cold season, and the football club practised regularly from April to October 1891. An inter-collegiate gymnastic competition, at which the students of the Hooghly and Krishnagar Colleges competed, was held on the 11th December 1891. Eight prizes were awarded—four to each college. The Hooghly College carried off the first prize. Forty-seven new books, in addition to "Nature" and the "Philosophical Magazine," have been added to the library.

The Hindu hostel contained 71 boarders on the 31st March 1892, against 33 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The general health of the boarders was good. The same was the case in the Muhammadan hostel. But the total number of boarders fell off, being 79, against 91 in the preceding year.

43. DACCA COLLEGE.—Mr. A. C. Edwards returned from furlough on the 22nd October last. During his absence Mr. Mondy acted as Principal. Babu Jagadis Chundra Sen, M.A., was on leave without pay for five months from the 4th November 1891, and Babu Devendra Kumar Ray acted in his place on half the pay of the post.

The gymnastic class contained 95 members on the 31st March 1892: the average monthly number was 83, and the average daily attendance 83. The College cricket club continued to flourish. In December last they were easily victorious in a match against the European members of the station. Mr. Mondy, while acting as Principal had two lawn tennis courts made, and a large number of students play regularly on them.

Mr. Mondy has taken the students of the Science classes to visit such local works as were found in the neighbourhood.

During the year 302 volumes have been added to the library, 216 of which were presented.

The number of boarders on the rolls of the Raj Chunder Hostel on the 31st March was 60, and the average monthly number was 75.

Though there was an epidemic of small-pox in the town, the inmates of the hostel enjoyed good health, and not a single case of small-pox occurred in the institution. The conduct of the boarders was satisfactory.

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44. PATNA COLLEGE.—The Principal gives some interesting figures, which show that the percentage of Bihári Hindus in the College has risen from 71·5 to 78·5.

During part of the year under review Mr. S. C. Hill was temporarily attached to the College. The Principal does not mention any other change in the instructive staff. During the year Rs. 375 have been spent on the purchase of books. Some medals have been promised by native gentlemen, to be awarded on the results of the examination of 1892. The names of the donors are—Kazi Syud Rezi Hossain, zamindar of Patna city; Babu Purnendra Chandra Singhee, pleader, Judge's Court, Patna; Babu Raghunandan Prasad, zamindar of Patna city; Babu Krista Chandra Ghosh, zamindar, Bankipore; Babu Ambika Charan Ghosh, Treasurer, Patna Bank of Bengal. The gentleman first mentioned is giving one gold and one silver medal.

The Principal gives no particulars about physical education.

45. KRISHNAGAR COLLEGE.—During the year Mr. Lane, the mathematical lecturer, was appointed to the Subordinate Executive Service, and Babu Surya Kumar Karfarma was appointed in his place as temporary lecturer.

The gymnastic class is increasing in popularity. The inter-collegiate match between the students of the Hooghly and Krishnágar Colleges has already been mentioned. The cricket club flourishes, but the Officiating Principal writes of it as follows: "Well did Mr. Billing remark in his last report:—'Unfortunately there are no other clubs here to try conclusions with.' Inter-collegiate matches are no doubt good, but they can at most be only occasional, and fail to call forth the same amount of excitement and generate as much spirit of enthusiasm as the existence of a local rival club must necessarily do." Native games seem to be played with spirit.

The College reading club still continues to exist, but as most of the school and some of the College staff did not appreciate its advantages, it had to admit a few outsiders into its membership.

Rupees 375 were spent on the library last year, and a special grant of Rs. 59-12 was sanctioned out of the surplus funds of the school for binding books, but the library is said to be in a bad condition, and many books still require binding. The monthly average of boarders in the College Hostel was 30, against 27 in the previous year.

46. RAJSHAHI COLLEGE.—Babu Homendra Nath Bose, M.A., Lecturer in Philosophy, took three months' sick leave during the cold weather. Babu Mohini Mohan Datta, M.A., from the Arrah Zillah School officiated for him.

The strength of the gymnastic class has risen from 500 to 560 students. The annual gymnastic sports were held on the 8th March 1892; and many European and native gentlemen were present on the occasion. This year a competitive examination was held for the first time in swimming and compulsory athletics. A football club has been opened by the students, who have collected subscriptions from the gentlemen of the station and amongst themselves. There can be no doubt that under the rule of Mr. Livingstone physical education prospers. Mr. Livingstone is trying to collect money for a Hindu boarding house, which he considers is urgently required. He believes that the unhealthiness of the students is in a great measure due to the lodgings in which they live.

The Madrassa boarding-house contained 30 students on the 31st of March. This is the largest number that it can accommodate.

47. RAVENSHAW COLLEGE, CUTTACK.—I have already referred to the fact that Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjea, Assistant Professor, was transferred to the Chittagong College as head master after the Puja vacation. He was succeeded by Babu Jaygopal De, B.A. Babu Girish Chandra Nag, M.A., Lecturer in Philosophy, having resigned his post to join the Bar on the 1st May 1891, Babu Harish Chandra Datta, M.A., was appointed to succeed him. Babu Devendra Nath Bhattacharya, Lecturer in English, died on the 6th November 1891, and was succeeded by Babu Murali Dhar Banerjee, M.A.

The Principal reports that the students take no great interest in physical exercises. They seem to prefer the football club to the cricket club. The former is presided over by Babu Jaygopal De, B.A., and the latter by Babu Joges Chandra Ray, M.A., Science Lecturer.

The number of inmates of the hostel on the 31st March was 23, against 11 in the previous year. The number has been increased by the students who came from Dacca and joined the Survey School.

48. BETHUNE COLLEGE.—The increase in the numbers and the success of the pupils in the University examinations have been already dealt with. The prize offered by Babu Hem Chandra Mitter for the best student at the Entrance Examination from the school was awarded at the distribution of prizes in March. Lady Elliott has offered a prize for motherliness. The Hon'ble Mohendra Lal Sarkar, M.A., C.I.E., and Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E, have offered prizes for Physics and Sanskrit respectively.

49. SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—The College Department has two sections—the Sanskrit section and the Anglo-Sanskrit section. The former consists of the M.A. class, preparing students for the University M.A. examination in Sanskrit; four title classes preparing students for the Sanskrit Title examination in Kavya, Smriti, Darsana, and Grammar respectively, and two other classes, namely, the fourth-year class, teaching the Sanskrit subjects of the B.A. examination, and the third-year class, in which the Sanskrit subjects of the higher grade College senior scholarship examination are taught.

The Anglo-Sanskrit section consists of the first and second-year classes, in which the subjects of the University First Examination in Arts are taught. The English subjects for the B.A. examination are studied in the Presidency College. The Principal of the College having been deputed to inspect the indigenous *tols* of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, was absent on tour from the 1st April to the 31st May, and Babu Sib Chandra Gui, M.A., was in charge of the current duties of the office.

50. CHITTAGONG COLLEGE.—The only change in the College staff was the transfer of Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjee from the Ravenshaw College to the head mastership.

Cricket and football seem to flourish in this College, though there is no adjoining playground. None of the College students practise gymnastics, as lately there has been no gymnastic master.

The head master remarks that as there was hitherto "no meeting place of teachers and taught," he has lately got an association established for the imparting of moral lessons. He regrets very much the want of a hostel. He considers that the importance of hostels as a success of improving education in all its aspects, physical, intellectual and moral, can never be over-estimated. This is an important tribute to the value of these institutions.

51. MIDNAPORE COLLEGE.—There was no change in the staff during the year. The Lakshman Prasad Garga medal for the best student who passed the F.A. examination from the College was awarded this year to Mahendra Nath Mukuti.

A drill class has been opened during the year. The number on the rolls on the 31st March was 115, while that on the rolls of the gymnastic class was 110.

The Midnapore athletic sports were held on the 25th January last. Out of 22 prizes, 10 were won by the students of the Midnapore College. At the Calcutta athletic sports held on the 9th of March last, Khetter Mohan Bose of the Midnapore College was first in the hurdle race and the steeplechase, and obtained Sir Charles Elliott's cup.

Four Municipal Commissioners visited the College during the year.

52. GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—During the year considerable additions and improvements have been made in the laboratory to meet the requirements of the B course students.

Steel's gold medal of the value of Rs. 80 was given during the year in two money-prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 to students of the third and fourth-year class.

The other matters contained in the report have been already dealt with.

53. FREE CHURCH INSTITUTION.—Mr. Hector, the Principal, was absent on furlough during the whole of the session. His duties as Principal were performed by Mr. Stephen. Mr. Thomson, Professor of Mathematics, returned from furlough and resumed work in October.

A new class-room has been built for the second-year class and fitted up with benches of a new pattern imported from Europe. Increased facilities have been provided for the teaching of physics and chemistry by a large addition of physical and chemical apparatus to the laboratory. The physical

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science branch of the B.A. course has been resumed, but only two students joined it.

Gymnastic exercises have been carried on regularly in the afternoons, under the superintendence of Babu Gaur Hari Mukherji, B.A. The Calcutta Mutual Improvement Association, composed mainly of students and ex-students of the College, has just celebrated its nineteenth anniversary, and the Chaitanya or Beadon Square Reading and Debating Club has been extending its activity and popularity under the superintendence of Mr. Tomory.

54. St. Xavier's College.—The decrease in the boarding establishment, due to the opening of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, has enabled the authorities to extend the accommodation for the College Department. A large hall has been fitted up as a lecture-room and physical science museum. The chemical laboratory and lecture-rooms have also been much improved, and additional lecture-rooms have been provided.

55. Narail Victoria College.—Babu Umesh Chandra Ghose has officiated as head master since the 1st of March. On the 1st of April he was permanently appointed to the post.

Babu Harendra Nath Sen, M.A., was appointed Professor of English in place of Babu Suresh Chandra Ball, who was appointed to the executive branch of the Provincial Service in August last.

The success of the College in the F.A. examination has been already noticed.

A special grant of Rs. 750 was sanctioned during the year for the purchase of books and apparatus.

The number of Muhammadan candidates has almost doubled itself during the year. Approved text-books on moral subjects have been introduced with the view of improving moral training, and students are occasionally required to write essays on the subjects with which they deal.

There are arrangements for foot-ball, cricket, and indigenous games for the boys of the institution. The Principal expresses himself as satisfied that the College is doing immense good to the poor population of the neighbourhood.

56. Berhampore College.—Babu Dinabandhu Das, who had been Laboratory Assistant before the transfer of the College to the Board of Trustees, retired from service during the year.

The Trustees made during the year an allotment of Rs. 300 for the library and of Rs. 404 for the laboratory.

The gymnastic class consisted of 39 students on the 31st March. The gymnastic exhibition took place on the 2nd April, and was attended by a large gathering. Maharani Svarnamayi, C. I. E., gave away Rs. 200 in prizes.

The monthly average of boarders in the College boarding-house was 41.

The monitorial system, which was introduced in 1890-91, has been working well.

The health of the boarders was satisfactory.

57. Jagannath College, Dacca.—The Principal writes:—"The most memorable occurrence of the year was a great fire, which caused no inconsiderable damage by burning down a number of houses, with articles of furniture and laboratory apparatus."

The gymnastic class was better attended during the year. There was some cricket-playing during the cold weather. The conduct of the students was uniformly good.

58. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.—The success of this College in the F.A. examination, to which attention has been already drawn, is attributed by the Principal to the conscientious discharge of their duties by the tutorial staff. Gymnastics and drill are taught and cricket and foot-ball are played.

Two schemes have been set on foot during the year for the improvement of the students. One of them consists of a series of excursions in which teachers and pupils mix freely in conversation and healthy games.

The other scheme has taken the form of a "Teachers and Students' Friendly Union." Meetings of this Union are held in the rooms of the Institution every Saturday "for the purpose of presenting to students by means of songs, lectures, and readings unsectarian cardinal principles of religion and morality, without any reference to any doctrinal question of any particular creed." These excursions and meetings are said to be rapidly growing popular with the students.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

59. The statistics of secondary schools for native boys for the last two years are compared in the following statement:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government	49	14,009	49	13,991
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	7	1,653	8	2,023
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	166	26,789	171	26,718
Unaided	129	33,136	128	32,568
Total ...	351	75,587	356	75,300
Middle English—				
Managed by Government	6	907	5	743
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	20	1,694	20	1,650
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	584	41,089	583	40,779
Unaided	210	13,568	208	14,355
Total ...	820	57,258	816	57,527
Middle Vernacular—				
Managed by Government	34	2,814	33	2,533
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	151	8,628	152	8,626
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	906	47,053	811	43,482
Unaided	131	7,765	117	6,710
Total ...	1,222	66,260	1,113	61,351
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,393	199,105	2,285	194,178

Secondary schools of all classes, taken together, have declined from 2,393 with 199,105 pupils to 2,285 with 194,178 pupils. The loss, which is chiefly confined to middle vernacular schools, is, however, more apparent than real, inasmuch as 88 primary fund middle schools in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions alone have been now returned as upper primaries, in accordance with the views expressed in paragraph 85 of the last annual report. Again, the decrease of 108 secondary schools during the year has resulted in the loss of 4,927 pupils only. This gives 46 pupils per school, while the average strength of a secondary school is 85 pupils. It may be safely inferred, therefore, that the few schools that have actually ceased to exist were weak and inefficient; and their disappearance is not much to be regretted.

60. The following table shows in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools for native boys:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. Other sources.	TOTAL.
High English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Managed by Government	49	13,991	13,464	10,628	1,37,715	...	2,200	3,00,631	14,309	4,54,255
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	8	2,023	1,935	1,445	4,043	...	4,434	34,857	7,106	50,440
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	171	26,718	26,360	19,876	87,745	1,869	15,697	3,00,173	97,587	5,03,071
Unaided	128	32,568	31,861	24,284	...	...	...	4,18,801	1,72,868	5,91,669
Total ...	356	75,300	73,620	56,233	2,29,503	1,869	22,331	10,53,862	2,91,870	15,99,435

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	Other sources.	Total.
Middle English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	8	743	719	574	6,316	...	340	5,796	...	12,452
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	20	1,650	1,600	1,209	18	6,035	1,487	7,151	2,011	16,682
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	553	40,779	30,237	29,720	28,017	1,17,683	8,696	1,69,815	1,70,925	4,95,335
Unaided	206	14,555	13,292	10,215	...	...	9	40,780	59,212	1,00,001
Total ...	816	57,527	54,848	41,718	34,351	1,23,718	10,731	2,23,522	2,32,148	6,24,470
Middle Vernacular.										
Managed by Government	33	2,533	2,406	1,790	8,967	...	3,160	8,958	1,405	22,470
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	152	8,626	8,037	6,415	274	37,617	1,975	23,450	4,708	68,024
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	811	48,482	41,472	31,634	46,395	66,737	7,218	1,20,449	83,690	3,33,689
Unaided	117	6,710	6,219	4,852	...	...	...	14,701	19,961	34,662
Total ...	1,113	61,351	58,134	44,691	55,636	1,04,354	12,353	1,76,538	1,09,964	4,58,845
Grand Total ...	1,935	194,178	186,602	142,642	3,19,490	2,29,941	45,415	14,53,922	6,33,982	26,62,750
					5,94,846			20,87,904		

In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,393 schools was Rs. 26,73,905, of which Rs. 6,11,046 were contributed from public funds (Provincial revenues, and municipal and district funds), and Rs. 20,62,859 were raised from private sources. The year under report shows Rs. 5,94,846 under public funds, or a decrease of Rs. 16,200, and Rs. 20,87,904 under private funds, or an increase of Rs. 25,045. The increase in the contribution from private sources from year to year is a happy sign, especially as the policy of Government is to set free funds for primary and female education by withdrawing from secondary schools to the utmost possible extent. In the course of the last three years private expenditure in secondary schools has increased by Rs. 1,53,398, or from 76·2 to 77·8 per cent. of the total.

61. The increase in the cost to Government on secondary schools for native boys, noticed for the last few years, has now been successfully checked by heavy reductions in the expenditure on high and middle English schools under departmental management. Every effort was made to conduct these schools as economically as could be done without impairing their efficiency, and in spite of some unavoidable increase in some of the divisions, notably in the Presidency and Dacca, the result has been a net decrease of Rs. 14,371, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. It would have been still greater had it been practicable to make over the Barisál Zillah School to local management early in the year, before the sum of Rs. 2,795 was incurred in its maintenance from Provincial revenues.

The expenditure from district funds has risen by Rs. 907 only. The slight increase against aided high English schools is probably due to the elevation of some more middle schools in the Board area to the high English status; the grants they used to draw from the Boards as middle schools being still continued by those bodies. The decrease against middle vernacular schools is due to the transfer of a number of primary fund middle schools to the upper primary list, as explained above.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,736 under municipal funds, owing, as the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, remarks, to the recent orders of Government directing municipal authorities to devote their means to the encouragement of primary education first of all.

62. As pointed out in previous reports, the chief means of extending the benefits of the grant-in-aid system to the many unaided schools which exist, in the hope of getting grants from Government, is to set free money by cutting down the existing grants, any large increase in the grant-in-aid allotment being out of the question at present. That such an expedient is quite inadequate to meet the actual requirements is at once evident from the fact that, while there are no less than 453 unaided secondary schools on our returns, against 1,565 aided

schools, the latter class of schools are in receipt of public aid in the proportion of only 28·5 per cent. of their total expenditure, though the maximum allowable under the rules is from 33 to 40 per cent. for high, and from 40 to 50 per cent. for middle schools, according as the locality is more or less advanced. The District Boards complain that the funds placed at their disposal are incapable of expansion; the municipalities can hardly even cope with the demand for primary education in their jurisdictions. The department also has to recognize the prior claims of primary and female education. With so many difficulties staring us in the face, we can hardly expect, in the near future, to help the numerous unaided schools constantly pressing for grants-in-aid.

The grant-in-aid allotment for native schools was increased from Rs. 2,57,700 to Rs. 2,60,000, or by Rs. 2,300. Partly with this additional amount, and partly by cancelling the grants of 13 schools and revising those of 27 schools when they came up for renewal, it was found possible to sanction 15 new grants and increase 4 old grants during the year. The total number of institutions in receipt of grants-in-aid from the department was 850, of which 7 were colleges, 161 high English, 187 middle, 163 primary, 313 female, 13 training, and 6 special schools. The gross monthly grants at the beginning and end of the year were Rs. 22,053 and Rs. 21,758, respectively. This shows how thoroughly the applications for renewing grants-in-aid were overhauled by the department.

63. *High English Schools.*—The figures for these schools are repeated below:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	49	14,009	49	13,991
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	7	1,653	8	2,023
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	166	26,789	171	26,718
Unaided	129	33,136	128	32,568
Total ...	351	75,587	356	75,300

The above shows a gain of 5 schools, and a loss of 287 pupils in all. The decrease in the number of pupils is, however, so slight as to call for no special notice.

The number of institutions maintained by Government has remained the same as before, the transfer of the Barisál school to local management being compensated by the elevation of the Darjeeling school to the high English status.

The Barisál school is now managed by a joint-committee composed of members elected by the District Board and the Town Municipality, and has been returned, for simplicity's sake, as an institution maintained by the latter body. The other seven schools under municipal management are Santipur in the Presidency Division, Howrah, Bally, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate, and Ghatal in the Burdwan Division, and Nator in the Rajshahi Division.

The increase of 5 aided schools may be thus explained:—In the Presidency Division, the middle English schools at Harinarayanpur in Nadia and at Choa in Murshidabad were raised to the high English status with the grants they used to receive as middle schools from the respective District Boards. In the Burdwan Division, the Kotalpur school in the district of Bankura rose to the rank of a high school by a similar process, and the Wesleyan high English school at Kuchkuchia in the same district, which had formerly been returned as an unaided institution, received a grant-in-aid. In the Chittagong Division, the Lakshmipur school, so long classified as unaided, has now been returned as an aided institution. The other divisions exhibit no change. The 171 aided high English schools of the year were thus distributed:—Presidency Division, 53; Calcutta, 1; Burdwan, 58; Rajshahi, 9; Dacca, 21; Chittagong, 7; Patna, 10; Bhágalpur, 4; Orissa, 6; and Chota Nagpur, 2.

There has been a loss of only 1 unaided school during the year. There was a gain of 2 schools in the Presidency Division, and of 1 school each in Calcutta and Rajshahi, while Dacca lost 3 and Chittagong and Orissa 1 each.

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The steady increase in the number of high English schools in Calcutta is perhaps not an unmixed blessing. There are already more high schools in the town than is conducive to healthy competition. It has often been pointed out that schools of the speculative type tend to impair discipline. A curious instance as to how unaided schools are sometimes managed is afforded by the following extract from Dr. Martin's report, in which he explains the decrease of two schools in Patna, neutralised by a corresponding rise in the other districts of the division :—"One was closed suddenly on the absconding of its proprietor with the fees of the boys, leaving the unfortunate teachers to shift for themselves. The other ceased to exist on the University refusing to recognize it on account of its want of success." Schools like the above are fortunately very rare. The unaided schools were thus distributed:—Presidency 18, Calcutta 39, Burdwan 18, Rajshahi 2, Dacca 17, Chittagong 5, Patna 21, Bhágalpur 7, and Orissa Tributary Mahals 1.

64. The following statement compares the results of the Entrance Examination for native boys for 1891 and 1892:—.

Class of Schools.	1891.							1892.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage.
Government schools	58*	1,075	111	286	216	613	57·02	59*	1,056	138	262	155	555	52·5
Private schools ... Aided ...	161	1,021	72	174	173	419	41·03	166	1,077	78	187	140	405	37·6
Private schools ... Unaided ..	107	1,816	84	267	303	654	36·0	108	1,913	131	292	243	666	34·8
Private students and teachers ...	...	86	...	13	11	24	28·	...	64	1	10	6	17	26·5
Total ...	326	3,998	267	740	703	1,710	42·7	333	4,110	348	751	544	1,643	40

* Including municipal schools, female schools, and madrassas.

There has again been a falling off in the percentage of successful candidates. It was 50 in 1890, 42·7 in 1891, and 40 in 1892. The slight increase in the number of examinees from 3,998 to 4,110 possibly indicates a little laxity on the part of school-masters in sending up ill-prepared pupils; but the fact that the English paper at the last examination was unusually puzzling, so much so that it evoked hostile comments in the Senate, may perhaps, to some extent, account for the comparatively bad results of the year. At the same time it must be admitted that, taking the results of the whole examination, more students failed in history and geography than in English. But it does not appear that the history paper was considered unusually difficult by experienced head masters. I believe myself that there is a natural aversion to historical studies in the Indian mind. As to the prevention of unprepared candidates being sent up to the examination, the step already taken by the Syndicate to disqualify schools which show bad results year after year is quite sufficient to root out the evil gradually. The Arrah Town School, the Aryan Training Institution at Bankipur, the Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School, the Pya Sara Gopinathpur School, and the Cuttack Sámyabadi Institution were so disqualified during the year under report.

The relative position of the different classes of schools remains unaltered, Government schools heading the list with 52·5 per cent., aided schools standing next in order with 37·6, and unaided schools ranking below them with 34·8, against 57·02, 41·03 and 36·01 respectively in the previous year. This uniform state of things, year after year, points out clearly that the more direct the control of the department, the more carefully are the candidates selected for the examination.

65. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided and unaided schools in each division for the past two years:— SECONDARY EDUCATION

Division.	1891.																1892.															
	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates.				Number of Schools which passed Candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the—				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates.				Number of Schools which passed Candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the—				Number of scholarships gained.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Calcutta ... * ..	43	(a) 5	(b) 3	31	39	5	2	29	36	987	64	153	167	384	17	44	(h) 5	(i) 3	30	38	5	2	29	36	1,009	70	129	133	338	14
Presidency	75	(c) 9	50	15	74	8	40	12	60	552	54	115	95	264	19	79	(j) 8	51	16	75	8	41	14	63	596	66	112	78	256	19
Burdwan	83	(d) 9	52	17	78	9	44	15	68	683	52	147	126	325	23	85	(k) 9	54	18	81	9	40	14	61	603	55	135	78	268	20
Rajshahi	17	(e) 7	9	1	17	6	9		15	125	20	33	28	81	15	19	(l) 8	9	1	18	8	8		16	152	25	48	24	97	15
Dacca	45	(f) 5	21	17	43	5	18	15	38	503	39	114	127	280	20	42	(m) 6	20	18	44	6	19	14	39	617	64	161	100	325	21
Chittagong ..	16	3	6	3	12	3	5	3	11	152	13	26	20	59	8	16	3	7	5	15	3	5	4	12	157	14	28	18	60	9
Patna	38	7	9	15	31	7	8	10	25	494	13	91	65	169	18	38	7	10	14	31	7	8	10	25	510	31	74	57	162	18
Bhágalpur ..	16	5	3	6	14	5	3	4	12	106	8	21	21	50	13	16	5	4	6	15	5	3	6	14	155	5	29	38	72	12
Chota Nagpur	7	5	2	..	7	5	2	..	7	53	3	11	14	28	7	7	5	2	..	7	5	2		7	64	6	15	8	29	7
Orissa ...	11*	3	6	2	11	3	5	2	10	107	1	10	20	46	10	10*	3	6	..	9	2	3		5	93	5	10	4	19	10
Total ...	351	58	161	107	326	56	136	90	282	3,912	267	737	692	1,696	150	356	50	168	108	333	58	131	91	280	4,046	347	741	536	1,626	149

* Including one school in the Tributary Mahals.
(a) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(b) Ditto Christ Church and Free Church Female Normal School.
(c) Ditto Murshidabad Nawab's Madrassa and Santipur Municipal School
(d) Ditto Howrah, Bally Rivers Thompson, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate, and Ghatal Municipal Schools.
(e) Ditto Nator Municipal School.
(f) Ditto Dacca Madrassa.
(h) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(i) Ditto Christ Church and Free Church Normal Schools.
(j) Ditto Santipur Municipal School.
(k) Ditto Howrah, Bally Rivers Thompson, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate and Ghatal Municipal Schools.
(l) Ditto Nator Municipal School.
(m) Ditto Dacca Madrassa, Eden Female School and Barisál Municipal School.

In paragraph 59 of this report the number of schools maintained by Government has been shown to be 49 and of those under municipal management 8. All these, together with the Bethune Collegiate School, the Eden Female School, and the Dacca Madrassa have, for the purpose of the above table, been regarded as Government high English schools. The school at Rangamati, started in the preceding year, did not compete at the examination, and the Puri Zillah School could not pass either of the two pupils it sent up.

The aided schools fared much worse, as out of 166 schools that competed only 131 were successful, against 161 and 136 respectively in the preceding year; and in this respect they were beaten by unaided schools, of which 108 competed and 91 were successful. In other words, 98·3 per cent. of Government schools, 78·6 per cent. of aided schools, and 84·3 per cent. of unaided schools which sent up candidates to the last Entrance Examination were more or less successful, against 97, 84·45 and 84·11 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Judged by divisions, the Presidency Division, including Calcutta, occupies the foremost place as before, with 594 candidates passed, and Dacca stands next to it with 325, having beaten Burdwan, which occupied the second place in the preceding year. Rajshahi and Bhágalpur show marked improvement, and Orissa the most striking falling off from 46 to 19 passes in all.

66. Government high schools for native boys are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zilla schools of the first, second, or third class, supervised by Circle Inspectors. The class of a zilla school is fixed by the number of its pupils, according as it is 300 or more, between 300 and 175, or less than 175. The following tables show the results of the Entrance Examination for these classes of schools separately. The merit marks in the last column have been calculated by assigning three marks for each boy

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passed in the first division, two marks for each boy passed in the second, and one mark for each boy passed in the third, and are intended to effect a rough comparison of the efficiency of these schools. The test of progress would be more accurate if the merit marks were also to depend on the number of pupils taught in the first class during the year. I take the collegiate schools first of all:—

Name of School.	Number on the roll on the 31st March 1892.	1891.					1892.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1891.	1892.
1. Dacca Collegiate	548	71	8	17	18	43	51	7	17	9	33	76	64
2. Hare "	585	68	3	10	8	21	41	9	8	10	27	37	53
3. Hooghly "	431	37	10	8	8	26	35	7	12	3	22	54	48
4. Hindu "	283	62	7	13	8	28	44	7	9	6	22	55	45
4. Rajshahi "	437	33	3	11	9	23	42	4	13	7	24	40	45
6. Patna "	460	32	3	18	7	28	30	6	11	4	21	52	44
7. Krishnagar "	213	28	5	9	9	21	34	5	5	6	16	36	31
8. Ravenshaw " Cuttack	305	20	...	6	5	11	33	3	6	1	10	17	22
9. Chittagong Collegiate	288	27	3	1	5	9	24	1	6	3	10	16	18
10. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa	539	30	4	8	4	16	31	...	6	4	10	32	16
11. Hooghly Branch	331	10	3	4	5	12	15	...	6	...	6	22	12
12. Sanskrit Collegiate	215	16	1	4	2	7	22	...	2	4	6	13	8
Total ...	4,430	440	48	109	88	245	402	49	101	57	207	450	406

The Dacca Collegiate School has regularly occupied the highest place on the list since 1888—a success which reflects great credit on the staff of teachers, especially as there are a good many efficient unaided schools in that town, and competition may be pronounced to be no less keen than in Calcutta. The Hare School has moved up from the sixth to the second place. The Hindu School, on the other hand, which just passed 50 per cent. of its candidates, has gone down from the second to the fourth place. The schools which passed less than 50 per cent. of their candidates are the Krishnagar, Ravenshaw, Chittagong and Sanskrit Collegiate Schools, the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa and the Hooghly Branch School, the failure of the Hooghly Branch and the Sanskrit Collegiate schools being most conspicuous. With the exception of the Chittagong Collegiate and Hooghly Branch, all these schools sent up more candidates to the last examination than on the previous occasion, while those that passed more than 50 per cent. were generally more discreet in this respect.

67. *Zillah schools, first class.*—The number of these schools was 14 against 12 in 1889-90, owing to an increase of pupils in the Patna City and Ranchi Zillah Schools. The results of the Entrance Examination of these schools for the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	1891.					1892.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1891.	1892.
1. Arrah	464	39	...	8	3	11	38	6	15	6	27	19	54
2. Barisal*	318	36	8	11	11	30	28	9	9	1	19	57	46
3. Chapra	545	21	2	9	4	15	38	2	11	9	22	28	37
4. Birbhum	344	20	4	10	3	17	20	8	5	1	14	35	35
5. Comilla	329	18	1	4	5	10	16	4	10	1	15	16	33
6. Pabna	440	11	4	3	1	8	19	6	5	4	15	19	32
7. Rangpur	347	21	6	5	6	17	15	5	4	2	11	34	25
8. Mymensingh	342	27	...	3	8	11	23	...	11	2	13	14	24
9. Bareilly	300	18	3	4	1	8	20	3	4	2	9	18	19
9. Bhagalpur	347	28	3	4	3	10	28	1	4	8	13	20	19
11. Murshidabad	320	12	...	3	2	5	13	1	5	1	7	8	14
12. Ranchi	313	18	1	4	7	12	12	1	2	3	6	18	10
13. Gaya	352	25	1	8	5	14	25	1	...	4	5	24	7
14. Patna City	313	15	2	2	4	8	16	...	2	1	3	14	5
Total ...	5,003	309	35	78	63	176	311	47	87	45	179	324	360

* Transferred to local management.

It is worthy of remark that, in spite of the bad results of the year, the first class schools under Government management passed three more pupils at the examination (179 against 176), although the number of candidates from these schools increased by two only (311 against 309).

68. *Zillah schools, second class.*—The figures for these schools are compared below :—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	1891.					1892.					Merit marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1891.	1892.
1. Faridpur	242	19	8	6	7	16	13	6	4	1	11	28	27
2. Bankura	260	16	2	5	1	8	20	3	6	4	13	17	25
3. Noakhali	254	14	3	7	1	11	21	5	4	...	9	24	23
4. Purulia	263	11	2	4	3	9	17	4	4	...	8	17	20
5. Monghyr	223	12	...	1	2	3	12	1	6	4	11	4	19
6. Khulna	195	16	1	8	4	13	15	3	2	4	9	23	17
7. Motihari ... ?	188	8	1	3	...	4	10	1	4	2	7	9	13
8. Dinajpur	209	6	1	2	2	5	8	2	2	1	5	9	11
9. Jalpaiguri	237	9	...	2	1	3	5	2	...	3	5	5	9
10. Bogra	248	8	4	1	...	5	7	3	1	...	3	14	8
10. Taki	245	9	3	3	2	8	13	...	4	...	4	17	8
10. Darjeeling	205	...	...	...		...	5	...	3	2	5	...	8
13. Jessore	220	10	1	7	1	9	6	1	1	1	3	18	6
13. Balasore	203	11	...	4	6	10	12	1	1	1	3	14	6
15. Muzaffarpur ...	271	16	...	3	4	7	14	...	1	2	3	10	4
16. Malda	202	12	...	4	3	7	10	...	...	2	2	11	2
16. Purnea	204	6	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	2	2	3	2
Total ..	3,360	185	21	61	38	120	194	31	43	29	103	223	208

The number of second class schools has gone down in the course of the last two years from 19 to 17. Patna City and Ranchi have moved up to the first class, and Barrackpore has gone down to the third, while the new school at Darjeeling has been added to the list. The Faridpur School has been maintaining, for the last five years, its position as the most efficient school of this class, the results of the year under report having been specially brilliant. Most of the other schools have changed places—Khulna, for instance, has gone down from the third to the sixth, and Muzaffarpur from the eleventh to the fifteenth place; while Bankura, Purulia and a few others have gained some steps each. The building for the Khulna School was completed in March last at a cost of Rs. 25,500, exclusive of establishment charges.

69. *Zillah schools, third class.*—These schools number 7 against 6 in 1889-90; Rangamati having come into existence in the preceding year, and the place of Howrah (transferred to local management) having been taken by Barrackpore, which has come down from the second class. The heavy loss of pupils in Barrackpore in the course of the last two years (from 235 to 149) is ascribed by the head master, *first*, to the enhancement of fee-rates, and, *secondly*, to the unusual prevalence of malarial fever in the neighbourhood. The following table compares the relative position of these schools :—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	1891.					1892.					Merit marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1891.	1892.
1. Hazaribagh ...	171	7	...	1	...	1	11	1	4	3	8	2	14
2. Barrackpore ...	149	5	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	2	4	6	7
3. Dumka ...	137	6	...	...	2	2	7	1	...	2	3	2	
4. Chaibassa ...	129	2	...	...	1	1	5	..	1	...	1	1	2
4. Palámau ...	124	6	...	1	1	2	8	...	...	2	2	3	2
6. Puri ...	122	9	...	...	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	...
7. Rangamati* ...	85	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	917	35	1	3	11	15	41	3	6	9	18	20	30

* New school. Did not compete.

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The selection of candidates appears, in general, to have been judiciously made, the increase in the number of examinees from 35 to 41 having resulted in a corresponding increase in the number of passes from 15 to 18. The rise in the merit marks of Hazáribágh from 2 to 14, the latter being higher than those of some first class schools, shows that mere superiority in numerical strength is very rarely an index to the efficiency of an institution. The failure of the Puri School is regrettable. It has been showing signs of decline ever since 1889-90, and had to suffer much, especially last year, in consequence of many unavoidable changes in the instructive staff. The tone of the school is, however, said to have improved since the present head master took charge in October last.

70.. The following table will show, at a glance, the principal high English schools in Calcutta that are maintained for the benefit of native students:—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
Government Schools—							
1. Hare	385	41	9	8	10	27	2
2. Hindu	283	44	7	9	6	22	4
3. Sanskrit Collegiate School	215	22	...	2	4	6	...
4. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa	539	31	...	6	4	10	...
Total ...	1,422	138	16	25	24	65	6
Aided Schools—							
1. Garden Reach High English School ...	276	14	...	1	1	2	...
Unaided Schools—							
1. Metropolitan Institution	930	112	5	19	17	41	...
2. Ripon Collegiate School	753	60		7	3	10	...
3. Kesab Academy	285	18	2	6	1	9	...
4. Oriental Seminary	532	27	3	1	1	5	...
5. Albert Collegiate School	422	33	2	1	6	9	1
6. City Collegiate School	592	38	7	5	5	17	3
7. New Indian School	823	122	4	12	13	29	...
8. Free Church Institution and Duff College	482	35	3	...	4	7	...
9. Metropolitan Institution (Bowbazar Branch).	312	23	2	2	4	8	...
10. General Assembly's Institution ...	357	56	5	6	4	15	2
11. Calcutta Training Academy ...	499	17	...	4	2	6	...
12. Calcutta Institution	363	14	1	3	4	8	...
13. Seal's Free School	407	7	1	1	1	3	...
14. Metropolitan Institution (Shampukar Branch).	330	22	3	3	5	11	2
15. Calcutta Aryan Institution	282	19	3	3	1	7	1
16. Simlá Bengal Academy	277	19	...	1	1	2	...
17. Bangabasi Collegiate School ...	432	23	2	...	1	3	1
18. Bagbazar Model School	285	6	1	1	1	3	...
19. Metropolitan Institution (Barabazar Branch).	486	9	...	3	1	4	..
20. City Collegiate School (Sobhabazar Branch).	262	17	1	4	4	9	...
21. Cotton Institution	191	6	1	1	1	3	...
22. Metropolitan Institution (Balakhana Branch).	275	19	1	7	1	9	...
23. C. M. S. Boarding School	54	6	1	...	1	2	...
24 Graduates' Institution	354	27	1	1	1	3	...
25. Ripon Collegiate School (Kidderpore Branch).	285	20	...	1	1	2	...
26. Kalighat High English School ...	481	11	...	3	2	5	...
27. South Suburban	699	30	6	4	7	17	1
28. L. M. S. Institution, Bhowánipur ...	424	32	3	3	7	13	1
29. Bishop's College School	120	2	...	...	...	...	...
30. Aryya Mission Institution	461	16	2	1	5	8	...
Total ...	12,404	846	60	103	105	268	12

The number of scholarships awarded has increased by four, thereby showing that Calcutta enjoyed a greater share of the first grade scholarships which are

open to competition by all schools of the province than in the preceding year. The Hare School, which had failed to take a single scholarship in 1890-91, fared a little better last year with 2 scholarships. The City Collegiate School (unaided) secured 3 and the Syampukar Branch of the Metropolitan Institution 2 scholarships. The following unaided schools passed 50 per cent. or upwards of their candidates at the examination:—Kesab Academy, Calcutta Institution, Syampukar Branch of the Metropolitan Institution, Bagbazar Model, Sobhabazar Branch of the City Collegiate School, Cotton Institution, South Suburban and Aryya Mission. The Metropolitan and the New Indian, which have the largest roll-numbers, passed also the largest number of candidates. As other instances of conspicuous success among unaided schools outside Calcutta may be mentioned the Jubilee School at Dacca, which passed 42 pupils—the largest number in Bengal—and the Brajamohan Collegiate School at Barisál, which passed 27 pupils, of whom 11 were placed in the first division.

71. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships (including those awarded to boys from European or Eurasian schools), awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination for the last two years:—

Division.	1891.							1892.						
	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Calcutta	1	6	11	18	18	...	...	3	6	11	20	20	...	...
Presidency	1	6	12	19	19	...	...	1	6	12	19	19	...	...
Burdwan	5	6	12	23	22	1	...	2	6	12	20	19	1	...
Rajshahi	...	6	10	16	15	1	...	...	6	10	16	16	....	...
Dacca	2	6	12	20	19	1	...	3	6	12	21	21	...	...
Chittagong	..	2	6	8	8	...	...	1	2	6	9	8	1	...
Patna	...	6	12	18	11	7	...	...	6	12	18	17	1	...
Bhágalpur ...	1	3	9	13	8	5	...	...	3	9	12	5	6	1
Orissa	...	4	6	10	1	9	...	..	4	6	10	5	4	1
Chota Nagpur	...	2	5	7	3	4	...	...	2	5	7	5	1	1
Total ...	10	47	95	152	124	28	...	10	47	95	152	135	14	3
	152				152			152				152		

The above does not include the special scholarships awarded for the encouragement of the pupils of Muhammadan and aboriginal descent and of female candidates generally. In the preceding year 28 scholarships were awarded to boys who had passed in the second division, and the rest to the boys who had passed in the first. During the year under report the number of scholarships awarded to first division boys increased by 11; but though there was a consequent decrease in the number of scholarships awarded to boys in the second division from 28 to 14, three scholarships had to be given to boys

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in the third division for want of more eligible candidates. This happened in the Bhágalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and is explained by the backward character of the localities, coupled with the unsatisfactory results of the year.

72. In paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution on the last report His Honour desired that there should be on record some information as to places where Government zillah schools exist alongside unaided schools, and where they should either give way to these schools, or else should justify their existence. By unaided schools I understand unaided institutions of the high English status, and not unaided schools of any denomination whatever, as assumed by at least one officer. As has already been seen, there are altogether 49 high English schools for boys maintained by Government, of which 12 are attached to the first or second grade colleges, and are, accordingly, governed by special considerations. The remaining 37 schools were thus distributed:—Presidency Division 6, Burdwan 2, Rajshahi 6, Dacca 2, Chittagong 3, Patna 6, Bhágalpur 5, Orissa 2 and Chota Nagpur 5. There are no unaided high English schools at any of the stations where the zillah schools in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions are situated. The 6 schools in the Presidency Division are as follows:—Barasat, Barrackpore, Taki, Khulna, Jessore and Murshidabad. The first two have no rivals in the localities, the aided and unaided high English schools in the neighbourhood being just sufficient to meet the demand for high education in the populous municipalities which lie in a string from Calcutta to Naihati. Taki, Khulna and Murshidabad have no rivals: in fact, in these towns private enterprise has not yet bestirred itself. The last is, moreover, an institution maintained by the department under special arrangements with the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. Jessore is the only zillah school in this division which has to work side by side with an unaided school in the same place. The Sammilani Institution, as the latter is called, was started about four years ago; but it must be considered to be as yet in an initial, if not an experimental stage, inasmuch as its organization has not yet assumed anything like a permanently settled character. It has, however, by offering low fee-rates, drawn away many pupils from the Government school. There are unaided schools at Faridpur and Mymensingh in the Dacca Division, which work as rivals of the local zillah schools. The Faridpur Institution, as the unaided high English school of the town of Faridpur is called, although it was started a few years ago, was recognized by the University only recently. It also has considerably diminished the strength of the zillah school. As regards the Mymensingh Zillah School, the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, reports that he has asked the District Board and Municipality whether they would be prepared to take over its management on the same terms as those sanctioned by Government in the case of the Barisál School; but that he has not heard from them anything yet in reply. Similar enquiries with regard to the schools at Faridpur, Comilla, and Noakhali have been, as yet, equally fruitless. "The private schools at Comilla and Noakhali," writes the Assistant Inspector of Chittagong, "cannot be considered as existing on anything like a permanent or solid foundation," and the zillah schools, he thinks, cannot therefore be dispensed with at present without seriously injuring the educational progress of these places. The Rangamati Boarding School in this division calls for no remark, as it is not likely to have a rival for a long time to come. Of the 6 schools in the Patna Division, the zillah school in the town of Muzaffarpur, where there are two flourishing private schools, Mukherjee's Seminary and the Society's school, is already in process of abolition, two of the masters having been withdrawn and two classes closed; Motihari has no rival to contend against, and Patna City is a local necessity like the collegiate schools in Calcutta, to meet the educational requirements of a highly populous town, as is evidenced by the increase in the number of its pupils in the course of a single year from 278 to 312. There are unaided high schools at Gaya, Chapra and Arrah. The question of making over the Arrah Zillah School to a joint committee is now under the consideration of Government. The Monghyr school in the Bhágalpur Division will no more be returned as a Government institution, its management having been made over to a local joint committee, like that at Barisal, on the 1st April last. There are no high English schools, aided or unaided,

to compete with the zillah schools at Purnea, Malda and Dumka. The two unaided high English schools at Bhágalpur hardly render the maintenance of the zillah school unnecessary, inasmuch as all the three schools have more than 300 pupils each.

From what has been already said, it is clear that every opportunity has been taken advantage of to give effect to the policy of gradually withdrawing departmental support from those zillah schools which may be regarded as having paved the way for independent native effort. The collegiate schools at Midnapore and Berhampore and the schools at Uttarpara and Howrah were made over to local management in previous years; Barisal was transferred to a local committee during the year under report, and Monghyr immediately after the year had closed. Muzaffarpur is, as has been already stated, in course of abolition. I agree with Dr. Martin in thinking that the process of withdrawing Government support from zillah schools by closing some and transferring others to local bodies must be a slow one, as otherwise Government, losing its sources of income derived from local receipts, will find itself burdened with a large number of supernumerary teachers, without the means of paying them which were formerly at its disposal.

73. *Middle English Schools.*—The following table compares the statistics of these schools for the last two years:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	6	907	5	743
Ditto Municipal or District Boards ...	20	1,694	20	1,650
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	584	41,089	583	40,779
Unaided	210	13,568	208	14,355
Total ...	820	57,258	816	57,527

There has been an apparent loss of one school managed by Government owing to the elevation of the Darjeeling School to the high English status. The number of schools maintained by District or Municipal Boards has remained unchanged, the loss of a school in Darbhanga, in consequence of its reduction to the middle vernacular status, having been counterbalanced by an exactly opposite process with the Board Model School at Maynaguri in Jalpaiguri. As the course of studies prescribed for middle English schools is exactly the same as that for middle vernacular schools, with the exception of English only, in which also boys of the former class of schools are examined at their option, the conversion of the former into the latter and *vice versâ* is of constant occurrence.

Aided schools have declined from 584 to 583, or by 1 only. As 3 of the aided schools of the previous year were raised to the high English status, the decrease of only 1 school of this class during the year does not indicate any actual loss. The Presidency Division gained 2 schools, Dacca 3, and Chota Nagpur 2, while Rajshahi and Orissa lost 1 each and Patna 6. Five aided schools in Patna are said to have been closed for want of local interest in them, and especially of contributions from private sources for their support. It would thus seem that Bihár, where aided schools are few and far between, is still too backward to avail itself of the benefits of the grant-in-aid system. The aided schools were distributed as follows:—

Presidency 113, Calcutta 2, Burdwan 153, Rajshahi 68, Dacca 115, Chittagong 25, Patna 30, Bhágalpur 27, Orissa 29, and Chota Nagpur 21.

The number of unaided schools has come down from 210 to 208. The Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions gained 2 schools, and Calcutta and the Orissa Tributary Mahals 3 schools, each. But the accession of these 12 schools was more than neutralised by the loss of 5 schools in Burdwan, 3 schools in Rajshahi, 4 schools in Patna, and 2 schools in Bhágalpur. The 208 unaided schools were thus distributed:—Presidency Division 28, Calcutta 8, Burdwan 46, Rajshahi 13, Dacca 58, Chittagong 25, Patna 11, Bhágalpur 5, Orissa 7, Orissa Tributary Mahals 5, and Chota Nagpur 2.

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74. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination, so far as candidates from middle English schools are concerned, are given in the subjoined table:—

Division.	Number of institutions sending examinees.								Number of examinees.					Number passed from—										Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.							Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.									
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Aboriginal races. Others.
Presidency ...	...	...	93	83	11	11	104	93	...	299	32	12	349	...	...	156	25	26	7	5	1	187	33	...	208		9	3	...	..	..
Calcutta ...	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	4	8	10	3	...	21	6	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	14	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	..
Burdwan ...	8	8	137	122	26	20	171	150	45	493	92	13	643	11	24	131	188	20	38	4	4	166	254	.	403	..	16	...	...	1	..
Rajshahi ...	3	2	56	48	11	7	70	53	18	203	54	7	282	6	6	50	51	6	9	4	1	66	67	..	115	...	18	...	...	...	..
Dacca ...	1	1	106	88	30	22	130	111	2	577	136	8	723	1	1	67	154	13	42	3	...	103	197	..	256	1	43	...	...	..	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	23	19	19	15	42	34	...	143	120	3	266	...	...	23	60	6	36	1	1	33	97	..	108	.	20	...	...	...	1
Patna ...	3	3	27	23	6	3	36	29	10	107	12	26	155	2	4	42	27	3	3	6	5	53	39	..	68	.	3	1	...	...	..
Bhagalpur ...	3	2	21	20	1	1	25	23	5	72	2	8	87	...	4	22	34	1	...	3	2	26	40		51		14	...	...	1	..
Chota Nagpur	...	...	15	14	...	...	15	14	...	67	...	1	68	...	...	20	21	...	...	1	...	21	21	...	20	..	1	...	21	...	..
Orissa ...	3	3	28	22	3	1	31	25	22	105	7	5	139	4	7	33	27	1	...	1	...	39	34	..	71	..	2	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	7	.	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	22	20	508	434	110	84	640	538	110	2,076	472	85	2,743	30	46	569	589	82	140	28	14	709	780	..	1,343	1	126	4	21	2	1

The above shows that 2,658 candidates appeared at these examinations from 640 middle English schools, of whom 1,456 from 538 schools were successful, 681 having passed with middle English, and 775 with middle vernacular certificates. There were besides 42 successful private students. The percentage of successful schools declined from 90·5 to 84·1, and that of successful candidates from 67·8 to 55. As the questions were more or less of the same nature in the two years, the only explanation for the falling off is that the examinations were held about two months earlier (in the first week of December instead of the last week of January), in consequence of which the boys had only ten months' time to prepare themselves instead of a full year. Much sickness also prevailed at the time, which prevented many boys, who had deposited the fees for admission, from attending the examination.

75. *Middle Vernacular Schools.*—The following table compares the statistics of these schools for the last two years:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	34	2,814	33	2,533
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	151	8,628	152	8,626
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	906	47,053	811	43,482
Unaided	131	7,765	117	6,710
Total ...	1,222	66,260	1,113	61,351

The loss of one school managed by the department is due to the transfer of the Dinajpur Model School to the management of the local municipality.

The number of schools maintained by District or Municipal Boards has increased by one, there having been a gain of 3 schools in Patna and a loss of 2 schools in Bhágalpur. The other divisions exhibit no change in the number of these schools during the year. The 152 schools under this head were distributed as follows:—Presidency Division 12, Burdwan 24, Rajshahi 25, Dacca 15, Chittagong 10, Patna 39, Bhágalpur 13, and Orissa 14.

The heavy loss of 95 aided middle vernacular schools was chiefly owing, as has already been explained, to the classification of most of those primary fund and khas mahál schools which had reached the middle stage as upper primaries. There was a loss of 1 aided school in Calcutta, Chota Nagpur, and Patna each, of 84 schools in Burdwan, 11 in Dacca, and 3 in Rajshahi. On the other hand, the Presidency Division gained 4 schools and Orissa and Bhágalpur 1 school each. The 811 aided middle vernacular schools of the year were thus distributed :—Presidency Division 186, Calcutta 11, Burdwan 133, Rajshahi 96, Dacca 221, Chittagong 99, Patna 4, Bhágalpur 19, Orissa 26 and Chota Nagpur 16. It is to be regretted that grant-in-aid middle schools of both English and vernacular denominations are so much at a discount in the Patna Division.

Unaided schools have fallen off from 131 to 117. They were thus distributed during the year:—Presidency Division 16, Calcutta 3, Burdwan 15, Rajshahi 11, Dacca 30, Chittagong 14, Patna 13, Bhagálpur 2, Orissa 2, and the Orissa Tributary Mahals 11. Chittagong has gained 2 schools and Rajshahi and Patna 1 each, while the Presidency has lost 9, Dacca 7 and Burdwan and Chota Nagpur 1 each.

76. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination, so far as middle vernacular schools are concerned, are summarised in the table below:—

Division.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—										Race or Creed of passed Scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.							Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.								
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Mahammadans.	Christians (non-aboriginal).	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency ...	12	10	130	101	20	13	162	124	55	390	69	33	547	...	24	7	196	3	30	...	9	10	259	...	251		17	1	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	1	1	11	11	1	1	13	13	13	66	6	7	92	...	10	...	40	...	3	...	5	...	58	.	56		2	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	22	22	164	139	12	12	198	173	109	493	33	74	709	...	84	3	343	...	23	...	47	3	497	..	467		13	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi .	21	13	65	44	7	3	93	60	60	213	21	46	340	...	23	2	76	..	4	...	5	2	108	...	72	.	38	...	...	...	..
Dacca ...	17	12	194	125	27	19	238	156	94	631	106	89	920	3	35	...	215	1	37	..	13	4	300	...	269		35	...	...	...	.
Chittagong	10	8	87	69	9	4	106	81	81	374	37	62	504	...	16	...	179	...	5	...	7	...	207		172		35	..	...	...	...
Patna ...	33	30	3	3	12	8	48	41	113	18	30	121	291	1	68	...	13	..	22	...	26	1	129	...	115	..	14	1	...	...	...
Bhágalpur ..	13	13	17	16	2	1	32	30	42	51	2	54	149	...	33	1	32	...	1	...	14	1	80	...	70		6	..	4	1	...
Chota Nagpur	14	9	13	6	...	..	27	15	44	28	...	29	101	...	24	...	12	...	...	...	8	...	44	...	39	...	...	..		5	...
Orissa ...	10	9	19	15	...	...	29	24	53	52	...	16	101	...	25	...	27	..	...	...	4	...	56	...	53		1	2	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals ..	2	2	...	...	7	7	9	9	4	...	24	2	30	...	4	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	23	.	23		...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	155	129	703	629	97	68	955	726	596	2,316	327	533	3,784	4	346	13	1,133	4	142	...	140	21	1,761		1,607	.	161	4	4	6	.

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The number of competing schools has declined from 1,008 to 955, and that of the examinees from 3,934 to 3,784. This, however, is the natural consequence of the loss of 109 middle vernacular schools during the year, for reasons already explained, and not due to any loss in efficiency or popularity. Excluding the private candidates, (of whom there were 533, 140 being successful), out of 3,251 examinees who appeared from schools 1,642 passed, 21 with middle English and 1,621 with middle vernacular certificates. The percentage of success was therefore 50·4 against 63·8 in the preceding year. This is in keeping with the falling off noticed under middle English schools, and is probably due to the same causes.

It is curious to notice that the percentage of success is always lower in the middle vernacular than in the middle English examination, although the course of studies prescribed for it is somewhat lighter. Thus it was 67·8 for middle English and 63·8 for middle vernacular in 1891, and 55 for the former and 50·4 for the latter in 1892, the average difference being about 5 per cent. The explanation seems to be that the candidates presenting themselves for the middle English examination are older, and possibly, also, more intelligent than those that present themselves for the middle vernacular examination.

77. The following summary gives, in one view, the combined results of the middle scholarship examinations from the two sets of schools:—

1890-91.

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Passed at the— Middle vernacular examination.	Total passed.
Middle English schools ...	2,755	858	1,029	1,887
" vernacular " ...	3,331	34	2,091	2,125
Total ...	6,086	892	3,120	4,012

1891-92.

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Passed at the— Middle vernacular examination.	Total passed.
Middle English schools ...	2,658	681	775	1,456
" vernacular " ...	3,251	21	1,621	1,612
Total ...	5,909	702	2,396	3,098

The number of examinees declined by 177 and that of successful candidates by 914. The falling off is due to causes already adverted to.

78. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, urges the necessity of revising the middle examination curriculum. He points out with much force that there are subjects in it—mensuration, botany, chemistry for instance—which are not prescribed even for the Entrance Examination, and which accordingly throw an unnecessary burden on the students of tender age who attend middle schools. He advocates the introduction of elementary Sanskrit and Algebra, that boys on leaving these schools may easily hold their own with those who have already made some progress in these subjects in high English schools. However, it must be observed that the present system possesses compensating advantages in the case of those students who do not enter the University. Proposals have already been submitted by him for lightening the middle vernacular course, so far as the amalgamated high English schools in his circle are concerned. They have been circulated to the other Inspectors for opinion, and should the revision be effected, it would be easy to apply it *mutatis mutandis* to middle schools as well.

79. The system of imparting instruction in the lower classes of amalgamated high English schools through the medium of the vernacular, which has been well tried in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, continues to work satisfactorily. All the boys of the fifth class of these schools are required to pass the middle vernacular scholarship examination before promotion to

the fourth. The question of relaxing the rule, as well as that of simplifying the standard of instruction in the fifth class, is, as stated above, under consideration.

80. The middle and upper primary scholarship examinations were to have been held, as announced in paragraph 65 of the last report, immediately before the Durga Puja holidays this year. As the Puja, however, will commence early this year (about the end of September next), the candidates would have had only some nine months to prepare themselves had this arrangement been carried out. It has accordingly been settled that for the current year the examinations will be held shortly after the Puja vacation (about the first week of November), and from future years shortly before it.

81. The examinations are conducted at selected centres, the number of which may be taken at four per district on an average, under the supervision of the Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools and head masters of zillah, collegiate and training schools. The Circle Inspectors have the papers set, printed and despatched to the Superintendents, with instructions for conducting the examinations properly. Not a single instance has ever come to notice of the questions having been prematurely divulged. But the recent robbery of the papers for the Entrance Examination at Patna has rendered additional precaution necessary, and the Circle Inspectors have accordingly been asked to adopt such measures for the safe custody of the questions as to make their betrayal altogether impossible.

82. *Drawing.*—This important subject was experimentally introduced in the Hare School, Calcutta, and the Hooghly and Dacca Collegiate Schools, at the beginning of 1890. The results were at first disappointing, few boys attending the classes, and fewer still succeeding in passing in the subject. This was entirely due to the exceptional position the subject holds in the curriculum of study for matriculation: it is optional, and a candidate's success or failure in it does not help or hinder his passing the examination. It was suggested, therefore, that for the purposes of offering a tangible advantage to those who would take up the subject, their marks in drawing should be added to the totals in the award of Government junior scholarships. This, as well as the proposal to appoint drawing masters for the first grade training schools, on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60, in order to train a large number of qualified teachers of drawing for the secondary schools of the middle status in which the subject will be eventually introduced, has been sanctioned by Government. These measures necessitate the appointment of a number of drawing masters all over the province, far in excess of the present capacity of the School of Art to supply. The Superintendent reports that at the last examination for Art teacherships, altogether 14 candidates appeared, of whom 8 passed and 6 failed by a few marks only. As 3 or 4 of the successful candidates will not take service, he does not think he will be able to supply more than 8 teachers a year on an average. It is thus necessary to use our limited resources as economically as possible, and to postpone the full operation of the scheme till the required complement of teachers is secured. There is now one drawing master for the Hare, Hindu and Sanskrit Collegiate Schools, one for the Madrassa and High School at Murshidabad, one for the Chittagong Collegiate and Training Schools, one for the Ravenshaw Collegiate and Cuttack Training Schools, and one for the Ranchi Training and Zillah Schools. The drawing master of the Rangpur Training School is permitted to teach the boys of the zillah school also. The Training Schools at Calcutta and Dacca, where the large number of students do not admit of similar economy, have got drawing masters of their own. Permission has been also given to admit to these classes boys from neighbouring high schools under private management, so long as the accommodation is sufficient, on payment of a fee of 8 annas each. Drawing masters have also been appointed for the Patna Training School and the Hooghly Training School.

The results of the Entrance Examination held in February last show that, excluding teachers and other private students, there were altogether 141 candidates who took up drawing, against 155 in the preceding year, of whom only 9 passed, against 8 in the previous year, 2 being Europeans or Eurasians and 7 natives of Bengal. It will be seen that some native boys passed in this subject from schools under private management, in which, so far as is known

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at present, no attempt has yet been made to teach drawing on any regular and systematic plan.

83. *Discipline and Moral Training.*—I have hardly anything more to add to what was said under this head by Sir Alfred Croft in the last annual report. All the higher inspecting officers repeat their opinion that discipline has markedly improved in all classes of schools, and that cases of misconduct are very rare, the few that come to notice being always severely dealt with by expulsion or rustication. It may therefore be safely asserted that nearly all that it is possible to effect by departmental influence is being done to improve the discipline in schools. We have got an elaborate system of transfer rules for preventing capricious transfers from school to school; we have introduced conduct registers, by means of which the conduct of a boy, in and out of school, is constantly brought to the notice of both teachers and guardians; we have recommended text-books for use which are unquestionably of a moral tendency, and we inflict condign punishment on those who are immoral or disrespectful in their behaviour. Dr. Martin remarks: "Complaints regarding the disrespectful behaviour of students out of school have been much less common than formerly, but I have heard complaints brought forward from the other side, owing to officials not always having the politeness to return the salutes of the boys."

In the same manner it is to be feared that the boys are not the sole offenders with regard to the transfer rules. Cases have been brought to light in which masters have harassed students requiring transfer, by putting an improper construction on the wording of the rules, or making unnecessary delay. As the general tendency of the rules is, after all, wholesome, and as it is impossible to devise any system so perfect as to be an unmixed good, we must go on, however, revising and amending the rules, according as exigencies arise.

Cases have been reported of immoral conduct in teachers, of criminal breach of trust, producing forged certificates, making false musters at the reward examination, and so on. It is needless to add that almost all of them met with their due share of punishment, whether legal or departmental, so as to serve as warnings to others. It is doubtful if even with a more extensive system of training schools for masters, isolated instances like the above could ever be completely checked, when the teachers employed are so many and so variously qualified and paid. I now pass on to the connected topics—Physical training and Boarding-houses, which so powerfully tend to maintain orderliness in school-boys.

84. *Physical training.*—Mr. Bellett says that the head master of the Bogra Zillah School remarks that physical exercise has a very great effect in keeping the boys employed and away from evil company. It is interesting to find a head master in this country taking this view, which is, I believe, one generally held by educational authorities in Great Britain. I have already described, in the section on University Education, with what avidity the College students have taken to physical exercise in all its various forms; and it is satisfactory to learn that the same spirit has manifested itself in schools also, according to their limited resources. A rule was laid down that when half the cost of buying gymnastic apparatus for zillah schools could be locally raised, the other half would be supplemented by grants from the surplus funds. Most of the zillah schools availed themselves of this concession during the year. Private schools also have shown commendable activity in this respect, and where funds are not available for buying costly apparatus indigenous games are encouraged. Drill, where introduced, is no longer looked upon with dislike, and out-of-door games are more indulged in than was the case some two or three years ago.

The difficulties experienced by most of the private schools in Calcutta for want of playgrounds appear to be insurmountable. In this connection I may quote the following from the report of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, in the hope that the suggestion made by that officer may produce fruit:—"The Hare School has got a drill class, and it has a large compound where boys from this school and its sister institution, the Hindu School, can pursue manly games. The same advantage is enjoyed by the other Government institutions of the town but the majority of the private schools labour under a great difficulty for want of playgrounds. Land in Calcutta is so

dear that none of them are in a position to provide playgrounds for gymnastic exercises, and physical training is, in consequence, utterly neglected. It would be a great boon to the school-boy world, if patches of land, enclosed as playground for boys alone, could be opened by the municipality in suitable localities." It must be observed that the compound of the Hare School is far too small to form a suitable playground. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

85. *Boarding-houses.*—Boarding-houses serve as a powerful instrument for the enforcement of discipline. This is especially the case where the monitorial system is adopted. Almost all Government institutions have attached boarding-houses, under the supervision of one or more of the teachers, who, in some cases, receive head-money from Government. Some high English schools under private management, and many institutions for Native Christians have similar advantages, and it is satisfactory to learn that the importance of boarding-houses is being more and more appreciated. It would be useless to repeat the very interesting statistics of expenses in these institutions given by Sir Alfred Croft in the last report, as these items are not likely to vary much from year to year.

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86. The subjoined statement compares the statistics of primary schools for native boys for the last two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management—				
Managed by Government	5	130	5	118
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	11	299	10	278
Under private management—				
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards	3,316	121,214	3,444	127,888
Unaided	205	6,894	202	7,087
Total ...	3,537	128,537	3,661	135,371

Lower Primary Schools.

Under public management—				
Managed by Government	12	174	...	...
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	115	3	125
Under private management—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	36,002	809,835	35,984	835,508
Unaided	7,980	132,087	8,931	152,243
Total ...	43,997	942,211	44,918	987,876
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,534	1,070,748	48,579	1,123,247

There has been a net gain of 1,045 primary schools and of 52,499 pupils, the upper primaries having advanced from 3,537 with 128,537 pupils to 3,661 with 135,371 pupils, and the lower primaries from 43,997 with 942,211 pupils to 44,918 with 987,876 pupils. The rise or fall in the number of primary schools appears to depend on such a variety of causes,—the state of the public health, the price of food-grains, floods or drought, and finally the resources of the District Boards, by whom chiefly they are aided,—that it is hardly possible to offer any satisfactory explanation of the large fluctuations that take place from year to year, especially as the reporting officers, who take particular care to enumerate the causes which may have been at work in bringing about a falling off, apparently find themselves at a loss to assign any reason when a sudden increase has taken place. The divisions which have gained are Dacca (623 schools), Patna (335), Chittagong (316), Orissa Tributary Mahals (121), Chota Nagpur (119), Presidency (87), Rajshahi (73) and Calcutta (5); while the divisions which have lost schools are Orissa (275) in consequence of the terrible

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cyclone which swept over the province in October last and its train of miseries, Bhágalpur (246) owing to agricultural distress in certain tracts, and Burdwan (113) owing to the same cause, although in the last-named division there was an actual increase in the number of pupils. The increase in the Dacca Division is ascribed by the Inspector of Schools to the absence of those special causes which had been at work in the preceding year, causing a heavy falling off in the number of schools and pupils, viz., the unprecedented rise of the water during the flood season, the inability on the part of Sub-Inspectors and inspecting pandits to collect returns on account of the census work they had had to do, and the prevalence of cholera and other serious epidemics during the winter. In the Chittagong Division it is said to have been the result of the classification of many "Koran schools" and elementary private schools of the preceding year as lower primary schools, as a result of their having adopted the departmental standards. This step, however, has caused a falling off under the two former heads. As pointed out in paragraph 104 of the report for 1889-90, the indigenous schools of Chittagong present endless difficulties in the way of accurate classification, and maktabs or Koran schools which abound in this division, and which now add a little Bengali teaching to the religious course, and now relinquish it, shift about from one class to another with but slight change in their real character.

Similar reasons possibly apply to some of the other divisions as well; but the reports do not throw much light on the point. Our operations extend over such vast and diversified regions that most of the causes which favour the growth of schools in particular tracts act as checks in others. The partial failure of the *monsoon*, for instance, during the year under report, which resulted in a loss of crops in the uplands of Bihár and West Bengal, was especially favourable to agricultural prosperity in the low lands of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge. The same division sometimes strikingly exhibits these two opposite effects of the same cause. Thus Howrah gained schools owing to the 'easy circumstances of the people,' while Burdwan and Midnapore lost them because of the high price of food-grains. The Presidency Division gained 87 schools during the year, though there was some falling off in Nadia and Jessore "in consequence of the impoverished condition of the agricultural classes owing to the loss of crops during the last three years, and to the continued prevalence of malarious fever, cholera and influenza during the year under report." The loss in the Burdwan Division, it may be observed, would have been a little heavier but for the transfer of a number of primary fund schools from the middle to the upper primary list, as already explained.

Four of the upper primaries maintained by the department are situated in the Orissa Tributary Mahals and one in the Patna Division. Twelve lower primary schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts were wrongly classified under this head in the preceding year. They have now been rightly returned as schools aided by the department.

87. The resolution on the last general Report on Public Instruction decided some important questions in connection with the primary education of native pupils. A revision of the system of stipends to schools with the view of preventing them from carrying off an undue share of the primary allotment was approved; certain restrictions were imposed on the practice of allowing schools aided from the primary grant to teach up to the middle standard; the levy of a small fee of 2 annas to be paid by each candidate for the lower primary scholarship examination was recommended for general adoption, and the proposal for conducting the reward examinations, so as to make the Sub-Inspector of Schools alone responsible for the results, was sanctioned. These decisions, together with other proposals based on that resolution, were communicated to all Inspectors of Schools and Chairmen of District Boards by a circular in November last, requesting the former to endeavour to be present at the meetings of the Boards in which these questions were discussed, and the latter to favour them with early notices of such meetings. As the circular in question was issued rather late in the year, reports have not been received from all the districts of the province regarding the changes introduced. Some of the Boards have not yet considered the suggestions at all, and those that have accepted them will take years to completely replace the existing system. The little that has been done during the year under report will be noticed further on.

88. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary inspecting agency:—

	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Stipendiary schools	97,766	1,77,910	2,75,676
Non stipendiary schools ...	32,075	2,91,170	3,23,245
Schools abolished before the close of the year	3,807	7,569	11,376
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	12,263	78,474	90,737
Examination charges	1,036	12,203	13 239
Scholarships and prizes ...	7,376	26,068	33,444
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,006	1,011	8,017
Other payments	8,333	23,361	31,694
Total ...	1,69,662	6,17,766	7,87,428
Allotment	1,78,798*	6,23 300	8,02,098
Savings	9,136	5,534	14,670

* Inclusive of the khas mahál grants.

89. The allotment for primary schools controlled by the department was Rs. 1,30,648, against Rs 1,43,000 in the preceding year. The decrease was owing to the transfer of the control of lower primary scholarships to the District Boards. The educational grant for the improvement of Government estates was Rs. 36,144, and the grants for Damin-i-Koh, Banki and Angul were Rs. 7,500, Rs. 1,253 and Rs. 2,341 respectively. There was, besides, a separate grant from the Government estates improvement fund for the Sonthal Parganas, the amount of which is not known to this office. The total expenditure from all these funds was Rs. 1,69,662, against Rs. 1,57,311, the savings effected having been Rs. 9,136, against Rs. 21,614 in the preceding year.

A sum of Rs. 60,295 was further spent on 428 primary schools for native pupils and girls, mostly under missionary management, from the grant-in-aid allotment. The Rs. 10,721 shown in the subsidiary table I appended to the end of this report against 123 circle fund primary schools includes contributions from the primary allotment also, the circle grant being in many cases inadequate to meet the cost on these schools. It may, nevertheless, be said that Government expenditure on primary schools for native pupils was, from all the different funds put together, about two lakhs and a half.

90. The expenditure from district funds amounted to Rs. 6,17,766, against Rs. 5,79,595, the savings under this head having been Rs. 5,534 only, against Rs. 34,434 in the preceding year. This indicates a real improvement in the administration of the Boards. Whenever the year closes with a heavy unspent balance, it means laxity and delay on the part of the authorities in respect of payment, and consequent hardship to poor gurus whose income is so small and precarious. The allotment under district funds was Rs. 5,83,673 in 1889-90, Rs. 6,14,029 in 1890-91, and Rs. 6,23,300 in 1891-92. This increase, however, does not mean any actual additions to the resources of the Boards for primary education, but rather a carrying forward of the unspent balance from year to year. As the savings at the close of the preceding year had been Rs. 34,434, the real allotment for the year under report appears to have been Rs. 5,88,866, including the additional grants for lower primary scholarships, the control of which is now vested in the District Boards. The complaint still continues that the sources of revenue placed at the disposal of the Boards are not only not capable of any material expansion, but in some cases have shown a heavy falling off.

91. Another satisfactory feature in the administration of the primary allotments during the year, as revealed by a further analysis of the foregoing table, is the decrease in the amount paid to stipendiary schools from Rs. 2,88,267 to Rs. 2,75,676, or by Rs. 12,591, and an increase in that spent in rewards to non-stipendiaries from Rs. 2,66,708 to Rs. 3,23,245, or by Rs. 56,537—a fact which evidently shows an extension of the payment-by-results system, the desirability of which was discussed at much length in the last report. Again, the number of stipendiary schools declined from 6,670 to 6,244, or by 426, while that of non-stipendiary schools advanced from 33,842 to 34,490, or by 648. The average earnings of a stipendiary school from Provincial and

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district funds was much the same as in the previous year (about Rs. 44), while that of a non-stipendiary was Rs. 9·4, against Rs. 7·9. The cost per pupil in the former rose from 1 rupee and 5 annas to 1 rupee and 6 annas, and that in the latter rose from 6 annas to 6·6 annas during the year. From every point of view, therefore, the non-stipendiaries appear to have been treated with greater consideration, and their claims better recognized by increased rates of rewards.

92. The municipal contribution to primary schools for boys and girls rose from Rs. 20,411 in the preceding year to Rs. 24,984. This is a satisfactory sign, and shows that the municipalities are now more alive to the importance of making sufficient provision for the education of the poorer classes of people dwelling within their limits, though the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division desires to emphasise the fact "that municipalities continue to be too liberal in the matter of secondary education, and too niggardly in their grants to primary schools." The difficulty experienced in previous years in aiding the primary schools in the amalgamated area of the town of Calcutta was brought to the notice of the Commissioners in November last, and they appear to have resolved to put a stop to the anomalies noticed before. The following extract from the Calcutta report of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, throws sufficient light on the point:—

"Correspondence was in progress with the Chairman, under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, for laying down some general principles on which the two grants, municipal and departmental, should be jointly administered on behalf of primary and female education. The municipal grant, it should seem, is intended for the old suburban tracts which were amalgamated with Calcutta under Act II (B.C.) of 1888. Primary schools for boys and girls situated within these tracts receive rewards from the department under the payment-by-results system; and most of them get grants from the municipality also, not by any recognized test of efficiency, but according to such standard as may suggest itself to a Ward Commissioner. No reform in the present practice could be effected last year; but it may be hoped that from the current year a way will be found for the joint administration of the two funds, the test of efficiency being departmental and payment municipal, or partly municipal and partly departmental.

"The Secretary to the Corporation has furnished the Deputy Inspector with a statement of educational grants made by the municipality during 1891-92, too late, however, for inclusion in the returns already submitted. It shows that the Corporation spent on schools, both primary and secondary, situated mostly within the added area, Rs. 4,764 in all during the year, of which Rs. 2,369 was on account of the year 1890-91 and Rs. 2,395 on account of the year under report. The allotment was Rs. 3,000 as before."

93. As remarked on previous occasions, district authorities manifest every variety of practice in apportioning their primary allotment between stipends and rewards. The proposals made in paragraphs 77-82 of the last report for revising the system of stipends, which received the general approbation of Government, may be briefly stated as follows:—Stipends might continue to be given to upper primary schools, provided the amount so awarded did not absorb an undue amount of the grant for primary education. In the case of lower primary schools it was proposed to recognize three classes:—(1) those that are well established and numerously attended and have sufficient fee-receipts to secure their continuance: for these no stipends were thought necessary; (2) schools in backward tracts where, unless a substantial stipend of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 were given, it would be impossible to secure the maintenance of a school: these should be maintained with stipends and the fees of pupils; (3) schools intermediate between the two former, whose stability would be insured by the promise of a small stipend paid by way of retaining fee, in sums of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 a quarter, which should be regarded as advances payable out of the reward that they might afterwards earn at the examinations. These and the Local Self-Government rule that "no addition should be made to the list of stipendiary schools without the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction" are intended, *first*, to check the tendency shown by some districts to replace the reward system altogether by that of stipends, and, *secondly*, to set free a part of the funds hitherto appropriated by stipendiary schools for aiding the non-stipendiaries on a more liberal scale than before, their efficiency having been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt by the results of the examinations. The District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore in the Presidency Division; of Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura in the Burdwan Division; of Chittagong, Tippera and Noakhali in the Chittagong Division;

and of Patna, Saran, and Darbhanga in the Patna Division, are reported already to have accepted these recommendations more or less, and great changes are expected, in consequence, to take place during the current year in the administration of the primary allotments in these and other districts where similar lines of action may be taken. The subjoined statement compares, district by district, the amount spent in stipends and rewards, and shows how far their ratio to each other has had to do with the real progress of primary education :—

Districts.		Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends finally deducted from the amount of rewards earned at the examination.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total (of columns 2 and 4).	Number of pupils passed at the— Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Standard A.	Standard B.	Standard C.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Presidency Division.	24-Parganas	7,084	...	19,285	26,319	68	907	3,525	4,552	...	
	Nadia	5,534	...	7,429	12,963	29	159	644	2,760	...	
	Jessore	8,225	...	6,755	14,980	64	158	1,048	3,115	...	
	Khulna	6,185	...	6,836	13,019	31	73	957	7,019	...	
	Murshidabad	3,628	...	6,696	10,324	35	305	2,045	1,627	...	
Total for the Division ...		30,604	...	47,001	77,605	227	1,650	8,219	19,073	..	
Calcutta		6,039	...	1,942	7,981	6	116	247	654	...	
Burdwan Division.	Burdwan	8,686	...	13,673	22,359	189	684	3,050	5,165	...	
	Bankura	7,168	...	8,356	15,524	120	439	3,126	3,314	..	
	Birbhum	2,083	...	5,602	7,582	63	156	1,046	1,860	...	
	Midnapore	10 540	...	22,535	33,084	219	1,289	4,001	13,082	...	
	Hooghly	6,059	...	20,002	26,661	62	391	3,080	4 980	...	
	Howrah	4,217	...	5,562	9,779	89	171	857	2,976	...	
Total for the Division ...		38,650	...	76,330	114,969	642	3,130	15,149	31,397	...	
Rajshahi Division	Dinajpur	825	...	7,004	(a) 7,829	18	343	1,704	1,773	...	(a) Excludes Rs. 395 paid to abolished primary schools.
	Rajshahi	2,699	...	9,344	12,043	57	315	(b) 2,564	(c) 1,507	...	(b) The number passed in standard higher than A is 92.
	Rangpur	8,573	...	6,586	15,159	51	291	604	637	...	
	Bogra	2,150	...	2,691	4,841	39	144	1,293	1,596	...	(c) The number passed in standard lower than B is 4,196.
	Pabna	4,999	2,839	8,071	13,070	108	848	835	1,242	...	
	Darjeeling	1,590	12	104	1,694	2	11	...	3	...	
	Jalpaiguri	3,810	...	2,150	5,960	6	147	208	246	...	
Total for the Division ...		24,646	2,851	35,950	60,596	281	(d) 1,507	7,298	7,003	...	
Dacca Division ...	Dacca	6,776	...	12,869	19,645	81	784	3,260	3,430	..	(d) Includes 404 boys passed from secondary and upper primary schools.
	Faridpur	7,133	...	6,865	13,998	76	422	1,746	2 015	379	
	Backergunge	6,146	...	14,506	20,652	109	943	3,906	4,554	...	
	Mymensingh	11,503	...	8,052	19,555	109	619	1,355	2,035	175	
Total for the Division ...		31,558	...	42,292	73,850	375	(e) 2,768	10,273	12,034	554	(e) Including 130 girls from lower primary schools and 781 boys and 39 girls from upper primary schools, and excluding 1 private student.
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong	7,213	9	4,771	11,984	55	93	1,736	1,539	...	
	Noakhali	5,877	...	8,902	14,779	104	320	1,790	3,030	...	
	Tippera	6,851	386	17,656	24,289	85	286	2,974	5,967	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	516	...	...	516	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for the Division ...		20,239	395	31,329	51,568	244	699	6,500	10,536	..	
Patna Division ...	Patna	3,415	190	10,912	14,327	31	1,551	3,456	5,881	...	
	Gaya	5,426	...	5,159	10,785	36	383	2,083	2,556	...	
	Shahabad	6,475	...	2,030	8,505	52	296	957	987	...	
	Saran	2,452	1,291	8,269	10,720	27	1,305	2,534	4,110	...	
	Champaran	5,502	...	3,182	8,684	10	202	1,396	1,817	...	
	Muzaffarpur	2,621	...	4,783	7,404	19	377	907	1,350	..	
	Darbhanga	1,758	1,737	10,571	12,309	13	203	1,541	2,596	...	
Total for the Division ...		27,629	3,218	45,105	72,734	188	(f) 4,467	12,874	18,768	...	(f) Excluding 88 private candidates and including 12 girls.
Bhagalpur Division.	Bhagalpur	4,782	...	3,449	8,231	41	260	558	1,857	...	
	Monghyr	5,204	...	8,738	13,942	31	676	1,850	1,603	...	
	Purnea	3,237	...	3,987	7,224	9	153	451	1,327	...	
	Malda	3,578	...	3,255	6,833	54	109	474	1,503	...	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	4,531	...	7,624	12,155	62	323	1,194	1,630	...	
Total for the Division ...		21,332	...	27,053	48,385	197	(g) 1,501	4,527	7,920	...	(g) Excludes 11 girls from boys' schools.
Orissa Division ..	Cuttack	5,871	...	14,167	19,538	97	1,531	3,307	7,797	...	
	Puri	3,601	...	4,132	7,733	35	331	824	1,741	...	
	Balasore	5,425	...	7,006	12,431	55	1,271	1,984	1,653	...	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals	897	...	531	1,428	35	167	62	827	...	
Total for the Division ...		15,294	..	25,836	41,130	222	(h) 3,300	5,567	12,018	...	(h) Includes 5 boys from upper primary schools.
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazáribágh	11,515	...	2,222	13,737	31	227	102	324	...	
	Lohardaga	11,770	...	363	12,133	24	60	...	...	...	
	Palámau	3,433	...	201	3,634	6	39	...	...	...	
	Singhbhum	9,762	...	...	9,762	37	224	...	...	...	
	Manbhum	11,104		2,451	13,555	11	203	715	1,474	..	
Total for the Division ...		46,584	...	5,237	51,821	109	703	817	1,798	...	

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The examination results in the above table have been given in the divisional returns on no uniform plan. Some have given the figures for primary schools only, while others have included the results of the secondary schools as well. Some have excluded girls altogether, others have included them. As the table is intended to exhibit the distribution of the primary allotment between stipends and rewards, and the progress of each district as compared with the ratio the sums spent under these two heads bear to each other, the results of all primary fund schools, of whatever class, both for boys and girls, would have been a better basis of comparison. In the absence of any information which would have enabled me to recast the figures in this light, the results in columns 6 and 7 have been, for uniformity's sake, kept consistent with the upper and lower primary examination tables to be given later on. Girls and candidates passed from higher grades of schools have been as a rule excluded, except where the contrary has been indicated by notes in the column of remarks.

94. Advance rewards appear to have been paid only in seven districts, viz., Pabna and Darjeeling in the Rajshahi Division, Chittagong and Tippera in the Chittagong Division, and Patna, Saran, and Darbhanga in the Patna Division. Darjeeling, Chittagong, Tippera, and Patna spent in this shape too little, however, to be regarded as having given the system a fair trial. The District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore in the Presidency Division and of Noakhali in the Chittagong Division have also resolved to introduce it from the current year, while the Balasore Board are disposed to wait and see how the system works in other districts before adopting it in their own. As the number of stipendiary schools in Orissa is very small, the Joint-Inspector does not see any immediate necessity for departing from the existing practice of paying rewards at the close of the year, which has worked so successfully in his division.

95. In 9 out of 48 districts the amount paid in rewards is many times as great as that given in stipends; in 8 districts it is almost double. In 11 districts more, viz., Nadia, Khulna, Burdwan, Bankura, Howrah, Bogra, Noakhali, Monghyr, Purnea, Puri, and Balasore, the amount spent in rewards, though not so far in excess of the amount spent in stipends as in the first group, was nevertheless higher. The remaining 20 districts gave more in stipends than in rewards. They include all the five districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, the Orissa Tributary Mahâls, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Darjeeling, where the extremely backward character of the localities justifies the preference of stipends to rewards, and Calcutta, in which the house-rent is so high as to make it impossible for a guru to work without a fixed monthly grant at least to cover this amount. There is no reason, however, why districts like Jessore, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri, Faridpur and Mymensingh, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, and Champaran, and Bhágalpur and Malda, should not adopt the payment-by-results system, which has proved so successful in the neighbouring districts of the respective divisions on a more extended scale, and, as I have already said, some of these districts have already accepted the recommendations made for this purpose. The Chittagong Hill Tracts and Singhbhum are the only districts in which nothing was spent in rewards.

An examination of the figures shows that a preponderance of stipendiary schools in a district does not necessarily imply superior educational progress, but rather the reverse. Thus the 24-Parganas, where the rewards amounted to nearly three times as much as the stipends, passed 967 candidates at the lower primary examination, and Murshidabad, where their amount was only a little less than double that of the stipends, 305, while Jessore, in which the stipends exceeded the rewards, passed 155, and Khulna, in which rewards and stipends were nearly equal, passed 73 only.

I have adopted success at the lower primary scholarship examination as the only criterion of progress. For, as on the one hand it would be useless to combine with it the results of the upper primary schools, by far the most part of which are in receipt of fixed stipends, it would be misleading, on the other hand, to take into account the number passed by standard A or B, in which pupils from stipendiary schools were evidently not examined. As stated in paragraph 81 of the last report, it is essential to the progressive

development of lower primary schools, that they should all be encouraged and required to compete at the A and B standard examinations, though in the case of the stipendiaries no rewards would be earned by these results.

On the whole, we may fairly conclude that there is little ground for the contention that "the stipendiary pathsalas are the backbone of our primary education system," and that the non-stipendiary pathsalas have therefore no higher work to do at present than "swell the bulk of our primary returns." That the majority of the stipendiaries are, on the whole, more efficient than most of the non-stipendiaries is due, *first*, to the practice hitherto followed of admitting those schools to the stipendiary list which have shown good results year after year; and, *secondly*, to the better financial position and greater stability of these fortunate few.

96. The question of fixing a maximum as well as a minimum amount of rewards, of refusing to recognize, for instance, a school earning less than 4 or 5 rupees as rewards, and of not paying above a fixed sum, say Rs. 50 a year, has been considered by some of the District Boards, and the principle adopted with slight modifications. In the 24-Parganas the Board has resolved to fix Rs. 120 and Rs. 100 as the maximum, and Rs. 10 and Rs. 4 as the minimum scale of rewards for upper and lower primary schools respectively. The Nadia Board will withdraw fixed grants from all upper primary schools with less than 30 pupils, and all lower primary schools with less than 25 pupils, and pay Rs. 72 as maximum reward to the former and Rs. 60 to the latter class of schools, Rs. 5 being the minimum in all cases. The District Board of Balasore has adopted the Joint-Inspector's recommendation to fix Rs. 3 as the minimum reward for a pathsala. Nothing has yet been reported of the steps taken by the majority of the Boards in this direction. The object of excluding those schools which fail to earn even so small an amount as Rs. 3, Rs. 4, or Rs. 5 a year, on the results of the reward examinations, is to prevent the frittering away of our limited resources on pathsalas which are too inefficient and ephemeral to deserve any support.

97. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhágalpur Division, notices with regret the continuance of the practice of giving rewards to stipendiary schools in the district of the Sonthal Parganas. "Such payments," he says, "at the sacrifice of deserving non-stipendiaries cannot be justified, however strong the ground may be, that the district is backward in point of education." It may be hoped that this anomaly, pointed out more than once in previous reports, will be put a stop to by the district authorities at an early date.

98. The details of "other payments" (see table in paragraph 88) are given below:—

	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	1,383
Contributions to khas mahál, circle, and other schools ...	5,839
Stipends to gurus in guru-training classes	2,883
Commission for money-orders	6,480
Contingencies and miscellaneous	15,109
Total ...	31,694

It is satisfactory to find that these charges have declined from Rs. 34,078 in the preceding year to Rs. 31,694, in spite of some rise in the contributions to khas mahál and circle fund schools (from Rs. 4,139 to Rs. 5,839). The increased contributions to circle schools were owing to a redistribution of the circle grant during the year and consequent reduction in some of the divisions, which was made up by grants from the primary allotment. There were altogether 345 circle fund schools during the year, of which 222 were middle vernacular, 107 upper primary, and 16 lower primary schools, all returned as 'aided.' The circle pandits get from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 a month, and are paid from the circle fund, their services being pensionable. They have each from two to three schools under them. The circle gurus, as the lower teachers of these schools are called, get what fees are locally raised, together with small monthly grants from the circle fund, usually from 1 to 2 rupees a month. When the circle fund falls short of the total expenditure, contributions are made from the primary fund to meet the deficit. The circle schools serve as pioneer institutions in backward localities, where they pave the way

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for the grant-in-aid system by creating a taste for education. The pandit is a peripatetic officer, who, by his superior education, exercises effective supervision over the working of the schools under him, and takes part in the teaching, during one or more days in the week, according to the requirements in each case, the boys of the highest class generally accompanying him in his rounds.

The contributions to middle schools have come down from Rs. 2,408 to Rs. 1,383, of which Rs. 1,091 was met from the district funds and Rs. 292 from the Provincial revenues. They were made chiefly in the Bihár Circle for entertaining gurus in the various model schools to teach the lower classes the full lower primary standard, including mental arithmetic and bazar accounts, after the indigenous method. Small grants occasionally given to middle schools situated in Government estates from the khas mahál fund are also included in the above figures.

The middle schools supported from the primary fund have all but disappeared from our returns, being only 5 against 117 in the preceding year, in accordance with the views set forth by Sir Alfred Croft in paragraphs 84 and 85 of the last report, and the restrictions imposed by Government on the practice of allowing a primary fund school to teach up to the middle standard. Most of these schools used to be returned from the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions; but they were reduced to the upper primary status during the year under report.

99. The apportionment of the primary allotments between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost in these classes of public institutions are shown in the subjoined statement, district by district:—

Districts.	* Allotment.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary fund schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Presidency Division: 24-Parganas	29,531	6,142	20,117	114	1,016	4,806	84,252	53·8	19·8	20·4	9·4
Nadia	15,890	3,939	9,724	68	501	2,248	12,790	47·6	19·4	16·6	12·1
Jessore	17,441	5,657	9,383	90	632	3,206	16,302	62·8	14·7	16·4	5·6
Khulna	14,291	3,676	9,143	85	1,147	3,045	26,672	46·6	7·9	20	5·5
Murshidabad	11,497	2,265	8,059	49	480	1,815	12,337	46·2	16·7	20	10·4
Total for the Division ...	88,650	21,179	56,366	404	3,776	15,118	102,353	52·4	14·9	22·3	8·8
Calcutta	9,172	558	7,908	10	204	503	9,400	55·8	38·8	17·7	12·4
Burdwan Division: Burdwan	22,503	8,260	14,090	182	1,122	5,993	29,167	54·3	12·5	22·	7·7
Bankura	18,149	7,008	8,516	205	998	5,778	24,714	34·	8·5	19·4	5·3
Birbhum	9,875	2,199	5,183	82	557	2,798	12,545	29·2	9·3	13·7	6·7
Midnapore	34,341	8,903	24,161	219	3,319	7,293	71,418	40·6	7·2	19·5	5·4
Hooghly	18,900	(a) 5,331	(a) 21,330	193	1,046	3,896	23,550	51·7	20·39	22·	11·97
Howrah	11,608	2,765	7,014	49	585	2,248	24,043	56·	11·	19·	5·
Total for the Division ...	115,436	34,666	80,343	810	7,627	28,006	186,267	43·8	10·5	19·2	6·8
Rajshahi Division: Dinajpur	8,860	1,918	5,911	63	520	2,373	11,962	30·	11·	12·	7·
Rajshahi	12,499	3,856	8,187	58	279	1,766	7,315	66·	30·	34·	18·
Rangpur	16,740	4,278	10,883	83	511	2,758	12,256	51·	21·	24·	14·
Bogra	4,751	2,178	2,663	31	206	2,096	5,970	43·	16·	16·	7·
Pabna	16,774	5,460	7,610	95	200	3,461	8,509	56·	26·	24·	14·
Darjeeling	1,694	461	1,243	4	33	110	553	115·	38·	65·	35·
Jalpaiguri	7,026	1,931	4,039	35	188	1,061	3,898	55·	21·	29·	16·
Total for the Division ...	68,334	20,070	40,536	389	2,030	13,647	50,363	41·	20·	23·	12·
Dacca Division: Dacca	25,389	8,976	13,669	173	981	5,500	27,109	34·5	13·9	17·3	8·06
Faridpur	18,142	5,863	8,135	157	722	5,773	16,693	37·3	11·2	16·2	7·7
Backergunge	31,161	3,791	16,372	116	2,085	4,213	48,297	32·6	7·8	14·3	5·4
Mymensingh	30,161	7,987	11,568	209	1,116	8,559	22,158	38·2	10·3	18·6	7·9
Total for the Division ...	1,04,853	23,617	49,744	655	4,904	22,345	115,257	36·05	10·1	16·9	6·9
Chittagong Division: Chittagong	17,313	4,697	7,237	100	535	5,230	15,698	46·9	13·6	14·4	7·4
Tippera	28,303	5,822	18,467	156	2,891	5,639	58,084	37·3	6·4	16·5	5·
Noakhali	18,463	4,895	9,384	101	1,384	3,435	31,321	48·4	7·1	22·3	5·
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,500	48	468	1	11	21	156	48·	42·5	36·6	43·3
Total for the Division ...	66,579	15,462	36,106	358	4,821	14,325	105,258	43·2	7·4	17·2	5·5
Patna Division: Patna	16,253	3,399	10,997	27	1,310	1,482	28,363	124·4	8·37	37·3	6·2
Gaya	14,804	4,086	6,699	38	915	2,080	16,344	107·5	7·3	31·5	5·2
Shahabad	12,760	3,848	4,663	36	309	1,841	7,792	106·7	12·2	33·3	7·3
Saran	13,207	2,401	8,319	24	1,182	1,414	27,861	100·	7·	27·1	4·7
Champaran	11,005	1,539	7,145	15	583	591	14,837	101·8	11·4	41·9	8·5
Muzaffarpur	10,094	2,027	5,377	23	725	1,038	12,989	88·1	7·4	31·8	6·6
Darbhanga	15,539	1,696	10,613	18	484	846	12,789	89·2	21·8	31·9	13·2
Total for the Division ...	98,763	18,951	53,783	161	5,619	9,232	122,975	104·7	9·6	32·3	7·3

* Excluding the allotment for subordinate inspecting agency.

N.B.—The above includes those schools for boys and girls only which were in receipt of aid from the primary fund.

(a) Including rewards for 1890-91, paid after the close of the year.

Districts.		*Allotment.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary fund schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
			Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bhágalpur Division.	Bhágalpur ...	10,031	2,009	5,322	28	457	1,450	9,276	103·9	11·6	33·	8·7
	Monghyr ...	16,835	1,920	12,012	20	574	774	12,637	96·5	20·9	39·	14·
	Purnea ...	9,419	1,091	6,138	14	340	502	7,042	78·	18·	34·	13·9
	Malda ...	8,671	3,502	3,241	43	209	2,561	5,520	67·7	21·6	22·	9·
	Sonthal Parganas	19,365	3,960	7,820	59	362	2,220	7,068	67·.	15·5	28·	15·7
Total for the Division ...		64,311	13,382	(a) 34,528	174	1,942	7,507	43,503	76·9	17·7	28·3	12·5
Orissa Division ..	Cuttack	22,323	4,558	14,980	115	8,163	3,722	46,896	39·6	4·7	19·3	5·2
	Puri	9,302	2,947	4,786	55	632	1,324	8,164	53·5	7·6	35·4	9·3
	Balasore ...	15,083	4,352	8,079	75	1,038	1,798	19,379	58·	7·	38·	6·7
Total for the Division ...		46,708	11,857	27,845	245	4,853	6,844	73,439	48·4	5·8	27·7	6·08
Orissa Tributary Mahâls		2,800	60	1,368	1	192	1[illegible]	1,481	60·	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazáribágh ...	15,241	1,658	11,720	30	350	1,407	10,292	61·9	34·5	19·3	18·2
	Lohardaga ...	14,289	1,511	10,632	15	327	503	8,081	100·7	32·4	40·8	21
	Palámau ..	3,134	493	2,141	6	74	232	2,165	82·1	28·9	34	15·3
	Singhbhum ...	11,280	1,403	8,359	21	253	1,344	9,074	66·8	33	18	13·6
	Manbhum ..	14,835	2,196	11,359	31	534	1,074	13,995	70·8	20·5	32·7	13·8
Total for the Division ...		58,819	7,461	44,201	103	1,547	4,640	43,307	72·4	28·5	24·3	16·3

* Excluding the allotment for subordinate inspecting agency.

N.B.—The above includes those schools for boys and girls only which were in receipt of aid from the primary fund.

(a) The expenditure on upper and lower primary schools does not include Rs. 475 paid to mission schools and included in the table in paragraph 93.

The total expenditure, including, as it does, prizes, examination charges and various other items, is far in excess of what was paid to the teachers of upper and lower primary schools. It will thus be seen that the total of columns 3 and 4 will be in most cases short of the amount shown in column 2. The table has been recast in its present shape in accordance with the wishes of the Government expressed in the last Resolution.

The ratio of the cost in upper to that in lower primary schools varies from district to district. In Khulna and Jessore, for instance, an upper primary receives about five times as much as a lower primary, while in the other three districts of the Presidency Division an upper primary does not receive even quite three times as much. The disproportion, however, between the cost of upper primary and lower primary schools is not really as great as it at first appears to be. Upper primaries, being the best schools of the primary status, are for the most part aided, while a large portion of the lower primaries receive little or no aid whatever. The inclusion of these unaided or scantily aided schools in the returns has therefore had the effect of lowering the average cost per school. An efficient lower primary often earns, in rewards or stipends, as much as an upper primary school.

As regards the cost per pupil, the ratio is certainly not so high. This is due to the fact that an upper primary school is numerically about twice as strong as a lower primary, having 36·9 pupils on an average against 21·9 in the latter.

100. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and compares its relative position with reference to the progress made in this respect :—

Districts.		Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.		Pupils in lower primary stage. Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.		Pupils in lower primary stage. Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.		Total.		Merit marks.	Percentage.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Presidency Division.	24-Parganas ...	148,392	135,413	283,805	4,312	37	89,321	2,654	15,540	1,750	59,173	4,441	164,960	58·1
	Khulna ...	92,697	83,950	176,647	1,930	25	20,692	846	10,561	761	33,183	1,632	85,711	48·5
	Murshidabad ...	90,840	96,792	187,641	1,941	25	13,997	518	8,040	253	18,948	796	56,573	30·1
	Jessore ...	141,200	142,123	283,323	2,101	15	17,054	1,242	5,804	654	25,149	1,911	72,516	25·5
	Nadia ...	120,322	126,294	246,616	2,090	17	13,983	1,406	3,696	370	19,749	2,383	61,478	24·9
Totals for the Division ...		593,450	584,572	1,178,032	12,474	119	154,997	6,756	38,731	4,238	156,202	11,163	441,248	37·4
Calcutta		67,011	35,222	102,233	4,079	462	10,314	3,696	2,475	2,432	16,868	6,590	69,642	68

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Districts.		Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.		Pupils in lower primary stage. Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.		Pupils in lower primary stage. Not reading printed books, as in education General Table V.		Total.		Merit marks.	Percentage.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Burdwan Division.	Hooghly ...	86,820	82,125	170,945	3,128	118	30,227	1,359	10,680	661	44,035	2,138	122,329	71·5
	Howrah ...	54,723	53,436	108,151	2,324	159	16,795	934	9,374	716	78,493	1,803	75,666	69·9
	Bankura ...	78,891	81,559	160,450	2,450	46	29,649	3,149	4,025	707	33,125	4,204	104,517	65·1
	Midnapore ...	195,215	198,512	394,727	4,618	78	56,945	1,847	30,193	2,014	91,456	3,932	230,536	58·4
	Burdwan ...	102,450	106,331	208,781	4,242	61	28,770	960	6,998	434	40,010	1,464	118,164	56·6
	Birbhum ...	58,443	61,230	119,674	1,356	11	13,022	309	6,124	350	20,702	670	121,802	45·3
Total for the Division ...		579,534	583,234	1,162,768	18,018	470	171,408	8,367	67,395	4,874	256,821	14,211	705,534	60·6
(a) Rajshahi Division.	Dinajpur ...	121,407	111,868	233,275	706	20	18,146	631	1,308	66	20,160	717	61,835	26·5
	Pabna ...	101,646	102,672	204,358	1,841	2	11,295	546	3,637	479	16,706	827	48,053	23·
	Darjeeling ...	16,456	15,940	32,396	194	...	1,910	307	...	...	2,104	307	7,811	22·7
	Bogra ...	62,837	59,785	122,622	826	3	6,397	341	2,251	84	9,474	333	26,419	21·3
	Jalpaiguri ...	54,608	47,593	102,201	319	3	6,027	219	11	...	6,557	222	21,359	20·8
	Rajshahi ...	96,151	98,849	197,000	988	3	9,835	961	1,163	119	11,988	888	35,914	18·2
	Rangpur ...	180,271	150,547	330,818	1,281	...	13,962	219	1,510	90	16,753	309	50,548	10·7
Total for the Division ...		616,906	586,965	1,203,871	6,229	41	71,683	2,274	10,907	841	87,964	3,156	264,144	21·9
Dacca Division ...	Backergunge ...	165,646	157,428	323,094	2,302	67	41,281	2,443	21,257	1,899	64,840	4,389	166,073	51·4
	Dacca ...	180,087	183,010	363,097	4,261	69	32,638	2,282	11,487	1,251	48,386	3,602	139,746	34·4
	Faridpur ...	133,963	135,634	269,597	2,155	29	31,168	1,553	7,923	1,252	31,247	2,844	88,233	32·7
	Mymensingh ...	208,292	252,586	520,327	3,691	20	27,283	2,846	4,416	1,201	35,789	4,097	114,956	22·07
Total for the Division ...		748,008	728,607	1,476,615	12,410	165	132,569	9,104	45,483	5,633	180,462	14,902	509,010	34·4
Chittagong Division.	Tippera ...	136,769	130,670	267,439	2,255	7	40,180	4,344	18,799	3,055	61,234	8,026	167,966	62·5
	Noakhali ...	76,300	75,144	151,453	1,595	4	22,217	1,238	10,297	2,714	33,909	3,956	90,371	59·6
	Chittagong ...	92,350	101,144	193,524	1,930	11	22,290	778	6,758	693	30,868	1,482	80,090	44·4
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,934	7,158	16,092	20	...	297	2	11	...	338	2	1,006	6·2
Total for the Division ...		314,392	314,116	628,508	5,800	22	84,894	6,362	35,865	7,092	126,359	13,476	344,535	54·8
Patna Division ...	Patna ...	129,859	135,490	265,340	980	...	15,641	715	15,184	874	31,776	1,589	70,029	26·3
	Saran ...	170,088	200,032	370,120	810	...	18,344	513	11,952	806	31,106	1,319	73,379	19·8
	Gaya ...	156,751	103,958	260,749	905	6	11,232	647	9,502	693	21,639	1,344	50,377	15·7
	Champaran ...	140,420	138,499	278,919	315	4	5,334	108	10,281	208	15,930	316	28,490	10·1
	Shahabad ...	148,619	160,880	309,499	920	...	6,479	101	5,542	134	12,941	235	30,016	9·6
	Muzaffarpur ...	195,806	210,910	406,716	144	...	7,201	207	8,013	255	15,958	462	34,212	8·4
	Darbhanga ...	205,647	214,665	420,312	340	...	8,047	171	7,041	229	15,637	450	34,719	8·2
Total for the Division ...		1,147,190	1,164,454	2,311,644	5,213	10	72,279	2,462	67,485	3,249	144,987	5,721	321,122	13·5
Bhágalpur Division.	Maldah ...	59,986	62,330	122,436	443	3	6,029	381	2,098	289	8,570*	673*	23,847	19·9
	Sonthal Parganas	130,585	132,544	263,129	374	21	8,292	418	5,074	339	13,710*	7,788*	33,438	12·7
	Monghyr ...	148,060	157,342	305,402	140	3	7,807	802	9,395	1,056	17,411*	1,861*	37,318	12·5
	Bhágalpur ...	150,730	154,175	304,905	180	...	5,750	289	7,482	404	16,412*	693*	35,903	11·7
	Purnea ...	149,024	142,674	291,698	132	...	4,052	78	4,604	141	9,388*	219*	19,595	6·7
Total for the Division ...		638,385	648,985	1,287,370	3,137	30	37,911	2,006	29,489	2,257	70,537	4,293	167,332	13
Orissa Division...	Balasore ...	72,245	76,948	149,193	806	43	20,714	1,154	11,781	858	33,501	2,055	82,468	55·2
	Cuttack ...	161,063	149,587	290,650	1,395	58	34,240	1,312	22,566	1,130	58,131	2,500	137,367	47·2
	Puri ...	71,179	70,570	141,749	825	11	9,824	496	4,486	355	14,435	852	37,441	26·4
	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	132,417	127,089	259,506	540	16	7,966	240	8,678	226	16,484	482	34,202	12·2
Total for the Division ...		416,924	424,174	841,098	3,296	128	71,544	3,192	47,511	2,569	122,551	5,889	291,406	33·6
Chota Nagpur Division.	Singhbhum ...	40,712	41,110	81,822	437	23	7,202	729	4,211	863	11,850†	1,635†	31,187	38·1
	Manbhum ...	88,980	90,019	178,999	294	10	8,054	385	4,434	399	12,682†	794†	34,370	19·2
	Hazáribagh ...	85,044	89,603	174,647	657	54	4,249	591	6,263	1,396	11,179†	2,043†	25,760	14·7
	Lohardaga ...	82,780	80,551	160,331	105	49	4,301	340	5,325	366	10,821†	755†	21,654	12·7
	Palámau ...	44,148	45,367	89,515	23	3	872	106	1,335	117	2,230†	226	4,516	5·04
Total for the Division ...		341,664	352,650	694,314	2,674	146	27,378	2,155	23,254	3,167	53,306	5,462	129,090	18·6

(a) The divisional figures include some schools and pupils not shown in the district returns.
* Exclusive of pupils in the primary stages of secondary schools included in the divisional totals.
† Exclusive of pupils in the primary stages of secondary schools included in the divisional totals.

In the corresponding table in previous reports (*vide* paragraph 92 of the last report), the merit marks were calculated on the number of schools in each district, by assigning five marks to each upper primary, three marks to each lower primary that had reached the scholarship examination standard, and one mark to each lower primary in which printed books were used. The position of a district was then ascertained by its merit marks, without reference either to the density of population or to the number of pupils under instruction in the different stages. This has now been changed in conformity with the wishes of Government, and marks have been given at the above rate on the number of pupils in each district in the different stages, and the progress of the district has been ascertained by the ratio of those marks to every hundred of the population of school-going age. This is undoubtedly a surer test, and the results of the comparison are altogether different from what were arrived at in previous years. Thus Hooghly now occupies the highest rank with its percentage at 71·5, Howrah, Calcutta, and Bankura following close behind it with 69·9, 68 and 65·1 respectively. But these districts occupied the 10th, 30th, 45th and 5th places, respectively, in order of merit, in the preceding year. The progress made in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Purnea and Palámau appears to be exceptionally low. If we proceed to compare the divisions, we find that Burdwan shows the greatest progress with 60·6 per cent., the percentage of other divisions being as

follows:—Chittagong 54·8, Presidency 37·4, Dacca 34·4, Orissa 33·6, Rajshahi 21·9, Chota Nagpur 18·6, Patna 13·5, Bhágalpur 13.

101. *Upper Primary Schools.*—These represent the final stage of primary instruction, the highest class corresponding to the third class of middle schools, although the course of instruction in special subjects is somewhat different in the two classes of schools. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for native boys during the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From public funds. From district funds.	From public funds. From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees.	From private funds. From other sources.	Total.
Upper Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government . ..	5	118	112	60	1,050	...	...	...	...	1,050
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	278	257	176	...	685	112	216	31	1,014
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards ...	3,444	127,888	118,638	92,892	44,714	1,33,818	4,706	1,79,651	59,478	4,22,367
Unaided	202	7,087	6,429	4,968	...	...	...	8,368	8,455	16,823
Total ...	3,661	135,371	125,436	98,126	45,764	1,34,503	4,818	1,88,235	67,964	4,41,184

The schools have advanced from 3,537 to 3,661, or by 124, and their pupils from 128,537 to 135,371, or by 6,834. With the exception of the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Patna Divisions, in which there was a loss of 3, 17, and 4 schools, respectively, and of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, where the number has remained unchanged, all the other divisions gained some schools each. The increase of schools, however, does not indicate much real gain, inasmuch as a large number of schools in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, which were aided from the primary fund, had to be brought down from the middle to the upper primary list in the course of the year. The rise in the number of pupils is more satisfactory, the gain in this respect in the preceding year having been 3,969 pupils only for an increase of 200 schools. The average number of pupils to a school has advanced from 36·3 to 36·9.

The total expenditure in the upper primary schools increased by Rs. 21,656, there having been a rise of Rs. 993 under Provincial revenues, of Rs. 1,609 under district funds, of Rs. 1,259 under municipal funds, and of Rs. 17,795 under private sources. Chittagong is the only division in which the municipalities do not appear to have spent anything on upper primary schools.

The total average earnings of an aided upper primary school amounted to Rs. 122·6, of which Rs. 53·2 was contributed from public funds and Rs. 69·4 from private sources. As a good many of these schools are conducted by two teachers, Rs. 122 a year, about Rs. 10 a month, cannot be considered an extravagant allowance. Many of them are residents of the villages in which the schools are situated, and some of them possibly get payments in kind, in addition to fees, which are not shown in the returns as receipts.

102. The following table classifies the upper primary schools for boys according to their numerical strength:—

Divisions.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more. Schools.	Schools with 50 pupils and more. Pupils.	Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50. Schools.	Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50. Pupils.	Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40. Schools.	Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40. Pupils.	Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30. Schools.	Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30. Pupils.	Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20. Schools.	Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20. Pupils.	Average number of pupils in an upper primary school.
Presidency	523	19,771	98	5,853	100	4,362	180	6,134	122	3,075	23	347	37·8
Calcutta	13	708	7	403	3	123	2	64	1	28	...	...	54·4
Burdwan	558	30,055	127	7,842	140	6,072	262	8,824	240	6,118	50	1,204	53·8
Rajshahi	415	14,720	56	3,348	65	2,861	143	4,821	136	3,436	15	254	35·4
Dacca	671	23,039	75	4,596	108	4,670	212	7,841	206	5,117	50	815	34·3
Chittagong	367	14,793	79	5,160	79	3,443	112	3,851	85	2,129	12	210	40·3
Patna	164	9,970	98	6,158	52	2,596	29	1,043	15	373	...	...	51·8
Bhágalpur	187	8,032	64	3,754	40	1,763	48	1,678	32	794	3	43	42·9
Chota Nagpur ...	100	4,914	40	2,035	21	907	26	840	19	451	2	31	40·3
Orissa ...	274	7,040	9	503	15	634	50	2,022	146	3,487	24	394	27·8
Orissa Tributary Mahals	53	1,739	6	332	8	341	13	402	21	516	3	48	32·6
Total ...	3,661	135,571	659	40,724	631	27,572	1,127	38,210	1,032	25,519	212	3,346	36·9

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As in the preceding year, by far the largest number of upper primaries with 50 pupils or more have been returned from the Burdwan Division, the Presidency and Patna coming next in order. The highest average number of pupils to a school is furnished by Calcutta and Patna. The number of weak schools, with less than 20 pupils, has declined from 235 to 212. The sooner these sickly schools are reduced to the lower primary standard, the better, as it is mere waste of money to encourage schools which are too weak to be of any use.

103. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are shown below, division by division:—

Divisions.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.																		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency	...	...	280	152	9	6	289	158	...	629	35	12	676	...	211	13	3	227	...	193	...	34	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	7	5	..	..	7	5	...	13	...	...	13	...	6	..	..	6	...	6	..	...	...	.	..	...
Burdwan	...	...	696	383	28	13	724	396	...	1,725	63	14	1,802	...	618	17	7	642	..	621	...	14		..	7	.
Rajshahi	...	...	255	172	1	1	256	173	...	559	1	15	575	...	272	1	8	281	..	129	...	152			..	..
Dacca	1	1	361	226	19	11	381	238	1	805	46	8	862	1	350	16	2	375	.	298	...	76	1	..	...	.
Chittagong ...	...	...	209	133	1		210	135	...	515	2	10	547	...	229	...	5	244	...	174	...	69		...	...	1
Patna	2	2	143	96	5	4	150	102	8	329	13	18	368	5	173	8	2	188	...	172	...	16	..	..	...	.
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	118	90	2	2	120	98	...	316	8	25	344	...	188	8	6	197	.	145	...	35	..	6	..	...
Orissa ...	4	4	145	111	...	...	149	115	7	266	...	6	279	6	177	...	4	187	..	177	...	10	.	...	11	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2	2	1	1	10	14	22	17	4	2	42	1	40	4	2	29	...	35	...	35	...	...	..	...	.	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	73	58	...	...	73	58	...	181	...	5	186	...	106	...	3	109	..	75	.	1		2	2	6
Total ...	9	9	2,288	1,433	64	51	2,381	1,493	20	5,340	207	114	5,681	16	2,348	87	40	2,491	...	2,025	..	407	1	8	43	7
																				2,401						

N.B.—(1) One thousand nine hundred and sixty candidates from 577 secondary schools presented themselves at this examination, of whom 1,089 from 457 schools were successful.
(2) Twelve candidates from two special schools appeared at this examination, of whom 10 were successful.
(3) Two candidates from an aided training school for mistresses appeared at this examination, and were successful. All these and 34 pupils from guru-training classes have been excluded from the above table.

Out of 2,381 schools that competed, 1,493 (or 62·7 per cent.) were successful, against 1,654 out of 2,449, or 67·5 per cent., in the previous year. Of the 5,681 candidates that attended the examination, 2,491, (or 43·8 per cent.) were declared to have passed against 2,847 out of 5,910, or 48·2 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of success has thus been again much lower—a result which I am not disposed to attribute to the causes assigned in accounting for the falling off under middle examinations (*vide* paragraphs 74 and 76). The exceptional circumstances, such as the unusual stiffness of the papers in the Western Circle, and so on, which brought about the heavy failure in the preceding year, do not appear to have repeated themselves during the year under report, and this alone ought to have been a sufficient set off against the shortness of the session already adverted to. It has been attributed to other special causes, such as the prevalence of malarious fever and other epidemics, and the ravages of the Orissa cyclone. I hope that it was so, and that it was not due to any loss in efficiency or to lax supervision, such as the alarming notes sounded from the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Bankura, that the chief gurus neglected their pathsalas in their zeal for inspection, or that the boys sent up were, for the most part, unfit, would seem to indicate. At all events the fact remains—and it is well worthy the most serious consideration—that for the last three years the decline has been rather rapid, as will be clear from the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1889-90 ...	2,268	1,660	5,484	3,053	73·7	55·7
1890-91 ...	2,449	1,654	5,910	2,847	67·5	48·2
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8

The footnote to the table given above shows that 577 secondary schools sent up 1,960 candidates to this examination, of which 457 schools came off successful with 1,089 candidates passed. The results in the previous year,

so far as these schools were concerned, were as follows:—competing schools 648, successful schools 524; examnees 2,263, those declared to have passed 1,279. Here, too, there has been a decline all along the line.

104. The practice of allowing boys of the third class of middle schools to compete at the upper primary scholarship examination for pass certificates only (they cannot get scholarships), is in vogue mostly in the Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions. This practice creates a misapprehension as regards the real function of upper primary schools, which are not intended to be mere feeders to secondary schools, but to give the finishing stroke to primary education, as acquired in village pathsalas. It, moreover, entails some needless strain on the teachers of middle schools who (generally from two to three men to a school) have to prepare boys at once for two different standards of examination, and who, in their anxiety to be equally successful in both, perhaps fail to do full justice to either. As the boys thus passed are not eligible for scholarships, and as the mere pass certificates they obtain are not of much value in the public eye, the discontinuance of the practice would probably not be felt as a loss by the teachers and pupils of middle schools.

105. The middle and upper primary scholarship examinations are conducted simultaneously for each circle under the orders of the Inspectors of Schools. As stated in the last report, the next examination was to have been held before the Durgá Pujá holidays; but the Pujá taking place early this year, it has been decided to hold it immediately after the vacation during the current year, and before the vacation from the next year.

106. The practice of placing village pounds under the teachers of upper primary schools still continues in the Orissa Division. The Joint-Inspector repeats his opinion that the school-master should be relieved of this work as soon as possible. It adds, indeed, a little to the low pay of the teachers, but they run the risk of incurring the displeasure of the villagers by the unpopular nature of these additional duties. Moreover, in many cases they are unequal to the two-fold duties imposed upon them, and a clash of authority between the Sub-Inspector of Schools and the Pound Inspector may also be feared. With the gradual extension of the system of farming out pounds, upper primary teachers, it may be hoped, will ultimately be relieved of these duties.

107. *Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools have increased from 43,997 to 44,918, or by 921, and the pupils attending them from 942,211 to 987,876, or by 45,665. The comparative statistics of each division for the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Division.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Presidency	4,188	112,871	4,278	116,211	90	...
Calcutta	165	7,876	169	8,162	4	...
Burdwan	9,080	213,156	8,919	210,859	...	161
Rajshahi	2,430	57,196	2,520	61,814	90	...
Dacca	5,484	118,196	6,053	137,263	569	...
Chittagong	4,406	93,357	4,700	106,782	294	...
Patna	5,471	116,066	5,810	128,361	339	...
Bhágalpur	3,157	64,742	2,901	59,305	...	256
Chota Nagpur ...	1,610	45,536	1,717	46,987	107	...
Orissa	6,968	100,137	6,692	97,878	...	276
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,038	13,078	1,159	14,254	121	...
Total ...	43,997	942,211	44,918	987,876	1,614	693
			Net increase ...		921	

All the divisions show some gain, except Burdwan, Bhágalpur and Orissa, in which there has been some loss. The reasons assigned by the inspecting officers for the rise or fall in their respective divisions have already been considered in paragraph 86. It is worthy of remark that aided schools have declined from 36,002 to 35,984, or by 18 (or by 30 if the 12 schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, formerly classified as departmental, which have been now returned as aided, be taken into account); and that the gain of the year has been solely due to the increase under unaided schools from 7,980 to 8,931, or by 951. This increase has mainly taken place in the Dacca Division, in which there was a loss of 215 aided and a gain of 784 unaided lower primaries. The Inspector attributes it to a large number of lower primary schools in the district of Backergunge having been returned as "unaided" (instead of "aided" as in

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previous years) owing to the inability of the District Board to pay them anything for furnishing annual returns. The most satisfactory feature of the year's operations has been an increase of 25,673 pupils in the aided schools in spite of the slight falling off in their number.

108. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure from all sources in lower primary schools for native boys during the year under report:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From public funds. From district funds.	From public funds. From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees.	From private funds. From other sources.	Total.
Lower Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	* Rs.
Managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	2	125	112	72	...	269	53	81	...	403
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	35,984	835,508	756,940	599,043	93,369	3,12,602	11,618	11,50,796	2,65,194	18,39,579
Unaided	8,931	152,243	135,943	112,003	...	...	...	2,23,323	49,924	2,73,247
Total ...	44,918	987,876	886,996	711,118	93,369	3,12,871	11,671	13,85,200	3,15,118	21,13,229
					4,17,911			17,00,318		

The expenditure from public sources amounted to Rs. 4,17,911, against Rs. 3,71,287 in the previous year. The increase has been shared by all the different sources—the expenditure from Provincial revenues by Rs. 2,103, that from district funds by Rs. 41,547, and that from municipal funds by Rs. 2,974. The increased cost to Government has been incurred chiefly in the Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur Divisions, notably in the latter, in which the Local Self-Government Act has not yet been introduced.

The expenditure from private sources has increased by Rs. 1,03,169, which is nearly two and a half times as much as the increase shown under public sources, and which may be mostly set down to the large additions to the number of unaided schools of the year.

The average earnings of a lower primary guru are Rs. 47·2 from all sources —an amount hardly sufficient to maintain a family, however small—of which Rs. 9·3 (or only 12 annas a month) was contributed from public sources, and Rs. 38, or more than four times as much, by the people themselves. As the extremes certainly widely differ, it is hardly possible even to imagine, making the fullest allowance for incorrect returns, how petty the incomes of weak schools are, and how utterly inefficient such schools must be. It has been often urged, and it may be repeated here, that in view of the present impossibility of increasing public contributions to any appreciable extent in the near future, the most prudent way to use our limited means best would be to discourage schools of doubtful efficiency, in order to set free funds for those that are really deserving of support.

109. The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys, division by division, according to their numerical strength:—

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10
Divisions.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more. Schools.	Pupils.	Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50. Schools.	Pupils.	Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40. Schools.	Pupils.	Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30. Schools.	Pupils.	Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20. Schools.	Pupils.	Schools with less than 10. Schools.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils in a lower primary school.
Presidency	4,278	116,211	257	15,849	360	15,856	868	29,706	1,593	37,911	1,185	17,189	...	...	27·1
Calcutta	169	8,162	75	4,863	36	1,544	33	1,057	19	478	8	116	...	...	48·3
Burdwan	8,919	210,859	377	22,898	594	23,120	1,201	40,508	2,010	62,729	4,207	61,514	...	...	24·6
Rajshahi	2,519*	61,791	55	3,146	134	5,724	418	13,909	1,100	26,432	812	12,590	...	...	24·5
Dacca	6,033	137,262	153	9,218	267	11,633	898	29,844	2,030	47,743	2,705	38,825	...	...	22·6
Chittagong...	4,790	106,782	100	5,980	246	10,767	701	23,504	1,512	33,935	2,141	30,596	...	...	22·7
Patna	5,810	128,361	226	13,312	336	14,509	657	22,039	1,477	34,598	3,114	44,003	...	...	22·
Bhagalpur	2,901	59,305	69	4,235	77	3,343	270	8,815	802	19,447	1,093	23,446	...	...	20·4
Chota Nagpur	1,717	46,987	84	5,201	166	7,317	363	12,281	642	18,867	402	6,921	...	...	27·3
Orissa	6,692	97,378	4	210	22	944	118	3,760	954	20,932	5,594	72,028	...	...	14·6
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,159	14,334	2	104	7	306	22	702	109	2,469	634	8,091	385	2,584	12·3
Total	44,017*	987,333	1,402	85,021	2,174	94,761	5,563	185,905	12,848	304,044	22,545	313,238	385	2,584	21·9

* Exclusive of one school with 23 pupils in the Rajshahi Division, the details of which are not given in the returns.

The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions return, as before, the largest number of schools with 50 or more pupils, and Orissa, Burdwan, and Patna of those with between 10 and 20 pupils. The schools in Calcutta have the highest number of pupils on an average, the Chota Nagpur, Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions standing nex to Calcutta in order, though at a great distance.

The average strength of a lower primary has slightly advanced, viz. from 21·4 to 21·9. This may be compared with the average for upper primaries, which has been found to be 36·9. As the aided lower primaries, notwithstanding a slight falling off in their number, had a large increase of pupils during the year, it is clear that the accession of pupils to the unaided schools was far short of the proportion of increase in the number of those schools.

110. The results of the lower primary scholarship examination for boys, so far as candidates from lower primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are given below:—

Divisions.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.																			
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-Sangal).	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency ...	...	...	1,027	755	3	3	1,030	758	...	3,046	6	...	3,046	...	1,655	4	...	1,659	...	1,277	...	382	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	89	62	...	...	89	62	...	279	...	...	279	...	116	...	...	116	...	92	.	24	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...	...	1,876	1,215	3	2	1,879	1,217	...	6,561	16	26	6,603	...	3,109	4	17	3,130	...	2,943	...	176	...	...	11	...
Rajshahi ...	1	1	929	629	1	1	930	631	2	2,392	8	8	2,405	1	1,099	1	2	1,103	...	436	..	667	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	1	...	1,196	839	11	4	1,208	843	1	3,550	25	1	3,577	...	1,803	6	1	1,810	...	1,197	..	607	5	...	1	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	665	374	8	5	673	379	...	1,995	16	8	2,017	...	592	5	2	599	...	294	.	300	...	...	...	5
Patna ...	...	...	1,413	1,135	...	...	1,413	1,135	...	5,923	...	115	6,048	...	4,455	...	88	4,543	...	4,254	..	288	...	...	1	...
Bhágalpur ...	...	...	761	582	...	...	761	582	...	2,657	...	97	2,754	...	1,465	...	47	(a) 1,512	...	1,238	..	162	...	13	96	1
Orissa ...	...	...	1,314	1,115	...	...	1,314	1,115	...	4,432	...	1	4,433	...	3,127	...	1	3,128	...	3,063	..	39	6	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	33	29	73	68	106	97	...	66	151	...	217	...	51	116	...	167	...	158	...	...	1	...	8	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	598	425	...	...	598	425	...	1,375	...	10	1,385	...	757	...	6	763	...	531	...	33	1	1	180	17
Total ...	2	1	9,900	7,160	98	83	10,001	7,244	3	32,276	217	266	32,764	1	18,329	136	164	18,630	...	15,603	.	2,678	13	14	299	23
																			18,630							

N.B.—(1) Two hundred and thirty secondary schools sent up 925 candidates to this examination, of whom 557 from 102 schools were successful.
(2) One thousand four hundred and forty-two upper primary schools sent up 5,104 candidates to this examination, of whom 2,641 from 1,084 schools were successful.
(*a*) Includes 11 girls in boys' schools.

Out of 10,001 schools which sent up pupils to this examination, 7,244, or 72·4 per cent., were successful, against 6,586 out of 9,163, or 71·8 per cent., in the year before. Again, the number of candidates advanced from 29,616 to 32,764, and that of successful candidates from 16,183 to 18,630, the percentage of success having risen from 55·3 to 56·8. There has thus been an improvement in all respects.

Turning to divisions, Patna passed the largest number of candidates, instead of Burdwan in the preceding year, and Burdwan and Orissa occupy the second and third places, respectively, each with more than 3,000 passed. The uniform success of the Burdwan Division at this examination completely disproves the idea that the extent of primary education varies inversely with that of secondary instruction.

111. That the mere number of schools is no index to the progress of education may be at once seen by comparing the foregoing table with that given in paragraph 107. It will be seen that although the Burdwan Division has returned the largest number of lower primary schools, it has passed only

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about three-fourths the number of pupils turned out by Patna, where the number of schools is less than three-fourths of those in Burdwan.

But a comparison of this kind is, after all, a very rough test, inasmuch as the standard of the examination is far from uniform in all the divisions. This is perhaps unavoidable, but it must be regretted that no general attempt has been made to secure uniformity in all the districts of the same division. With the exception of the Eastern Circle, where the different districts are examined simultaneously with the same set of papers drawn up under the supervision of the Inspector, no other division in the province has as yet made any attempt in this direction. This admittedly interferes with the usefulness of the examination as an educational test. "In the absence of any uniformity in the question papers," writes the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, "any comparison of the results, district by district, is useless. The Deputy Inspector of the 24-Parganas ascribes the 'unusual number of passes' in his district to the 'comparatively easy papers set at the examination.' While with half the number of schools in Nadia and Murshidabad the number of passes was 159 and 305, Khulna with 1,166 schools passed only 73, against 49 in the previous year." Divergences like the above can only be avoided by adopting throughout Bengal the system of examination in force in the Eastern Circle.

112. Notes (1) and (2) at the foot of the table in paragraph 110 show that middle and upper primary schools also compete at the lower primary scholarship examination, the percentage of success having been 83·4 and 75·3 respectively for schools and 60·2 and 51·7 respectively for pupils. The upper primaries thus fared worse than the lower, from which 56·8 per cent. of the boys came off successful. For reasons already stated under upper primary schools (paragraph 104), the admission of boys from middle schools to any lower examination is not desirable. The case of the upper primary schools is, however, otherwise, as they do not differ from the lower primaries except in having two extra classes superadded. It is, moreover, desirable, as stated in paragraph 81 of the last report, that upper primary stipendiaries should be required to send candidates from the lower primary and to the standard examinations, as a test of progress, though in their case no rewards would be earned. No boy passed at the lower primary examination from middle and upper primary schools is eligible for scholarships under the existing rules.

113. The question of requiring a fee of 2 annas from each candidate for the lower primary scholarship examination was again brought to the notice of the district authorities during the year under report. The practice is already in force in some of the districts, in Calcutta, the 24-Parganas and Midnapur for instance. Others, like Nadia and Jessore, intend to adopt it from the current year. The District Boards in the Orissa Division were once of opinion that its introduction would be premature. The Balasore Board has repeated this view now, and added that, if introduced, it will only tend to tax the poor 'teachers.' Full information on the point has not been received as yet from most of the divisions.

114. The following statement compares in the most summary form the results of the lower primary examination for the last ten years:—

Years.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates.	Number passed.
1882-83	10,387	...	39,798	16,852
1883-84	10,979	...	40,706	20,011
1884-85	11,406	8,129	43,410	21,500
1885-86	10,794	7,589	38,443	20,018
1886-87	9,689	7,193	34,561	20,275
1887-88	10,379	7,087	37,459	18,845
1888-89	10,032	7,467	35,784	20,617
1889-90	9,825	6,784	32,634	17,614
1890-91	9,163	6,586	29,616	16,183
1891-92	10,001	7,244	32,764	18,630

The year under report shows a decided improvement in every respect over the two preceding years. This is the more satisfactory as up till 1890-91 the district authorities had adopted various pass limits of their own, with more liberal minima than those prescribed by Government, and since that year the irregularities have been put a stop to, so that the pass marks are now uniform throughout and the standards much stricter.

115. The following summary compares the distribution of upper and lower primary schools in each Division, with the number of candidates (including outside students) that passed the corresponding examinations:—

Division.	Upper primary schools.	Candidates passed at Upper Primary examination.	Lower primary schools.	Candidates passed at Lower Primary examination.
Presidency	523	243	4,278	1,659
Calcutta	13	16	169	116
Burdwan	858	742	8,919	3,456
Rajshahi	415	539	2,520	1,597
Dacca	671	769	6,053	2,946
Chittagong	367	539	4,700	1,313
Patna	194	200	5,810	4,843
Bhagalpur	187	216	2,901	1,797
Orissa	274	192	6,692	3,133
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	53	54	1,159	199
Chota Nagpur	106	116	1,717	769
Total ...	3,661	3,626	44,918	21,528

It is impossible to form from the above table any conclusion regarding the comparative efficiency of the upper and lower primaries of the different Divisions, inasmuch as it includes candidates from high, middle, and primary schools. Thus Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong, which passed 281, 375, and 244 candidates respectively at the upper primary scholarship examination from upper primary schools, show here 539, 769, and 539, or an increase of about 50 per cent. each. Similarly, in the lower primary results Rajshahi shows 1,597, instead of 1,103, Dacca 2,946, instead of 1,810, Chittagong 1,313, instead of 699, Bhagalpur 1,797, instead of 1,512, as given in paragraph 110. This must be accounted for by the fact that the table in the present paragraph includes the candidates from high, middle, and upper primary schools as well as those from lower primary.

116. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools for native boys according to the stages of instruction reached by them:—

Division.	Number of schools that send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of pupils passed by—		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Standard A.	Standard B.	Total.
Presidency	1,714	55,935	2,560	60,192	4	84	4,278	116,211	8,219	19,073	27,292
Calcutta	99	4,593	70	3,769	...	.....	169	8,162	247	654	901
Burdwan	3,202	92,074	5,717	118,785	...	.....	8,919	210,859	15,140	31,397	46,546
Rajshahi	1,152	30,200	1,353	30,749	1	11	(a)2,466	(a)60,960	7,298	7,013	14,301
Dacca	1,881	52,148	4,140	84,811	32	504	6,053	137,963	10,273	12,034	22,307
Chittagong	855	25,819	3,843	80,939	2	24	4,700	106,782	6,500	10,536	17,036
Patna	2,620	68,522	2,953	56,528	207	3,310	5,810	128,361	12,874	18,766	31,640
Bhagalpur	1,052	26,878	1,744	30,892	105	1,740	2,901	59,305	4,527	7,920	12,447
Chota Nagpur	720	22,898	982	23,662	15	427	1,717	46,987	817	1,798	2,615
Orissa	1,773	32,417	4,846	64,454	73	807	6,692	97,678	5,505	11,191	16,696
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	150	2,002	767	8,920	242	2,342	1,159	14,254	62	827	889
Total ..	15,218	414,471	26,965	563,302	681	9,249	44,884	987,022	71,471	121,199	192,670

(a) Exclusive of schools and pupils in the Darjeeling Hills.

It is to be regretted that, in spite of a general increase in the number of lower primary schools, the number of those capable of sending pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination—by far the most efficient class of lower primaries—has declined from 15,728 with 416,483 pupils to 15,218 with 414,471 pupils. Similarly, the total number of pupils passed by standards A and B has come down from 193,786 to 192,670, those passed by standard A having increased by 3,761, and those by standard B having decreased by 4,877. The examination in these standards being conducted for the purpose of giving rewards to the aided lower primaries, both these cases are explained by the decline in the number of the class of schools considered in paragraph 107, the increase of the year having exclusively taken place under the head of those which could earn no grants from any public sources.

117. Standards A and B are uniform throughout Bengal proper. The former is one year below the lower primary scholarship course, the progress required in Bengali literature being ability to read with fluency 50 pages of the

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Bodhodaya or *any equivalent book*, and the latter is still a year lower. A standard C, presumably lower than either of these two, appears to have been adopted in the Dacca Division, but the report does not say what it is. Rewards are also given in some districts on the results of the upper and lower primary scholarship examinations, and on an intermediate higher standard between the lower and upper primary stages. When an upper primary school competes for rewards, it seems desirable that there should be five standards of examination, viz., I, the upper primary scholarship examination; II, the intermediate standard; III, the lower primary scholarship examination; IV, standard A; and V, standard B. The examination in standards III and I are conducted as public examinations, while those in the three remaining standards are reserved in the hands of the Sub-Inspectors. Rewards for passing pupils by standards I and II should be of higher value than those for passing by the lower standards.

118. The suggestion, made in the last report and approved by Government, to hold the reward examinations *in situ*, making the Sub-Inspector alone responsible for the results, as far as possible, appears to have been differently received in different districts. It was generally adopted in the Presidency and Orissa Divisions and in Calcutta, and partly in Rajshahi and Chittagong. In the district of Noakhali the examinations were held simultaneously on a fixed day by local committees of teachers appointed by the District Board. "This practice," the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, writes, "the authorities propose to continue," in spite of the risks so clearly brought to their notice. The same seems to have been the case in the Dacca Division also, as will be evident from the following extract from the Inspector's report:—

"No material changes were made in the rules for conducting the reward examination in any of the districts of this Division. The reward examinations were held on the same day simultaneously in each of the districts at centres at which committees of examiners composed of teachers of high or middle class schools were appointed by the District Board to conduct the examinations. In Faridpur, Backergunge and Mymensingh (with the exception of certain very backward tracts in Mymensingh where the examinations were conducted by the Sadar Sub-Inspector, for want of a sufficient number of trustworthy persons to serve as members of examining committees), printed questions were sent out by the District Boards to the Superintendents of the examination centres with a view to secure uniformity as regards the questions asked, the marking being left to the Examining Committees."

Sufficient information as to the working in the other Divisions is wanting; but possibly no important departure was made from the practice in vogue in the preceding year.

Attempts on the part of the gurus at false personation, presentation of pupils at the examination who had been brought up in pathsalas other than their own, and so on, were not rare. Criminal prosecutions on this account took place in the 24-Parganas, Burdwan, and Malda, and in some cases punishment was inflicted on the offending parties.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

119. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) all other institutions for professional, technical, and industrial education, but not madrassas, which will be separately dealt with in the chapter on Muhammadan education. The following table compares the statistics of special schools for the last two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters ...	23	938	21	887
Ditto for mistresses ...	8	234	10	300
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	191	786	174	756
Schools of Art	1	173	1	181
Law schools	12	1,025	12	563
Medical schools	9	1,184	10	1,290
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	4	703	4	661
Industrial schools	15	580	18	672
Other schools	13	550	13	559
Total ...	276	5,173	263	5,869

The above shows a net loss of 13 schools and of 304 pupils. The number of training schools for masters decreased by two. The Government second-grade training school at Jalpaiguri was amalgamated during the year with the first-grade school at Rangpur; and the guru-training school at Taljhari in the Sonthal Parganas, and the aided training school for Paharias at Bhagaya in the same district, were abolished. On the other hand, the Chedi Training School in the Chota Nagpur Division has been newly returned, though no mention of it has been made in the divisional report. The training schools for mistresses have increased from 8 to 10, owing to the establishment of three unaided schools in the 24-Parganas (viz., those at Dhangata, Khari and Panakuah, all under missionary management), partially neutralised by the amalgamation of the native training class attached to the Central School, Calcutta, with the Church of England Zenana Training School in the same town. The number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools has come down from 191 to 174, there having been a loss of 13 classes in Rajshahi and 15 classes in Chittagong, and a gain of 1 class in the Presidency, 4 classes in Burdwan, 2 classes in Dacca, 3 classes in Chota Nagpur, and 1 class in Orissa. The increase of one medical school is due to the inclusion in our returns, for the first time, of the Homœopathic Medical School in Calcutta, conducted by Dr. M. M. Bose. Industrial schools have increased from 15 to 18. The Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions gained 2 schools each, while the technical class attached to the Kandi Model School in the Presidency Division has ceased to exist. The 'other schools' include Music Schools, Police Training Schools, and so on, each with a distinct scope of its own. Their number has remained unchanged. The heavy loss of pupils in law schools will be explained later on.

A.—Training Schools.

120. The following table gives the statistics of attendance and expenditure in the training schools for masters and mistresses:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE					
			From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
			From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government training schools—								
For masters ...	15	658	67,485	873	...	1,176	231	69,765
Aided training schools—								
For masters ...	6	229	4,717	...	...	188	9,327	14,232
For mistresses ...	5	192	4,440	...	...	2,077	13,526	20,043
Unaided training schools—								
For mistresses ...	5	108	...	...	...	180	4,929	5,109
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools—								
Government ...	167	712	6,556	995	...	...	3	7,554
Unaided ...	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	205	1,943	83,198	1,868	...	3,621	28,016	1,16,703

The number of these institutions, including the guru-training classes, declined from 222 to 205, for reasons already explained. The loss of 17 schools under this head has, however, involved the loss of only 15 pupils in all. The expenditure in these schools from Provincial revenues shows a proportionate reduction under all heads (except in the training schools for mistresses owing to an increased grant having been drawn by the Baranagar Hindu Boarding School), from Rs. 85,764 to Rs. 83,198. But the total expenditure shows an

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increase from Rs. 1,13,997 to Rs. 1,16,703, owing solely to the increased cost in the training schools for mistresses, the number of which, as has been seen above, advanced from 8 to 10.

121. The following statement shows the attendance and expenditure in the different grades of training schools for masters and mistresses, whether departmental, aided or unaided. Schools of the first grade prepare students through a three-years' course, those of the second grade through a two-years' course, and those of the third grade through a course lasting six months or a year. There was no second-grade training schools during the year, the only school returned under this head in preceding years, viz., the school at Jalpaiguri, having been amalgamated with the first-grade school at Rangpur :—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March—		Expenditure, 1890-91.	Expenditure, 1891-92.					
				From public funds.			From private funds.		
	1891.	1892.		From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.
For Masters.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—									
First grade—									
1. Calcutta	80	76	11,225	11,278	...	...	536	...	11,814
2. Hooghly	129	138	10,546	9,867	...	...	249		10,106
3. Dacca	115	106	10,707	10,584	...	...	231	52	10,867
4. Rangpur	64	67	5,547	6,512	...	...	31	179	6,722
5. Chittagong	70	67	4,877	4,841	...	...	79	...	4,920
6. Patna	71	40	10,197	9,378	...	...	...	.	9,378
7. Ranchi	20	24	2,675	2,510	..	...	...	...	2,520
8. Cuttack	40	44	6,195	6,362	...	...	50	...	6,412
Second grade—									
Jalpaiguri	24	...	2,192	(abolished.)		...	...	...	...
Third grade—									
1. Lohardaga	19	12	725	567	...	...	...	...	567
2. Haldipukur	8	8	465	328	...	...	...	...	328
3. Puri	10	15	1,220	1,258	...	...	...	...	1,258
4. Balasore	23	22	1,072	1,459	486	...	...	...	1,945
5. Angul	15	15	959	979	...	...	...	...	979
6. Motihari	12	17	1,143	722	387	...	...	...	1,109
7. Haripore Guru-training School in the Sonthal Parganas	22*	7	*1,259	820	...	...	...	...	820
Total ...	731	658	71,875	67,485	873	...	1,176	231	69,765
Aided—									
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan School	16	29	3,108	1,200	...	...	168	4,078	3,100
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	16	25	4,794	1,500					4,766
3. Bhimpur Sonthal Training School ...	106	109	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700
4. Bankura Training School	92	24	782	250	...	...	...	551	801
5. Darjeeling Mission Training School ...	40	52	2,583	387	...	...	...	2,448	2,835
6. Chadi (Ranchi) Training School† ...	...	10	..	30	...	...	...	...	30
Bhagaya school for Paharias	7	...	470	(abolished.)		...	...	...	...
Total ...	207	229	14,437	4,717	...	...	168	9,327	14,231
For Mistresses.									
Aided—									
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan School	29	30	3,012	600	...	...	711	7,843	3,005
2. Baranagar Hindu Boarding Training School	30	29	4,523	900					5,169
3. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding Training School	34	33	2,650	720					2,608
4. Church of England Zenana Mission Training School	4	31	5,656	1,920	...	...	1,341	4,750	8,011
5. Bankura Wesleyan Training School ...	21	19	1,035	300	...	...	25	931	1,256
Training class for Native Pupils, C. E. Z. M.	33	...	...	(amalgamated).		...	...	..	...
Total ...	201	192	16,876	4,440	...	...	2,077	13,526	20,043
Unaided—									
1. Church of Scotland Normal School in Calcutta	20	14	540	...	...	...	...	579	579
2. Baptist Normal School in Calcutta ...	13	11	1,878	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000
3. Dhanghata Training School in Presidency Division	...								
4. Khari Training School in Presidency Division	...	83	...	...	...	...	180	..	1,530
5. Panskuah Training School in Presidency Division	...								
Total ...	33	108	2,418	...	...	...	180	4,929	5,109

* This includes the figures of the Taljhari Guru-Training School in the Sonthal Parganas, which has been abolished, and which was attended by 15 pupils.

† This school has, however, not been shown in the annual divisional report.

The total number of pupils in Government training schools for masters (excluding the abolished schools) decreased by 34, Patna showing the heaviest falling off, from 71 to 40, in consequence of the expulsion of a number of the students for misconduct. The number of pupils in the aided schools of this class has advanced by 22. The schools for mistresses also, both aided and

unaided, gained some pupils on the whole. The Church of England school of this class returned only 4 pupils at the close of the preceding year, but the number has now been increased to 31, by the amalgamation with it of the training class for native girls under the same mission, which was shown as a separate school in the preceding year.

The expenditure in Government training schools for masters from the Provincial revenues has decreased from Rs. 70,063 to Rs. 67,485, owing to the abolition of the Jalpaiguri and Taljhari schools, and to reductions in the Hooghly school in consequence of the changes in the instructive staff. Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack show some increase each, on account of the grade increments of the teachers, and Rangpur, because of the late head-master of the Jalpaiguri School having been kept there as a supernumerary teacher, and owing to the addition of Rs. 80 a month to the stipends for pupils under instruction after the amalgamation was effected.

The expenditure from private funds bears so small a proportion to the total that it would be quite useless to account for any rise or fall that may have taken place in each school. The total receipts from fees rose from Rs. 745 to Rs. 1,176, while those from other sources very slightly declined from Rs. 237 to Rs. 231. The Calcutta Training School appears to have collected the largest amount from fees, but it includes Rs. 458 in the shape of cuttings from the stipends of the scholars, the actual fee-receipts having amounted to Rs. 78 only, against Rs. 89 in the previous year.

122. Judging from the cost per pupil in each of the first-grade training schools, Patna appears to be the most expensive institution, with Rs. 234·5 per head, and next to it stands Calcutta with Rs. 155·5. The figures for the other schools are as follow:—Cuttack Rs. 145·8; Ranchi Rs. 105; Dacca Rs. 102·5; Rangpur Rs. 100·3; Chittagong Rs. 73·3; and Hooghly Rs. 73·3 The cost in Patna would not, however, have been so high but for the exceptional circumstances, under which it suffered a sudden heavy loss in the number of its pupils. Taking its roll-number in the preceding year (71) as the normal average, the cost per pupil would come down at once to Rs. 134. In that case, Calcutta would be the most expensive institution of the kind in the province, and Patna would follow close upon it. The cost is the lowest in the Hooghly School, which, judging from the number of pupils under training there, is undoubtedly the most popular institution of the class. Calcutta, indeed, has to pay Rs. 200 a month as house-rent, while Hooghly has free quarters in the Chinsurah Barracks. But even when allowance is made for this, the cost in Calcutta is reduced to Rs. 124 only.

123. The following table shows the results of the vernacular mastership examination held in 1892 for pupils of first-grade training schools and for private candidates. The first six schools, or those in which instruction is imparted through Bengali, were examined by a common set of papers. Certificates of the first, second or third grade are given according as students have completed a course of three years, two years, or one year respectively. A certificate is classed as high, medium and low, according to the marks obtained:—

Name of School.	First-grade Certificate.					Second-grade Certificate.					Third-grade Certificate.					Total.	
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
Calcutta	29	...	6	14	20	23	1	5	10	16	24	...	6	12	18	76	54
Hooghly	48	1	9	25	35	45	1	16	18	37	46	1	10	23	34	139	106
Dacca	36	4	6	17	27	40	1	7	17	25	32	...	9	15	24	108	76
Chittagong	22	...	7	14	21	23	...	8	14	22	22	..	12	8	20	67	63
Rangpur	19	...	3	10	13	19	...	2	8	10	19	1	2	9	12	57	35
Krishnagar (aided) ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	4	6	6	...	..	4	4	15	10
Patna	12	...	2	10	12	9	...	3	5	8	18	...	6	8	14	39	34
Ranchi	5	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	1	2	6	...	1	3	4	14	9
Cuttack	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	6	7	13	32	26
Private students ...	24	...	4	1	5	22	...	2	4	6	57	...	3	20	23	103	34
Total ...	...	5	39	98	142	...	5	48	86	139	...	2	55	109	166	650	447

The number of candidates (excluding private students and those from the Patna, Ranchi and Cuttack training schools, in which both the course of study and the vernacular taught are different from those in the schools in

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Bengal) increased from 453 to 462, while the number of successful candidates fell off from 415 to 344, or from 91·6 to 74·4 per cent. Calcutta has passed 71 per cent. of its candidates, against 78·5 per cent. in the preceding year; Hooghly 76·2 per cent., against 96·8; Dacca 70·4, against 93; Rangpur 61 4, against 95·8; and Kishnagar 66·6, against 100. Chittagong is the only school in Bengal in which the percentage has advanced from 91·5 to 94. The success of this school is quite unique in its character. As the divisional reports had been written before the announcement of the results, the causes of the falling off could not be discussed by the Inspectors of Schools.

Judged by the number of candidates passed by each of these schools, Hooghly, as usual, stood first in order, and Dacca and Chittagong occupied the next two places. Calcutta, in spite of its high cost, was beaten by all these schools. The Patna Training School passed 34 out of 39 candidates, against 36 out of 71 in the preceding year. The number of successful candidates at the first grade examination in 1891 was 10 out of 27, owing to the expulsion of 7 of the third-year students for misconduct. The Ranchi Training School passed 9 candidates in all, the same as in the preceding year. The Cuttack Training School passed 26 pupils, of whom 6 were in the first grade, 7 in the second and 13 in the third. The number of candidates was 32 in all.*

The number of private candidates for vernacular mastership certificates increased from 51 to 103, and the number successful from 28 to 34. These were, for the most part, teachers of middle schools who competed at the examination to improve their position. Taking all the schools together and including the private students, 447 pupils obtained vernacular mastership certificates out of 650 who competed.

Drawing has now been made a part of the compulsory course of studies for the first-grade training schools, which have accordingly been provided with a drawing master each. The step is intended to train proficient teachers of drawing, with a view to introduce the subject eventually in middle schools.

124. The third-grade training schools are maintained for the training of gurus. Besides those specifically mentioned in paragraph 121, there are guru-classes attached to the first-grade training schools at Cuttack and Rangpur. The number of gurus turned out by each, during the year under report, is as follows:—Lohardaga 8; Haldipukur 8; Cuttack 20; Puri 20; Balasore 40; Angul 24; Motihari 4; Rangpur 9; in all 133. The Haripur Sonthal training class had seven pupils at the close of the year. The number of gurus passed from this school has not been shown in the divisional report. The Motihari School also passed four pupils at the upper primary scholarship examination. These schools are useful in elevating the tone of the primary schools in their respective quarters, by training the gurus in school management. The two schools in Orissa and the Cuttack training class are said to have turned out no less than 1,771 gurus since their first establishment. The Haldipukur School in Singbhum, which has trained all the primary teachers in its neighbourhood, has been now transferred to Kokepara, another village in the same district, around which there is a large number of lower primary schools conducted by uncertificated gurus.

125. The aided training schools (except the new school at Chedri, which is said to have been opened by the guru of an upper primary school, with an annual grant of Rs. 30 from the primary fund) are all under missionary management, intended to train Christian teachers for the numerous primary schools under the different missions. Krishnagar has been pushed up to the rank of a first grade and Bhimpur to that of a third-grade school. The other schools of this class generally adopt the departmental upper primary standard, in addition to the art of teaching.

126. The training schools for mistresses also, whether aided or unaided, are, with the exception of the Baranagar Hindu Boarding Training School, all under the management of the various missionary agencies in the country, for training mistresses for girls' schools. The schools in Calcutta, for the most part, compete at the examination in the special standards for girls.

127. *Guru-training Classes.*—In addition to the regular training schools mentioned above, guru-training classes are attached to a large number of middle

* The results of these three schools shown in the last report were for 1890, and not for 1891.

schools, the head-pandits of which receive one rupee a month for each guru under training. The gurus are either teachers of adjacent pathsalas or (in some cases) candidates for appointment as teachers. The allotment for this purpose was Rs. 9,000, and the amounts sanctioned for the different circles were as follow:—

	Rs.
Presidency Circle	5,000
Western „	1,500
Rajshahi „	1,000
Eastern „	1,200
Total ...	8,700

Out of this, Rs. 6,556 only was spent during the year. There were, besides, contributions from the district funds, amounting to Rs. 995. The subjoined statement shows the number of gurus under instruction during the year, division by division:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency Division	75	398
Chota Nagpur	22	107
Burdwan	17	82
Orissa	23	51
Dacca	11	49
Chittagong	10	23
Rajshahi	16	46
Total ...	174	756
Average number of pupils to a class ...		4 3

The number of classes in 1890-91 was 191 with 786 pupils, and in the year before, 212 with 796 pupils. The loss in the number of pupils has thus been not so great as that in the number of classes, though there has been a steady decline in both. As in previous years, there were no classes of this description in Calcutta, Patna, Bhagalpur, and the Orissa Tributary Mahâls. A reward has been promised to middle school teachers in the Patna district for the training of gurus, but the rules are still under the consideration of the Magistrate.

One hundred and sixty-seven of the classes were supported from public funds and 7 were unaided. The unaided classes were possibly started too late in the year to get any help from the department. The average annual cost per guru under instruction was Rs. 8-10.

128. The following statement shows the number of gurus turned out with certificates from these classes during the year under report:—

Division.	Passed at— Middle vernacular scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Guru examination.	Total.
Presidency	19	16	...	3	38
Chota Nagpur	3	4	1	8	16
Burdwan	...	2	...	...	2
Orissa	...	...	...	26	26
Dacca	...	...	...	..	...
Chittagong	2	1	...	...	3
Rajshahi	4	11	...	...	15
Total ...	28	34	1	37	100

129. To induce *bonâ fide* gurus to be trained in these classes, the following scale of rewards was sanctioned in the preceding year:—

For passing the middle vernacular scholarship examination in the—

	Rs.
1st division	15
2nd „	12
3rd „	10

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For passing the upper primary scholarship examination in the—

	Rs.
1st division	12
2nd "	10
3rd "	8

Rupees 345 was spent in these rewards in the Presidency Division during the year under report.

130. This scheme of guru-training originally proposed by Mr. C. B. Clarke, F.R.S., Inspector, Presidency Circle, has now been carried out for more than five years. It is, therefore, necessary to consider how the different higher inspecting officers, who have adopted it more or less, think of its success. The Presidency, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa Divisions have the largest number of classes, and, as is evident by the number of gurus passed out of them during the year, have worked out the plan well. "The scheme has worked well in the Balasore district," writes the Joint-Inspector of Orissa, "owing to the provision of small stipends made by the District Board for the encouragement of gurus attending training classes attached to middle schools. It is to be hoped that the good example set by that body will be followed by the District Boards of Cuttack and Puri." The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, is of opinion that the training of gurus under this system, if properly managed, cannot but be cheap; but he has no hesitation in stating that no Deputy Inspector in his division has taken sufficient interest in working and developing these institutions. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, on the other hand, thinks that the guru-training classes have not proved successful, though he is disposed to recommend their continuance for another year. Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, considers the system to have proved a failure. "It is not popular," says he; "gurus of existing schools do not flock to these classes; on the other hand, the Deputy Inspectors have to hunt for them and compel them to come in. It is not necessary. Though there may be some cases where pathsalas are held by decidedly illiterate and inefficient men, these cases are very rare. Though the average guru may not be a very brilliant person, he is capable of teaching his school the three R's, and I have been over and over again struck by the success obtained by gurus with very few attainments, who have themselves had hardly any schooling at all. Nor are the classes necessary for intending gurus. The rising type of guru is almost always a man ready provided with an upper primary or even a middle vernacular certificate, and that is all we are proposing by this elaborate system of training classes to provide them with. The gurus 'in training' are supposed to receive from the head-masters of the middle schools to which they are attached teaching out of school hours. Half the time, I believe, that they do not receive this special teaching, and it is an exceedingly difficult thing to enforce this teaching, or to prove that it is provided. To the system of offering prizes to gurus for passing the middle vernacular and upper primary scholarship examinations, I have always been opposed." Similar views are expressed by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, also. He thinks that the experiment has failed, and that it would be useless to spend any more money on these training classes.

It would then seem that the system is not liked everywhere. Some of the divisions have not tried it at all, and some of those that have tried it condemn it as useless and unworkable. The argument of Mr. Bellett that the rising type of guru generally holds an upper primary, if not a middle vernacular certificate, and is likely to supersede in the near future the illiterate guru now and then to be seen, has much force. But where a large number of pathsalas exist in limited areas, as in many places in the Presidency Division, and where there are easy means of communication between these schools and the middle schools round which they cluster, it is desirable to accelerate this elimination of the 'illiterate guru' by training him properly. The practice of training *intending* gurus at public cost is risky, and should be discontinued where it exists. Men actually in charge of pathsalas should have the benefit of the system and should be encouraged, on their passing by a standard, not only with the rewards sanctioned, but with fixed stipends in upper or lower

primary schools. This will make the training attractive, and dispense with the necessity for compulsion. Again, gurus attending distant middle schools should be relieved from their ordinary duties for the time, and provided with stipends for their support in the manner approved by the Balasore District Board.

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131. The following statements regarding the qualifications of teachers employed in middle and upper primary schools are given in accordance with the desire of Government, as expressed in paragraph 12 of the Resolution on the last report:—

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle English Schools.

Division.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. and old senior scholars.	Entrance and old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class certificate.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
		Head teachers.												
Presidency	141	120	...	26	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	
Calcutta	12	12	1	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	12	
Burdwan	207	202	...	33	152	4	...	4	...	...	...	19	202	
Rajshahi	84	79	...	10	57	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	79	
Dacca	174	121	1	7	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	121(a)	(a) Exclusive of the teachers of the schools in the Backergunge district.
Chittagong	51	50	...	5	29	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	50	
Patna	44	41	...	4	18	3	...	3	...	...	...	13	41	
Bhagalpur	36	35	1	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	35	
Chota Nagpur	23	98(b)	...	4	14	15	11	10	15	2	...	27	98	(b) Includes other teachers (75).
Orissa	39	28	...	2	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	28(c)	(c) For Board schools only.
Do. Tributary Mahâls	5	25(d)	...	1	6	2	...	2	3	5	...	6	25	(d) Includes other teachers.
Total ...	816	811	3	90	509	25	11	35	18	7	...	113	811	
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	396	...	3	31	87	10	47	63	1	...	154	396	
Calcutta	...	49	...	...	10	7	...	2	2	...	...	28	49	
Burdwan	...	625	...	2	37	187	2	73	86	9	...	235	625	
Rajshahi	...	206	...	1	15	81	3	15	43	1	...	47	206	
Dacca	...	344	...	2	12	108	7	106		...	...	109	344	
Chittagong	...	134	...	...	3	49	...	49		...	...	33	134	
Patna	...	123	...	...	10	36	...	16	17	5	...	39	123	
Bhagalpur	...	113	...	...	5	42	5	7	28	4	1	21	113	
Chota Nagpur		(Included in the head teacher's statement.)												
Orissa	...	73	...	...	...	20	7	24	...	...	...	22	73	
Do. Tributary Mahâls		(Included in the head teacher's statement).												
Total ...	...	2,063	...	8	123	617	34	339	233	20	1	688	2,063	

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle Vernacular Schools.

Division.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. and old senior scholars.	Entrance and old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class certificates.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total	Remarks.
		Head teachers.												
Presidency	215	215	...	...	9	136	10	6	34	...	...	20	215	
Calcutta	15	15	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	
Burdwan	172	164	...	...	3	141	...	...	7	...	...	13	164	
Rajshahi	134	298*	...	...	4	133	4	76	50	...	...	31	298	* Includes other teachers.
Dacca	268	146	...	...	2	118	7	3	...	...	...	16	146	
Chittagong	123	258(a)	...	1	3	91	...	116	...	...	...	47	258	(a) Ditto.
Patna	60	49	...	1	...	41	...	1	4	...	...	2	49	
Bhagalpur	39	38	...	...	...	30	...	...	5	...	...	3	38	
Chota Nagpur	32	74(b)	...	...	1	26	7	6	25	1	...	8	74	(b) Ditto.
Orissa	42	39	...	...	...	25	1	9	...	...	...	4	39	
Do. Tributary Mahâls	13	35(c)	...	...	...	9	...	1	14	...	...	11	35	(c) Ditto.
Total ...	1,113	1,331	...	2	22	764	29	218	139	1	...	156	1,331	
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	437	1	...	20	26	12	28	201	7	...	142	437	
Calcutta	...	99	2	4	14	31	...	4	12	...	...	32	99	
Burdwan	...	331	...	1	13	49	2	24	126	19	...	97	331	
Rajshahi	(Included in head-master's statement.)													
Dacca	...	307	...	1	7	20	5	202	...	...	...	72	307	
Chittagong	(Included in head teacher's statement.)													
Patna	...	115	...	...	1	42	...	6	37	4	2	23	115	
Bhagalpur	...	76	...	...	2	13	6	...	38	4	7	6	76	
Chota Nagpur	(Included in head teacher's statement.)													
Orissa	...	60	...	...	...	10	7	...	27	...	...	16	60	
Do. Tributary Mahâls	(Included in head teacher's statement.)													
Total ...	...	1,425	3	6	57	191	32	264	441	34	9	388	1,425	

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Qualifications of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools.

Division.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. and old senior scholars.	Entrance and old junior scholars.	Vernacular mastership examination.	Guru-training class certificate.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
		Head pandits.												
Presidency	323	500	...	...	3	55	32	36	217	10	...	125	500	* Includes other teachers.
Calcutta	13	13	.	...	...	4	..	...	2	...	...	7	13	
Burdwan	356	357	...	1	2	37	36	62	458	52	3	154	857	
Rajshahi	415	545*	...	...	1	6	16	29	239	73	4	177	545	
Dacca	671	567	...	...	10	12	6	392		...	..	157	567	
Chittagong	377	(a)456	..	...	23	2	...	290		...	...	141	456	(a) Includes other pandits.
Patna	194	194	...	...	...	52	...	2	116	7	3	14	194	
Bhagalpur . ..	187	(b)253	...	...	...	14	10	10	115	77	27	..	253	(b) Ditto.
Chota Nagpur ...	166	(c)132	...	...	...	14	9	5	51	26	4	23	132	(c) Ditto.
Orissa ..	274	254	...	...	...	9	34	154	.	...	...	57	254	
Do. Tributary Mahals	53	(d)72	...	...	...	...	6	...	45	3	...	18	72	(d) Ditto.
Total ...	3,061	3,843	..	1	39	258	171	972	1,243	242	41	873	3,843	
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	197	...	...	...	1	...	4	24	23	...	145	197	
Calcutta	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	..	15	19	
Burdwan	...	77	...	...	..	1	...	2	10	2	2	60	77	
Rajshahi	...	(Included in head pandit's statement.)												
Dacca	...	93	...	...	...	1	..	...	26	...	...	66	93	
Chittagong		(Included in head pandit's statement.)												
Patna	...	179	...	...	.	7	...	...	38	60	22	52	179	
Bhagalpur		(Included in head pandit's statement.)												
Chota Nagpur		(Ditto ditto.)												
Orissa		19	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	
Do. Tributary Mahals		(Included in head pandit's statement.)												
Total ...	...	584	...	...	...	12	...	7	99	85	24	357	584	

It is to be regretted that the figures given above are not exhaustive. The reporting officers appear to have understood the instructions in different ways. Some have confined themselves to the Board schools alone, others have lost sight of the unaided schools, while one Deputy Inspector in the Eastern Circle has not furnished these returns for any class of schools whatever in his district. He has been called upon to explain the cause of his omission. The figures refer to 5,341 schools with 10,057 teachers, of whom 863 hold University certificates ranging from Entrance to B.A., 1,864 have passed through one or more of the grades of the vernacular mastership examination, 277 are certificated gurus, 1,835 hold middle English, 2,173 middle vernacular, 395 upper primary, and 75 lower primary certificates; and 2,575 have no certificates at all. Taking the middle and upper primary schools together, therefore, 25·6 per cent. of the teachers appear to be uncertificated. As upper primaries have an average income of Rs. 10 a month from all sources, which, in several cases, is divided among two teachers, it is not easy to secure for them men who have passed the Entrance or vernacular mastership examination. The presence of 307 such teachers among them is, therefore, a satisfactory sign. The percentage of uncertificated teachers in these schools (1,230 out of 4,427) is about 28.

132. Discouraging reports come from the Dacca and Chittagong Training Schools. In accounting for a loss of pupils in the Dacca Training School, the head-master writes as follows:—

"The pandits who now leave this school, after passing the final examination, find it difficult to obtain employment, and within my own knowledge, several of them who passed creditably last year, or even the year before, have not been able to obtain appointments. Several again have been compelled to accept appointments on Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month, and are naturally discontented with their lot. This being the state of things, the number of applications for admission into the training school has fallen off."

The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, ascribes the growing unpopularity of the school to the low salaries (generally from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20) fixed for trained pandits, which, owing to the rise of prices all round, are by no means so attractive as they used to be in former years, and to the far brighter prospects held out by the Survey and Medical schools with comparatively lighter courses of study.

The same difficulty in finding employment to their liking seems to be experienced by the pupils of the Chittagong Training School. Before the publication of the results of 1892, 11 final students of this school were unable

to secure appointments anywhere. "In addition to these," writes the Assistant Inspector of Schools, "one has been appointed road muharrir, another has gone to a *tol* to study Sanskrit, and some five or six have taken up appointments in upper primary schools." The last-mentioned fact cannot be considered a misfortune from an educational point of view. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

B.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.

133. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The most important statistics of the leading institutions are given in the following table:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure: From public funds: From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds: From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil: Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Law.											
Government Law Schools.											
Hooghly College	1	14	12	...	...	...	1,103	...	1,103	...	19 14 8
Krishnaghur ,, ...	1	6	5	...	...	...	468	...	468	...	93 9 7
Dacca ,, ...	1	28	32	...	...	...	2,226	...	2,226	...	69 9 0
Patna ,, ...	1	32	31	...	...	...	2,447	...	2,447	...	78 15 0
Rajshahi ,, ...	1	4	5	...	...	...	198	665	863	...	172 9 7
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	1	7	7	...	...	...	688	...	688	...	98 4 7
Total ...	6	91	92	...	...	...	7,130	665	7,795	...	84 11 5
Unaided Law Schools.											
Metropolitan Institution	1	116	123	...	...	...	4,500	...	4,500	...	36 14 2
City College	1	107	126	...	...	...	4,340	...	4,340	...	34 7 1
Ripon ,, ...	1	224	243	...	...	...	7,740	...	7,740	...	31 13 7
Berhampore ,, ...	1	8	9	...	...	...	677	523	1,200	...	133 5 4
Raj Chandra ,, Barisal ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	308	272	580	...	193 5 4
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	1	14	13	...	...	...	687	..	687	.	52 13 6
Total ...	6	472	516	...	...	...	18,252	795	19,047	...	36 14 7
Total Law Schools ...	12	563	608	...	...	...	25,382	1,460	26,842	...	44 2 4
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	255	278	1,93,066	...	...	12,140	...	2,05,206	604 7 8½	738 2 5
Government Medical Schools.											
Sealdah	1	243	267	46,218	...	...	7,469	...	53,687	180 11 5	208 9 0
Patna	1	137	158	6,652	...	...	2,463	1,152	10,266	42 1 7	64 15 7
Dacca	1	161	156	15,480	...	...	5,176	74	20,741	99 4 7	132 15 3
Cuttack	1	66	67	6,043	...	...	529	89	6,661	90 3 1	99 6 8
Total ...	4	597	648	76,402	...	...	15,638	1,315	93,355	117 14 5	144 1 0
Unaided Medical Schools.											
Calcutta Medical School	1	170	373	...	...	...	4,702	1,014	5,716	...	15 5 2
Ditto of Homœopathy	2	148									
Dacca Homœopathic Schools	2	120	101	...	...	...	526	100	626	...	6 3 2
Total ...	5	438	474	...	...	...	5,228	1,114	6,342	...	24 5 9
Total Medical Schools ...	10	1,290	1,400	2,69,468	...	...	33,006	2,429	3,04,903	192 7 7	217 12 7
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur ...	1	244	229	83,042	...	...	9,759	...	92,801	362 10 0	405 3 11
Government Survey Schools.											
Dacca	1	268	280	3,231	...	...	3,642	...	6,873	11 8 7	24 8 6
Patna	1	107	114	4,329	...	...	1,452	...	5,781	37 15 6	50 11 4
Cuttack	1	42	51	2,654	...	...	555	1	3,210	52 0 7	62 15 0
Total ...	3	417	445	10,214	...	...	5,649	1	15,864	22 15 2	35 10 4
Total Engineering Schools ...	4	661	674	93,256	...	...	15,408	1	1,08,665	185 5 9	161 3 7
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art	1	181	167	27,352	...	...	4,155	...	31,507	163 12 6	188 10 7
Government Industrial Schools.											
Ranchi Industrial School	1	29	30	1,555	...	...	...	2,135	3,690	51 13 4	123 0 0
In Bhagalpur Division	2	5	5	210	...	...	...	58	268	42 0 0	53 9 7
Total ...	3	34	35	1,765	...	...	...	2,193	3,958	50 6 10	113 1 4

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	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure: From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From public funds. From district funds.	From public funds. From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From private funds. From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY—*concluded.*				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Board Industrial Schools.											
Barisal Technical School	1	26	30	...	1,327	...	128	...	1,515	44 3 8	50 8 6
Rangpur " "	1	60	69	1,976	2,015	...	615	900	5,512	57 14 1	79 14 1
Patna " "	1	15	15	...	198	..	...	...	198	13 8 6	13 8 6
Total ...	3	103	114	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	7,225	48 5 2	63 4 7
Aided Industrial Schools.											
In the Presidency Division	1	53	54	...	...	360	...	544	904	6 10 8	16 11 10
In Calcutta	1	28	28	300	...	...	500	727	1,527	10 11 5	54 6 6
In the Burdwan Division	3	147	129	1,921	200	...	...	1,708	2,929	9 7 5	22 11 3
" Orissa "	1	88	85	364	...	..	...	312	676	4 4 8	7 15 2
Total ...	6	316	296	1,685	200	360	500	3,291	6,036	7 9 4	20 6 3
Unaided Industrial Schools.											
In the Presidency Division	1	35	30	...	...	...	...	92	92	...	3 1 0
" Bhagalpur "	2	148	139	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	1 11 7
" Orissa "	1	16	15	...	...	...	10	190	200	...	13 5 4
" Chota Nagpur "	2	18	15	...	..	...	...	96	96	...	6 6 4
Total ...	6	219	199	...	...	...	10	618	628	...	3 2 5
TOTAL ARTS SCHOOLS ...	19	853	811	32,778	3,743	360	5,471	7,002	49,354	45 7 2	60 13 5
OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
Government.											
In the Rajshahi Division	1	40	42	4,445	...	...	...	...	4,445	105 13 4	105 13 4
Aided.											
In Calcutta	1	42	40	300	...	...	265	635	1,200	7 8 0	30 0 0
In the Burdwan Division	3	66	58	120	2	...	88	183	393	8 1 7	6 12 4
" Patna "	4	171	160	236	91	531	32	2,183	3,073	5 2 8	18 8 2
Total ...	8	279	264	656	93	531	385	3,001	4,666	4 13 6	17 10 9
Unaided.											
In the Rajshahi Division	1	13	14	...	...	...	81	151	232	...	16 9 1
" Patna "	3	227	216	...	...	...	1,228	495	1,723	...	7 15 7
Total ...	4	240	230	...	...	...	1,309	646	1,955	...	8 8 0
TOTAL OTHER SCHOOLS ...	13	559	536	5,101	93	531	1,694	3,647	11,066	10 10 10	20 10 3

The number of law schools was 12, the same as in the preceding year, of which six were maintained by Government and six were unaided. They are all attached to the first or second-grade colleges, and prepare candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law, and for the pleadership examination.

134. The total number of pupils in law schools has declined from 1,025 to 563, Government schools returning 91, against 130, and unaided schools 472, against 895 in the preceding year. This is wholly due to the recent changes in the regulations for the B.L. and pleadership examinations. Under the amended rules, a student, in order to qualify himself for the B.L. examination, has to attend lectures for two years only, after taking the B.A. degree. Under the rules previously in force, he had to attend for three years—one year before taking the B.A. degree, and two years after it. The period of attendance for the pleadership examination has similarly been reduced from two years to one. The number of classes has thus been reduced, and students who would have joined the first year B.L. class previously to taking the B.A. degree could not do so during the year under report. This has resulted in a loss of both pupils and income.

The unaided law classes of Calcutta have returned the largest number of law students, as in previous years—Ripon College 224, Metropolitan Institution 116, and City College 107.

The law lecturers in Government colleges are paid from fees, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,400 a year, which was reached only in the Patna College, which has, moreover, a saving of Rs. 2,537 to its credit. The law lecturer of the Rajshahi College received, besides the fees paid by the pupils, the interest of an endowment by Rani Manomohini Debi, which amounted to Rs. 665 during the year.

135. The following table shows the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law held in November 1891 :—

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.
Hooghly College	6	...	2
Krishnagar "	2	...	...
Dacca "	8	1	4
Rajshahi "	4	...	...
Patna "	7	...	...
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	...	...	...
Metropolitan Institution	54	1	11
City College	22	1	8
Ripon "	65	1	16
Jagannath " Dacca ...	1	...	...
Berhampore "	5	...	2
Tej Narayan Jubilee " Bhagalpur ...	1	...	...
Raj Chandra " Barisál ...	1	...	1
Total ...	176	4	44

The previous examination having been held in February of the same year, the examination in November was properly a supplementary one, at which those who had failed in that examination, as well as those who had secured the proper amount of percentage in attendance before the February examination, but had not appeared at it, and also those who had not attained the proper percentage then, but had since made up, were allowed to compete. This concession was made by the University in consideration of the changes made in the character of the Bachelor of Law examination, and because there had been a heavy falling off in the number of both competing and successful candidates at the examination held in February. The results of the February examination were given in the last report. From what has been said above, it would be useless to compare them with the results of the supplementary examination now given.

The pleadership examination is held under the orders of the High Court. The applications for admission are submitted by the candidates themselves through the District Judge, and not through the College authorities. It is impossible, therefore, to summarise its results with any degree of accuracy.

136. Medicine.—The total number of medical schools has risen from nine to ten, of which five are maintained by Government and five are unaided. The Government Medical College, Calcutta, is affiliated to the University, and prepares candidates for its various medical degrees. The four other Government medical schools follow a lower course, through the medium of the vernacular, and grant licenses for practice to deserving students. Of the unaided schools, four are schools for teaching homœopathy and one closely resembles the Campbell School at Sealdah in its course of studies. The number of pupils attending the various medical schools has advanced from 1,184 to 1,290.

137. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—Brigade-Surgeon R. C. Chandra retired from the service, and Dr. J. F. P. McConnell was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine. Dr. A. Leahy officiated as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery during Dr. Sanders' privilege leave, and as Professor of Midwifery when Dr. Joubert went on furlough for six months. Dr. McLeod has retired from the service since the close of the year, and Dr. Raye has been appointed in his place as Professor of Surgery and First Surgeon. Dr. O'Brien has been appointed Professor of Anatomy and Second Surgeon, College Hospital.

When the session opened, 197 students resumed their studies, 5 rejoined and 120 began their medical studies for the first time. There was thus a total of 322 students at the beginning of the session, against 281 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the 125 new admissions and re-admissions, the ten, who had gained the highest marks in the University B.A. and F.A. examinations, received free presentations, 58 entered as paying or matriculated students, 7 entered as casual students, 4 joined the Female Certificate class, and 46 joined the Military Pupils class. The strength of the College at the close of the session was 251, 71 of the students having left it after passing their examinations or owing to other causes. The Military class had 82 pupils and the Female Certificate class 17 at the close of the session. The rest were matriculated students reading for the degree.

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138. The Medical College, Calcutta, is the only institution that sends up candidates for the medical examination of the University of Calcutta. The following table compares the results of the medical examinations of the University for the last two years:—

	1891.		1892.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	32(*a*)	31(*b*)	44(*d*)	57(*e*)
First L.M.S.	10	7	35(*f*)	24(*g*)
Second L.M.S.	21	13	33	20(*h*)
Preliminary Scientific M.B.	35(*a*)	11(*a*)	44(*i*)	17(*j*)
First M.B.	2	3(*c*)	11(*k*)	11(*l*)
Second M.B.	6	3	9	4
Honours in Medicine	1	1	2	2

(*a*) Including one female.
(*b*) Including one female, 5 passing the combined L.M.S. examination and 6 passing the Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination.
(*c*) Including one passing the combined M.B. examination.
(*d*) Of these two were females.
(*e*) " three come from the combined Preliminary Scientific L.M.S., 19 from the Preliminary Scientific M.B., and 6 from the combined Preliminary Scientific M.B. examinations, and one was a female.
(*f*) " one was a female.
(*g*) " one comes from the combined Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. and 3 from the combined Preliminary Scientific M.B. examinations, and one was a female.
(*h*) " one from the 2nd M.B. examination.
(*i*) " two were females.
(*j*) " four from the combined Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination, and one was a female.
(*k*) " one was a female.
(*l*) " three from the combined Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination, and one was a female.

139. Twelve of the military students passed and left for regimental duties. Seven native *dais* passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital and received certificates of qualifications. Thirteen pupil-nurses also passed as midwives.

There were 15 boarders in the Svarnamayi Hostel, of whom 8 were Europeans, 4 Eurasians, and 3 Bengális. One of the Bengális was a Native Christian, another a Brahma, and the third a Brahmin. Three were University students, 10 belonged to the Certificate class, and 2 to the Campbell School.

The total expenditure on the College rose from Rs. 2,00,856 to Rs. 2,05,206. The fee-income amounted to Rs. 12,140, against Rs. 9,505 in the previous year. The average cost per pupil in the Military class was Rs. 891, and in the Matriculated Female and casual classes Rs. 621.

140. *Campbell Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major R. Cobb, M.D., was in charge of the institution from 1st April to 13th November 1891, and Brigade-Surgeon S. Coull Mackenzie, M.D., from the 14th November to the end of the year. There were 69 male and 12 female students in the first-year class at the end of the session, of whom 58 and 7 respectively were promoted to the second-year class, the names of the rest who failed to secure the required percentage of marks having been struck off the rolls. The diploma or license examinations are divided into two parts: the first part, comprising Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica, is held at the end of the second-year, and is called the first license examination; the second part, comprising Surgery, Medicine, Therapeutics, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, is held at the end of the third-year of study, and is called the second or Final License examination. At the end of the session under review, there were 89 male and 9 female students in the second-year class, of whom 71 and 8 respectively were allowed to attend the examination, the rest having proved themselves unfit by their progress in the class, and 54 and 7 respectively came off successful. Of the 37 unsuccessful pupils in all, the names of 12, all males, were removed from the rolls. There were one fourth-year and 44 third-year male students, of whom 44 were selected for the Final License examination, and 42, or 97·67 per cent., against 80·85 per cent. in the preceding year, were awarded diplomas. The four female students of this class qualified themselves to appear at the examination, and three were declared to have passed. The student who failed was unsuccessful in Medicine only, and the necessary sanction has been accorded to permit her to reappear after she has attended the medicine ward for three months.

There were 52 students in all, 50 males and 2 females, in the compounder class at the close of the year.

The conduct of the students is reported to have been excellent throughout the year, and their attendance generally regular.

As regards the Entrance qualifications of the students, the Superintendent reports as follows:—

"There has been a gradual increase in the number of students who possess the higher Entrance qualifications, and a decrease in the number of those possessing the middle vernacular scholarship examination certificates. The largest number of female students possess the Campbell Medical School Entrance examination certificates. One of them, possessing the upper primary scholarship examination certificate, was a Muhammadan. She is the first Muhammadan girl who has sought admission into the School."

Of the 136 male students who remained at the close of the sessions in the second, third, and fourth-year classes, 24 were holders of University Entrance certificates, 29 had appeared at the Entrance examination, but without success, 36 had middle English, and 47 middle vernacular certificates.

Two licentiates of this school were admitted into the Government service for employment in Rajputana during the year, and 17 licentiates were recommended for employment in zamindaries, tea gardens, railways, river steamers, &c. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals asked, in April 1891, for several senior students for employment on cholera duty. Twelve third-year students volunteered for these appointments and were absent on this duty about two months.

The total expenditure was Rs. 55,687, against Rs. 52,681 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 7,469 was raised from fees and Rs. 48,218 was paid by Government. The increase took place chiefly under "Establishment," owing to a portion of the Superintendent's pay, while on furlough, having been charged by the Financial Department against the expenditure of the school, and to the teacher of midwifery having been on sick leave for eight months on half pay.

141. *Dacca Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major R. Cobb again became Superintendent on the 24th March 1892. The number of pupils has slightly fallen off, from 164 to 161. There were four pupils in the fourth-year class, 42 in the third-year class, 53 in the second-year class, and 62 in the first-year class. The students learn dressing, compounding, and administration of drugs at the Mitford Hospital, where they are constantly put through practical examinations at the bedsides of patients. The police *post-mortem* examinations conducted by the teacher of medical jurisprudence offer a good practical field for the study of that subject. Thirty-six students passed the final examination held in April last and obtained the diploma and the title of Civil Hospital Assistants. Thirty-seven students of the second-year class passed the junior diploma examination and were promoted to the third-year class. The receipts from fees and other local sources amounted to Rs. 5,252, against Rs. 5,257 in the preceding year. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues slightly advanced, from Rs. 15,232 to Rs. 15,489.

142. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell was Superintendent of the School throughout the year. The number of students on the 31st March last fell off from 157 to 127, owing to a considerable decrease in the number of admissions in consequence of English being made a compulsory test for admission. There were, besides, 16 students in the Compounder class at the end of the session. The roll number appears to have been at one time during the year as high as 151, besides 25 in the Compounder class. These 176 pupils were thus classified according to their general education:—Up to the University Entrance examination 51; up to the middle English standard 71; up to the middle vernacular standard, with knowledge of English, 41; up to the same standard, without knowledge of English, 13. Classified according to religion, 101 were Muhammadans, 74 were Hindus, and one a Brahmo;—93 were Biharis, 49 Bengális, and the rest came from Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India. The number of Bihari Hindus educated at this school is remarkably low, being 13 in the year under report, against 17 in the two preceding sessions. Seventeen students passed the second license examination out of 36 who competed, 11 who failed in one subject only being remanded for re-examination after a period of three months' further study. Twenty-seven pupils passed the first license examination out of 38 who attended it, 9 more having been remanded as above. Four silver medals, three of which were presented by the teachers themselves, by Dr. Russell himself, and Assistant Surgeons

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Asder Ali Khan and Ram Kali Gupta, were awarded to the deserving candidates on the results of these examinations. At the examinations for compounders, 10 pupils of the school class and 8 apprentice compounders serving in dispensaries and druggists' shops were awarded pass certificates. The Compounder class is much appreciated by the public, and is frequently called upon to supply passed compounders to dispensaries in the neighbouring districts.

The Superintendent notices with satisfaction an improved tone in the morality of the students. It has not been found possible, as yet, to arrange for physical training.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,266, against Rs. 10,365. The increase was due to grade increments drawn by some of the teachers and to extra contingent charges on various accounts. The receipts from local sources fell off from Rs. 3,773 in the preceding year to Rs. 3,614.

143. *Cuttack Medical School.*—There were altogether 66 pupils in the school on the 31st of March last, 61 males and 5 females. Twenty-five pupils belonged to the first-year class, 22 to the second-year and 19 to the third-year. All the third-year pupils passed the final examination and received diplomas. Of the 22 pupils of the second-year class, 21 have been found fit for promotion to the third-year, and 1 has been remanded. Similarly, 19 of the first-year students have been promoted to the second-year and 6 have been remanded. The progress of the institution may be briefly told in the words of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who visited it during the year under report:—

"The progress of the school amply fulfils the anticipation formed of it by its original founders. The pupils continue to flock to it every year, so that the Superintendent is able now to take only those candidates who have a pretty good general education, and about 16 fully trained hospital assistants are turned out every year. Up to the present time it seems that the province of Orissa alone has been able to absorb all the pupils turned out by the school, but lately there have been signs of the supply exceeding the demand, and this year there would have been a difficulty in providing employment for all the passed pupils, had not a considerable number been taken for Burma. From the repugnance which the pupils of other provinces evince to service in Burma, it is not unlikely that the province will find employment for the pupils of the Orissa Medical School for some years to come.

"The female class is composed of 5 members, of whom 2 are high caste Brahmins. Dr. Zorab tells me that he finds a difficulty now in finding employment for those who have already passed out of the school, and that it would probably be necessary to limit the number admitted to 3 or 4 a year. The experiment of forming the female class has been very successful indeed; but the girls have a not unnatural disinclination to leave Orissa, which limits their usefulness. Those, however, who are employed in Orissa prove most useful. One is now employed as a vaccinator in Cuttack, and is as fully active and energetic as any of the male vaccinators, as I can testify from personal observation."

The total expenditure in the school was Rs. 6,661, against Rs. 6,294 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 6,043 was paid from the Provincial revenues, and the rest met from fees. The receipts from local sources increased from Rs. 353 to Rs. 618.

144. It is satisfactory to see that private enterprise has been displaying itself of late for the diffusion of medical knowledge among the people, independently of Government help. There are 5 unaided Medical Schools on our returns—2 at Dacca and 3 at Calcutta. Four of the schools teach homœopathy, and a full report on the working of these institutions is wanting. I quote at length the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, to show how the Calcutta Medical School, which appears to be by far the best institution of the kind, is being conducted:—

"This school had 170 pupils against 118 of the previous year. It is perhaps the only institution of the kind in India wholly maintained by voluntary efforts. It was originally started in 1887, and had only eight pupils to begin with. The qualifications for admission and the course of study are very much the same as those laid down for the Campbell Medical School. Some difficulty is experienced in teaching the practice of medicine and surgery for want of a hospital, which the promoters of the institution are trying their best soon to establish. The institution has, however, a charitable dispensary attached to it, and the students attend the Mayo and the Chandni hospitals for clinical instruction. A large number of pupils who have read up to the Entrance standard now seek for admission to the Campbell Medical School; and as the authorities cannot accordingly make room for those who have passed the middle examinations, the existence of an unaided school like the Calcutta Medical School has proved of immense benefit to the latter class of students—a fact which is borne out by its growing popularity. It may be hoped that the managers will be soon in a

position to present pupils at the Campbell School examinations and enable them to be placed on a footing of equality with the civil hospital assistants. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the school in January last, inspected the out-door dispensary and the lecture, compounding and dissection rooms, and was favourably impressed with the management. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,716.

145. *Local scholarships for Female Medical Education.*—It is satisfactory to learn that the District and Municipal Boards are trying to offer every encouragement for the spread of medical education among females. The District Board of Pabna has founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month to be offered to a female resident of the district who will read in any recognised medical school of the country. The District Board of Burdwan has provided a sum of Rs. 20 per mensem for the encouragement of female medical education in the district. Out of this sum, Rs. 12 a month is contributed to the local municipality towards the pay of a qualified midwife, and a scholarship of Rs. 8 a month has been created to induce female students to join the Campbell Medical School, on condition that the scholar would, after passing the final examination, serve the Board on a salary of Rs. 25 a month with free quarters and privilege to practise. The Backergunge Board is reported to have spent Rs. 220 on scholarships for female medical education, and Dr. Martin understands that the Patna, Gaya, Champaran and Muzaffarpur Boards have each created a scholarship for the purpose, though he is not aware of the value or conditions of tenure of these scholarships.

146. ENGINEERING.—The institutions for teaching this subject are the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur and the three Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack, all maintained by Government. The number of pupils in these institutions has slightly decreased, from 703 to 661. The annual contribution formerly made by the Maharaja of Vizianagram for the encouragement of surveying has ceased for some years, but the balance of the fund still in hand is sufficient to provide for the continuance of the Vizianagram scholarships, three for each of the Survey Schools, for at least two years more.

147. *Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.*—There were 83 Hindus, 3 Europeans or Eurasians, and 1 Burmese, in all 87 students, in the Engineer Department, against 101 in the preceding year. Thirty-two of them belonged to the first-year, 33 to the second-year, 13 to the third-year and 9 to the fourth-year class. The falling off in the number of students is partly due to fewer admissions to the first-year class on account of the raising of the standard for admission, and partly to several students having secured appointments before completing their college career. The first examination in Engineering (F.E.) was held in May 1891, at which 12 candidates presented themselves from the third-year class, of whom 4 passed. The examination for the degree (B.E.) and license (L.E.) took place in July 1891, at which 8 students of the fourth-year class and 4 old students competed, of whom 1 was absent, and 5 passed—2 for the degree of Bachelor and 3 as Licentiates in Engineering. The percentage of success (45·45) was considerably below that of the preceding examination (78), and the Principal attributes it to the fact that there was only one guaranteed appointment during the year, instead of two, and that some of the better students, feeling that they were not likely to secure it, elected to fail, in order that they might compete again the following year, when two guaranteed appointments awaited the results of the examination. The guaranteed appointment of the year was received by G. Sedgley; the Ambica Charan Chowdhury gold medal was awarded to Giris Chandra Das, and the Trevor silver medal to Mohini Mohan Lahiri. All the five passed students are now undergoing a course of practical training under the Public Works Department.

The number of applications for admission during the year was 75. Owing to the new rule regarding the percentage of marks secured by the applicants in English and Mathematics, a large number were rejected and only 28 finally joined, of whom 2 were B.A.'s, 22 passed the F.A., and 4 the Entrance examination. The Principal writes:—

"This is the first occasion on which such a large percentage of young men admitted to the Engineer Department have passed the F.A. examination, and it seems to indicate that the value of technical education is beginning to be more appreciated. Another encouraging fact is that at the practical examination held in May 1891, the two first on the list were B.A.'s This shows that graduates of the Calcutta University are not above manual work, and now that there is a probability of a reduction in the

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length of the course being made by the University in favour of B.A.'s, we may expect B.A.'s to join in greater numbers in future years."

148. The apprentice department had 157 pupils in all—133 Hindus, 23 Europeans or Eurasians, and 1 Muhammadan—against 169 in the preceding year. They were thus distributed among the different classes:—First year 50; second year 45; third year 35; fourth year 13; fifth-year (junior) 10; and fifth year (senior) 4. Of the 17 senior students in the fifth-year class on the 1st April 1891, four left before completing their full course, with appointments, and nine left with full certificates in February last. The two guaranteed appointments in the upper subordinate establishment sanctioned by the Government of India fell to Bholanath De and Tarapada Banerji. Eighteen fourth-year apprentices appeared at the final examination in July 1891, of whom 11 passed. Seventy-five candidates appeared at the Entrance examination for this department, of whom 30 passed and 27 joined. Six more were admitted as having passed the seventh standard, 6 the Entrance examination of the University, and 1 in English and Mathematics in that examination.

There were 39 natives on the reduced-fee list out of the sanctioned number of 40. The free list for Europeans and Eurasians was full; but out of the 27 reduced-fee-ships only 11 were awarded. The continued falling off in the number of Europeans and Eurasians in the apprentice department is a question that needs enquiry.

Two overseers' and fourteen sub-overseers' certificates were granted to apprentices leaving the college before completion of their apprenticeship. Besides the regular students in the apprentice department, there were two Assamese artizans who completed their time in the shops in February last and received the usual certificates. This class is now unrepresented, and requires special encouragement for its revival, as, if efficiently conducted, it would supply useful economical workmen capable of supervising and instructing elementary technical schools, a desire for which has been of late manifesting itself in Bengal.

An examination for the admission to the fourth grade of accountants, Public Works Department, was held in June 1891. The number of candidates actually examined was 62, of whom 13 were successful.

149. The college suffered a serious loss in the death of its Principal, Mr. S. F. Downing, who, during his twenty-two years' connection with the institution, had rendered himself familiar with the requirements of the engineering profession in India. The benefits of his incumbency are felt and acknowledged by students and apprentices who have profited by his wise and impartial administration of the affairs of the college. Mr. Slater, Professor of Engineering, was appointed to the Principalship on the death of Mr. Downing, and Mr. Heaton, of the Public Works Department, was temporarily appointed to Mr. Slater's place. Mr. Bartlett, Teacher of Drawing, returned from sick leave to Europe, and Babu Dwarkanath Dutt, who officiated for him, had accordingly to revert to his substantive appointment as teacher to the apprentice department. There were, besides, some changes in the native staff, which the Principal thinks cannot be avoided, so long as the salaries attached to the posts are not raised, so as to make them attractive.

The survey operations for the different classes were carried on as usual, partly at Madhupur on the East Indian Railway, and partly in the neighbourhood of the college.

The Principal visited the undermentioned works with the senior engineer-students during the cold season:—

1. Messrs. Burn and Company's shops (two visits).
2. Raniganj Pottery and Tile Works.
3. Barakar Iron Works.
4. East Indian Railway Coal Mines at Giridhi.
5. Jamalpur Workshops.
6. Messrs. Apcar and Company's Foundry.
7. Sibpur Jute Mills.
8. Hooghly Floating Bridge.
9. Barrackpore Water-works.

Mr. Heaton visited the Akra brick-fields, with the second, third, and fourth-year engineer-students. These visits to works are of great practical value to the

students, and the more they can be extended the better. The travelling expenses of the students were paid by Government.

150. Several models have been purchased from England and elsewhere. Messrs. Burn and Company have, with great liberality, presented the college with a complete set of samples of their pottery and tile-work, together with specimens of raw materials used for different classes of work. A lever-testing machine has also been procured from the East Indian Railway, and will be of great help in showing the students how some of the physical constants used in engineering are arrived at. A fitter has been sanctioned for the model-room, and is now busily engaged in repairing and putting into working order the various old models that have been lying unused for years. Attempts are also being made to teach photography on a systematic plan, the services of Mr. Heaton, who is an amateur photographer, being especially valuable in this connection.

151. Athletic sports received, as usual, due attention. Cricket and foot-ball are more popular than ever; indeed it will soon be necessary to lay out other goals for foot-ball, the present ground being not large enough for the numbers who turn out every evening to play. The College was beaten at cricket by the Medical College for the Harrison Challenge Shield; but in all other matches it was victorious. Three native students were prominent members of the College eleven.

The gymnasium is not much used. As it is situated in the open, the bars are affected by alternate heat and moisture, and are apt to crack and produce splinters on the surface. The Principal proposes to appoint a gymnastic instructor and to make a course of gymnastics compulsory, marks for attendance and proficiency being awarded, which should be carried to the annual and final examinations. The matter is now under consideration.

The annual sports were held on the 12th February last. The Principal says that this event is now eagerly looked forward to by the students, and hopes that the day is not far distant when the natives will actually go into training for them. Out of 31 prizes awarded, 16 were won by natives. At open sports for natives held in the Dalhousie Square, a team from this College won the tug of war, and gained the prize in Swiss drill. The superiority of the College in athletics is probably due to the physical improvement of the students from daily exercise on the play-ground, coupled with the healthy occupation they have to undergo in the shops.

The conduct of the students during the year is reported to have been very fair, and no flagrant breaches of discipline occurred. The only case of expulsion was that of a European boy who left College against orders. The health of the students appears not to have been so satisfactory, 2·48 per cent. of the pupils having been sick daily, against 2·38 per cent. in the previous year. It is gratifying to learn that no mortality took place in any of the 2,236 cases treated.

152. On the 31st March last there were 241 students in the boarding-houses—214 Hindus and 27 Christians. Eleven of the latter pay a reduced fee of Rs. 5, five are free, and 11 pay the full messing fee of Rs. 20. Of the Hindus 39 pay at Rs. 2 per mensem and the rest at Rs. 7, the full cost of messing for native students. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Hindu mess was Rs. 14,318, and of the Christian mess Rs. 5,054, of which Rs. 12,053 and Rs. 2,352 respectively came from fees.

The total expenditure of the College during the year, exclusive of the boarding charges, was Rs. 92,801, of which Rs. 83,042 was met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 9,759 from fees. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 72,387, Rs. 60,888, and Rs. 11,499, respectively. The increase is due chiefly to the purchase of machines for the instruction of the students and for the purchase of new tents for survey work, these two items costing over Rs. 15,000.

153. *Dacca Survey School.*—On the 31st March last there were 268 pupils on the roll, against 221 in the preceding year. One hundred and seventy-seven belonged to the first-year and 91 to the second-year class. Owing to large demands for men for cadastral surveys with the plane table in almost all the districts, the first-year students are now taught to survey with the plane table, and the second-year students to lay down true meridian and to determine the latitude of places by practical astronomical observations. Sixty pupils of the

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second-year class went up for the final examination, of whom 38 obtained pass certificates. The Principal, Dacca College, under whose supervision the school is, remarks that the demand for passed students is increasing year by year, so that there is not one of them unemployed. Even those that failed at the final examination are reported to have secured employment. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,873, against Rs. 5,093 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 3,231 was paid from the Provincial revenues and Rs. 3,642 raised from fees. The increase is mainly due to the cost of new theodolites and survey instruments, and for additional furniture and house-rent for extra accommodation.

154. *Patna Survey School.*—The roll-number was 107, against 134 in the preceding year. Forty-eight of the students belonged to the first-year, and 59 to the second-year class. The indoor work of both the classes from July to November was much the same as before. The field work began from the middle of November and lasted till the middle of March. Forty-eight students of the second-year class went up to the final examination, of whom 38 were successful. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 5,781, against Rs. 4,210 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 4,329 was paid from Provincial revenues and Rs. 1,452 was raised from fees. The increase was chiefly due to extra grants for instruments, furniture and repairs.

155. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The numerical strength of this institution on the 31st March last was 42, against 77 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to passed students having not yet been provided with employment—a state of things quite contrary to what is said to be the case in the Dacca School. Twenty-seven of the students are Uryas, 4 are domiciled Bengális, 10 are genuine Bengalis, and 1 is a Telugu. Forty-six candidates went up to the final examination in April 1891, of whom 35 passed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,210, against Rs. 3,019 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 2,654 was paid from Provincial revenues and Rs. 556 raised from fees and other sources. The increase is due to the grade increments of the head-master and the purchase of a new level. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in the preceding year was Rs. 2,260.

156. ARTS AND INDUSTRY.—The Government School of Art is the most important institution under this head. The other schools are elementary in their character, and impart instruction in carpentry, blacksmiths' work, and so on.

157. *School of Art.*—It had 181 pupils on the roll on the 31st March last, against 173 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 31,507, of which Rs. 27,352 was paid from Provincial revenues, and Rs. 4,155 was raised from fees. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 30,373, Rs. 26,292, and Rs. 4,081 respectively.

The recent resolution of the Government of Bengal, making drawing a compulsory part of the course in training schools, and all but compulsory for the Entrance examination, has given a strong impetus to the cause of Art education in Bengal. Passed students of this school now rank themselves as teachers along with University graduates, and the habit of treating artists and artizans alike, which is so strong in this country, is likely to give way ere long. A taste has also been created for artistic excellence in school literature. Books illustrated after the European method are coming into fashion, and engraving, lithography, photography and etching are almost in general demand. As it is the only school of the kind in Bengal, the supply of trained artists is accordingly far short of the demand. The Government order to take into consideration the marks in drawing in the award of junior scholarships has to be kept in abeyance for want of a sufficient supply of teachers. The school is at present capable of turning out only some eight teachers a year, while the number immediately required for the country, by Government as well as by private parties, would, perhaps, be a hundred, if effect had to be given to the above-mentioned order at once.

The proposed classes for etching and photography could not be opened during the year for want of proper accommodation. They will be opened on the removal of the school to its permanent location in Chowringhee.

The works of the students exhibited at the Art Society's Exhibition have fully maintained their high position. Many of them were sold, the Maharajas of Darbhanga and Bettiah being amongst the purchasers.

Plates for the Botanical Garden, illustrations by lithography of the Technical Art Series publications, locust plates for the Government of India, and engraving for the Indian Museum kept the two technical classes fully engaged during the year.

158. *Government Art Gallery.*—The gallery was open to the public for 157 days. The number of visitors during the year was 3,495, of whom 443 were Europeans, 2,442 Hindus, and 610 Muhammadans. The sanctioned grant was Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 5,674 was spent during the year, Rs. 3,424 for house-rent, Rs. 1,656 for establishment, and the rest on taxes and contingencies.

The number of pictures now in the possession of the Gallery is—

Oil-colour paintings	78
Water-colour paintings	96
Engravings	18
Chromo-lithographs	51
Chalk and pencil drawings	20
Photographs and other works of art	44
Total ...	307

The number was therefore exactly the same as in the preceding year. No new additions were made during the year, as there is no accommodation for new purchases.

159. *Industrial Schools.*—The number of industrial schools has advanced from 15 to 18, as already explained. Three of them are maintained by the department, 3 by District Boards, 6 are aided and 6 unaided.

The Government Industrial School at *Ranchi* had 29 pupils on the roll against 36 in the previous year. They were all Christians, 19 being Uraons and 10 Mundas. Carpentry and blacksmith's work continued to be taught as hitherto, and a little drawing was added during the year under report. The discontinuance of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic is, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur, thinks, a change in the wrong direction and directly against the desire of Government. This, he fears, will cause the school to degenerate into a mere workshop. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,690, of which Rs. 1,555 was paid by Government and Rs. 2,135 from the interests on invested funds and from the sale proceeds of manufactured articles. The increase in the receipts from private sources from Rs. 952 to Rs. 2,135 was due, in a great measure, to a larger number of articles having been sold during the year.

Full information with regard to the two Government industrial schools in the Bhagalpur Division is wanting. They are both in the Sonthal Parganas, maintained from the Sonthal Education Fund. They had five pupils in all, and cost Rs. 268, of which Government paid Rs. 210.

160. The Board Industrial Schools are those at Rangpur, Barisál, and Purnea. The *Rangpur* school had 60 pupils on the rolls against 71 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,512, of which Rs. 1,976 was paid by Government, Rs. 2,018 by the District Board, and Rs. 1,518 from other sources. The *Barisal* School has 28 students against 29 in the preceding year. The school is intended to have two sections, viz., upper and lower, but no boy has as yet taken admission into the lower section, in which carpentry and blacksmith's work only are to be taught. The subjects taught in the upper section are arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, drawing, surveying, carpentry and blacksmith's work. The annual examination was for the first time held in April 1891, and 19 candidates were declared to have been successful. Some of the successful candidates were awarded scholarships created by the District Board to attract pupils. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,515, against Rs. 882 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 188 was raised from fees and the rest met from the District Fund. The *Purnea* School had 15 pupils on the roll. The total cost was Rs. 198, all met by the District Board.

161. The number of aided industrial schools declined from 7 to 6, in consequence of the abolition of the industrial class attached to the Kandi Model School. The Murshidabad School had 53 pupils on the rolls against 60 in the preceding year. The subjects taught are carpentry, *bidri*-making, clock-repairing and embroidery. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 904, of which Rs. 360 was paid by the local municipality. The Calcutta Industrial School is virtually

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a technical class attached to the Bishop's College School under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It had 28 pupils against 27 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,527, of which Rs. 300 was paid by Government, Rs. 500 raised by selling the articles made by the pupils, but shown as fees, and the rest met from the mission fund. It teaches carpentry and similar other useful trades. There are three schools of this class in the Burdwan Division—two in Midnapore and one in Bankura. Of the two schools in Midnapore, one is under the American Baptist Mission and the other is the Maishadal Raja's Technical School, recently transferred to the management of the District Board. The former had 55 pupils and the latter 49, against 62 and 27 respectively in the preceding year. The head-master of the Maishadal School is an ex-pupil of the Sibpur Engineering College. The roll-number in the Bankura Industrial School rose from 33 to 43. Government contributions to these three schools were Rs. 180, Rs. 628, and Rs. 213, respectively, and the district fund grant to the Maishadal School was Rs. 200 during the year. The Balasore Technical School in the Orissa Division is managed by the Reverend Z. F. Griffin, of the Baptist Mission. It had 88 pupils, against 79 in the preceding year. The total outlay was Rs. 676, of which Rs. 364 was contributed by Government.

162. The number of unaided industrial schools has increased from 4 to 6, the two new classes being returned from Chota Nagpur. The unaided class attached to the Jemua Middle Vernacular School in the Presidency Division is maintained by a local zamindar. It had 35 pupils on the rolls against 32 in the previous year, and was divided into two classes in which carpentry and sewing were taught. The total cost was Rs. 92 only, of which Rs. 20 was raised by selling the articles made by the pupils. The two unaided schools in Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas with 148 pupils cost Rs. 240 in all, met from endowment and other sources. The Alalpur Unaided Industrial School in the interior of the Balasore district was attended by 18 pupils, who were taught carpentry and needlework. The District Board is reported to have decided to aid the institution with a monthly grant of Rs. 10. The schools at Bend and Chaibassa in the Chota Nagpur Division, the latter under the Anglican Mission, were attended by 15 and 3 pupils respectively. The latter cost Rs. 96 to the Mission Fund. The expenditure on the former has not been shown in the returns. An artizan school is said to be maintained by the District Board of Tippera also; but, as it is more of the nature of a workshop, the Board did not include it in the school returns.

163. *Board scholarships for the encouragement of Technical education.*—It is evident from the foregoing summary that technical education of an elementary character is gradually making its way among the people, and that the District Boards and other local authorities are also beginning to patronize it. The Sibpur Engineering College, with its workshop and apprentice department, is the main centre from which the various industrial schools in the mufassal, annually springing up, are to get their supply of qualified teachers, and it is to this centre that the best boys of these schools should ultimately come for higher training. Some of the District Boards have created scholarships for the encouragement of such higher industrial studies. The District Board of Midnapore has created a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month to enable the best student of the Maishadal Raj Technical School to be trained at Sibpur. The Mymensingh Board laid out Rs. 90 for the encouragement of technical education, but it does not appear how the money was spent. The District Board of Tippera founded two scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 a month each, tenable at the Sibpur College for five years. The Noakhali Board created, in 1890, a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, tenable at the same College for five years, and it again sanctioned another during the year under report.

164. *Other Schools.*—Thirteen schools have been returned under this head, as in the preceding year, of which 1 is supported by Government, 8 are aided, and 4 unaided. The Bhutea Boarding School, maintained by Government, will soon be amalgamated with the Darjeeling Zillah School, on the completion of the new building intended to accommodate them. The number of pupils fell off from 58 to 40. "This was caused," writes Mr. Bellett, "by the removal from the rolls of certain pupils who did not seem likely to serve Government in the capacity to which the school was intended to educate." Four music schools, 1 in

Calcutta and 3 in the Bankura district of the Burdwan Division, and four Sanskrit Schools in the Patna Division, viz., the Aurangabad Pathsala aided by the Gaya District Board, the Revilganj Rivers Thompson Gautama Pathsala, and Motihari Sanskrit Pathsala, aided by the Municipalities, and the Madhubani Sanskrit school, aided by the Department, have been returned as aided 'other schools' of the year. It is not clear why these pathsalas have been classified under this head instead of as Sanskrit *tols*. The Calcutta Music School had 42 pupils on the rolls, against 38 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,200, of which Government paid Rs. 300. Of the three music schools in the Bankura district, the school at Bankura had 24 pupils and got Rs. 120 from Government. The other two schools had a total attendance of 42 pupils, and were nominally aided by the District Board with Re. 1 each, possibly for furnishing the annual returns. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The Rangpur Music School, with an attendance of thirteen pupils only, the Patna Police Training School, with 60 pupils, the Chapra Pathsala, and the Buxar Railway School, intended to train the coolies employed by the Railway Goods Department in the technicalities of their work and in the rules and regulations of the railway administration, are the four unaided "Other schools" on our returns.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

165. The progress of female education has been incidentally noticed in connection with the College Department of the Bethune School, the Medical College, and the several medical schools of the province. The present section purports to deal with the secondary and primary education of native girls, the education of Europeans and Eurasians being separately reported on in the subsequent section. FEMALE EDUCATION.

166. The following statement compares the statistics of schools for general education for native girls for the last two years:—

Girls' Schools.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	2	198	2	241
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	5	210	5	238
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	2,055	42,733	2,368	48,209
Unaided	176	3,307	331	5,511
Total ...	2,238	46,448	2,706	54,199
Girls in boys' schools	...	32,417	...	32,749
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,238	78,865	2,706	86,948

The number of girls' schools has advanced from 2,238 to 2,706, or by 468, and that of pupils attending them from 46,448 to 54,199, or by 7,751. The number of girls reading in boys' schools has also increased by 332. The net result of the year's operations has thus been a gain of 468 schools and 8,083 pupils. There has been a gain of 313 schools aided from public sources, and of 155 schools returned as unaided. The only two schools managed by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School, Calcutta, and the Eden Female School, Dacca.

With the exception of Patna and Bhagalpur, there was a gain of schools in all the Divisions, the fluctuations in most places being the result of the ordinary increase in the demand for female education. But the increase of schools in the Dacca Division from 460 to 650 (by 190) and in the Chittagong Division from 370 to 603 (by 233), at a leap, is rather extraordinary. The Dacca Division, it may be remarked, had been losing girls' schools for the last few years. It had 666 schools in 1888-89, 507 in 1889-90, and 460 in 1890-91. The number now returned indicates, therefore, an almost complete recovery from the losses of the two previous years. But Chittagong is even ahead of Dacca, at any rate, as regards one of its districts, viz., Tippera, where the

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number of girls' schools has risen in the course of a single year from 276 with 3,724 pupils to 499 with 6,972 pupils. As may be naturally inferred, the expansion was purely artificial, and the Assistant Inspector of Schools, in quoting the following from the district report, fears that there will be shortly a reaction equally startling:—

"In the beginning of the past year the District Board framed, for the encouragement of female education, rules by which for the attendance of 10 girls the guru would be entitled to a reward of Rs. 3 a month, and for every additional girl annas 4. As these rules depended on attendance only, the gurus devoted all their attention to the mere collection of girls. Besides, the rates were so high, and the gurus took advantage of them so well, that the girls' rewards might swallow nearly the whole of the primary allotment. I then proposed rates varying from annas 2 to annas 8 per girl, dependent on attendance and progress combined. The Board raised those rates 50 per cent., and the result was that the bills for girls' rewards went on swelling, from quarter to quarter, and the Board found it impossible to pay them. Heavy reductions were made, but still some bills were outstanding at the end of the year."

167. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds	From private funds. Fees	From private funds. Other sources	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ..	2	241	207	161	18,696	...	120	5,343	378	24,537
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	5	238	228	142	...	...	1,420	...	45	1,465
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,368	48,209	43,933	33,838	75,408	26,928	8,531	18,547	1,82,219	3,11,633
Unaided	331	5,511	4,839	3,767	...	...	...	3,431	14,013	17,444
Total ...	2,706	54,199	49,207	37,008	94,094	26,928	10,071	27,321	1,96,655	3,53,069
					1,31,093			2,23,976		

The total expenditure from public sources shows an advance from Rs. 1,26,520 to Rs. 1,31,093, or by Rs. 4,573, while that from private sources has declined from Rs. 2,24,567 to Rs. 2,23,976, or by Rs. 591. The increase under public sources is quite in keeping with the increase in the number of aided schools during the year; while the slight falling off under private sources must not be taken to indicate any revulsion of feeling on the part of the people with regard to female education, as there had been an increase under this head of Rs. 17,779 in the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 91,472 to Rs. 94,094, or by Rs. 2,622, in spite of a slight decrease in the two schools managed by the Department, and that from district and municipal funds by Rs. 1,461 and Rs 490 respectively. It may be mentioned here that female education in this country being yet in its initial stage, it was not thought desirable to make over the control of grant-in-aid girls' schools to District Boards at the time the Local Self-Government Act was introduced. Schools in Board areas, therefore, except those assisted from the primary fund, still continue to receive grants from the Department. This is the reason why, in comparison with the schools for boys, the district and municipal contributions bear so small a proportion to those from Provincial revenues. In dealing with applications for grants-in-aid, those for girls' schools receive the first consideration, and the cost increases from year to year, as funds are available.

The increased expenditure under district funds shows that the Boards are fully alive to the importance of providing for female education, though in a few cases, as in Burdwan, the serious misapprehension existed quite recently that "such education was under the exclusive charge of the Department." In some districts, as in Pabna, the Boards have created special scholarships for girls, who may qualify themselves as midwives by attending any recognised medical school in Calcutta or elsewhere.

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168. The following statement shows, Division by Division, how schools for native girls were classified according to their status during the past two years :—

Division.	High English.				Middle English.				Middle Vernacular.				Upper Primary.				Lower Primary.				Total.			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	64	47	16	14	519	504	275	300	6,871	7,568	292	321	7,454	8,119
Calcutta ...	4	5	347	441	1	1	79	72	7	9	567	830	121	123	4,328	3,991	42	39	1,553	1,525	175	177	6,874	6,849
Chota Nagpur ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	13	14	556	623	110	110	2,834	2,739	123	124	3,390	3,362
Burdwan ...	..	...	...	...	1	1	10	11	4	2	121	56	75	77	2,417	2,460	198	206	3,470	3,616	278	286	6,018	6,143
Orissa ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	4	4	236	264	11	10	396	492	78	81	1,851	1,723	93	96	2,180	2,479
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	27	36	6	6	145	148	7	7	172	184
Dacca ...	1	1	90	114	..	...	...	...	4	2	365	103	20	34	447	826	435	613	6,531	9,358	460	650	7,433	10,401
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	38	5	8	167	237	364	594	4,985	5,564	370	603	5,177	5,634
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	2	74	96	6	6	223	227	76	90	1,212	1,495	84	99	1,509	1,820
Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	44	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	21	231	224	3,664	3,736	233	226	3,709	3,801
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		1	1	29	19	5	5	90	361	117	112	2,3[illegible]	2,017	123	118	2,526	2,397
Total ..	5	6	437	555	3	4	114	139	24	22	1,461	1,438	274	293	9,199	9,778	1,932	2,381	35,217	42,289	2,338	2,706	46,448	54,199

The above shows that by far the most part of these schools were lower primaries, the schools of higher status being few and far between. I proceed to remark on them class by class.

169. *High English schools for girls.*—There are six schools of this class, of which two are maintained by the Department, three are aided, and one school is unaided. Calcutta alone returns five schools and Dacca one.

The two departmental schools are, as already said, the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca. The following extracts from the Calcutta and Dacca reports will give sufficient information regarding their working :—

"The Bethune Collegiate School had 127 pupils on the rolls, against 108 in the previous year. The Government expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,295, and the total expenditure by Rs. 1,669. The fee-receipts also fell off from Rs. 5,660 in the proceding year to Rs. 5,254, of which Rs. 2,740 was the boarding fee and the rest school fee. The institution is under the management of a Committee with the Chief Justice as President. It consists of both day-scholars and boarders. Fifty-nine of the pupils were Hindus, 59 Brahmas, and 9 Native Christians. The paucity of Hindu girls for whom the institution was originally founded is due to causes not yet explained. It may be hoped that the community as a whole does not dislike the internal management of the school; but the reason why, instead of sending their girls to this, admittedly the best school in the town, they avail themselves of other institutions, is worth enquiry. There are special classes for drawing and music, and the pupils are prepared for the various standards of examination, from the lower primary to the Entrance. The school passed three girls out of six and four out of five in standards VI and IV respectively at the last girls' scholarship examination. Seven girls competed at the Entrance examination in February last, of whom two only were successful.

"The Eden Female School at Dacca had 114 pupils on the rolls, against 90 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 6,444, of which the contribution from Government was Rs. 5,857, and that from municipal funds Rs. 120. The fee-collection rose from Rs. 80 in the preceding year to Rs. 89 during the year under report, but local subscriptions fell off from Rs. 797 to Rs. 378. Two girls appeared from this school at the last University Entrance examination, of whom one passed in the third division. In 1885-86 this school sent up two girl candidates to the Entrance examination, and succeeded in passing one of them in the third division. During this interval there were no girls in the first class to be sent to the Entrance examination. During the year under report no girl appeared from the school at the middle or the upper primary examination, but 14 girls were sent up to the lower primary examination, of whom 11 were successful."

Miss Chandramukhi Bose, M.A., the first native lady who took the highest University honours in this country, is the Lady Superintendent of the Bethune College, while the Eden Female School is under the superintendence of Mrs. Stansbury.

The aided high English schools for girls are the Christ Church School, the Foundling Asylum, and the Free Church Training School—all in Calcutta. They are under missionary management, and receive grants-in-aid varying from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,200 a year. Although teaching up to the Entrance standard, the Foundling Asylum does not compete at any public examination. The Christ Church sent up three girls to the last Entrance examination, but all of them failed. One girl attended this examination from the Free Church School and passed.

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The Brahma Balika Sikshalaya in Calcutta, which has been newly returned, is the only unaided high English school for girls.

170. *Middle English schools for girls.*—Four schools have been returned under this head, against three in the previous year. The new school belongs to the Rajshahi Division. None of these schools passed any pupils at the middle English scholarship examination.

171. *Middle vernacular schools for girls.*—There were 22 of these schools last year, against 24 in the year before. Calcutta returns the largest number (9). There was a gain of two schools in Calcutta, while Burdwan and Dacca lost two schools each. The results of the examination will be found in a table later on.

172. *Upper Primary Schools for girls.*—These schools have advanced from 274 to 293, Dacca alone having gained 14 schools. One hundred and twenty-three of them belong to Calcutta, and the following extract from the report on education in the town of Calcutta will throw some light on their character:—"Fifty of these with 3,575 pupils were girls' schools proper, and 73 with 416 pupils were zenana schools. For the purpose of the returns it is the practice to count each zenana teacher (generally in charge of 4 or 5 pupils) as a separate school."

173. *Lower Primary Schools for girls.*—The large increase of girls' lower primaries (from 1,932 with 35,217 pupils to 2,381 with 42,289 pupils) has been already explained. The largest numbers have been returned from the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. Most of these schools are aided from the district funds, usually on a more liberal scale than similar institutions for boys.

174. It is clear from what has been already said that most of the schools of a higher status are situated in Calcutta. They are, with few exceptions, under the management of the various missionary societies, who have organised agencies all over the town for educating girls in zenanas and at school. The success in this connection of the American, the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Free Church, the Baptist, the Diocesan, and the London Missions deserves prominent mention. The Baptist Mission has been making slow but steady progress with no material help from Government as yet. The other missions receive grants from the Department for zenana teaching as well as school instruction.

175. The following table summarises the expenditure in the principal institutions for female education in Calcutta, which receive aid from the Department:—

	Pupils.	Monthly grants. Rs.	A.	P.
35 Ordinary grant-in-aid schools	2,760	1,210	10	8
19 Primary grant schools	1,165	147	0	0
8 Orphanages	228	215	0	0
1 Training school	31	160	0	0
4 Zenana agencies	323	1,192	0	0
22 Schools supported from zenana grants	1,379	.....		
Total ...	5,886	2,924	10	8

The total monthly grant has risen from Rs. 2,876 to Rs. 2,925.

The Church of England Training School returned only 4 pupils in 1890-91. As the number was too low for the handsome grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum from Government, the managers amalgamated with it the native training class attached to the central school under the same mission. Thus we have got only one training school during the year under report instead of two, with an attendance of 31 pupils.

The zenana agencies (Baptist excluded, with 93 pupils, inasmuch as it receives no aid from the Department) again show a falling off in the number of pupils under instruction, from 358 to 323. As pointed out in the last report, this clearly indicates that with the advancement of female education in regular day schools, the necessity for zenana teaching is slowly disappearing. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, will be requested to suggest a redistribution of grants between zenana schools proper and regular day schools, in communication with the heads of the several missions concerned.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

176. Besides the zenana agencies, there are a few local associations in the country for the promotion of female education. The most important of them are (1) the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, (2) the Bengal Central Union, (3) the Jessore-Khulna Union, (4) the Taki Hitakari Sabha, (5) the Faridpur Suhrid Sabha, (6) the Mymensingh Sammilani. All of them are more or less examining bodies, their main object being the encouragement of female education in the *zenana*. Numbers 3, 5, and 6 are in receipt of aid from the respective District Boards, which, with subscriptions raised from among the members, enables them to give prizes and rewards to successful teachers and pupils. As missionary operations are mainly confined to large cities like Calcutta and their environs, or far-off places like those in Chota Nagpur, the associations above mentioned, formed by the people themselves, cannot, when properly conducted, fail to be of immense benefit to the cause of female education in tracts where "enlightened orthodoxy" is still a bar to its progress. The Faridpur Suhrid Sabha examined 118 female candidates, of whom 104—a rather high figure—were declared to have been successful. The following statement shows the results of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, the standards of which closely resemble those originally adopted for Calcutta and its neighbourhood:—

District.	Number of Examinees at—				Number passed.				Scholarships obtained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
Howrah ...	38	6	2	46	19	2	...	21	9	1	...	10
Hooghly ...	16	7	2	25	14	5	2	21	6	5	2	13
Burdwan ...	31	8	1	40	29	8	1	38	9	1	...	10
Birbhum ...	16	3	...	19	8	1	...	9	8	1	...	9
Bankura ...	43	6	...	49	36	5	...	41	11	2	...	13
Midnapore ...	41	9	1	51	32	7	1	40	9	3	...	12
Total ...	185	39	6	230	138	28	4	170	52	13	2	67

The above shows a decline of 6 under examinees, of 46 under those who were successful, and of 4 under those who won scholarships. The percentage of success has gone done from 91·5 to 73·8, but still it is higher than that in the Calcutta special standards, in which 60 per cent. of the candidates were successful. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, however, is not fully satisfied with the working of this Sabha. He remarks that—

"Unusual delay is made year by year in publishing the results in time, and further, the courses for the several grades of examinations have undergone no change for many years past. This is, by no means, a sign of progress. It is desirable, therefore, under the circumstances, that the girls' schools should now either adopt the departmental standards of examination, known as the middle vernacular, upper primary and lower primary examinations, or the revised standards for girls and zenána as sanctioned by Government."

The work done by the other associations has not been officially reported.

177. The zenana schools proper are under the inspection of Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, the day-schools being visited by the ordinary male inspecting officers as well. Mrs. Wheeler also inspects schools out of Calcutta when specially required. She has furnished the examination returns of 6,096 pupils, which may be thus summarised:—

Name of Mission.	Number of pupils examined.	IA.	IB.	II.	III	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Total.	Total passed.	Number rejected.	Remark
Church of England ...	2,179	354	241	214	126	18	10	...	...	...	963	117	1,099	
Church of Scotland ...	1,428	244	160	157	117	38	8	9	...	...	734	110	584	
Diocesan	893	186	135	84	35	29	9	8	...	...	486	12	395	
American	1,106	130	68	41	42	10	3	7	...	...	301	199	606	
Free Church	242	34	33	31	15	3	2	...	...	...	118	8	116	
Miscellaneous ...	248	13	2	16	11	...	3	...	...	...	45	67	136	
Total ...	6,096	961	645	543	346	98	30	24	...	...	2,647	513	2,936	

The number of girls examined by Mrs. Wheeler in 1889-90 was 4,085, and in 1890-91, when she was on leave for nearly six months, 2,861 only.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

178. The subjoined statement summarises, Division by Division, the results of the various departmental examinations from middle English to lower primary, in which girls compete on equal terms with boys, with the exception of science, geometry and mensuration, and zamindari accounts, in lieu of which they take up needle-work in some form or other:—

Name of Division.	Number of Girls passed at the—			
	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
Presidency ...	...	...	2	51
Burdwan ...	...	1	3	14
Rajshahi ...	...	1	...	6
Dacca ...	...	...	...	191
Chittagong ...	...	...	1	21
Patna ...	...	...	1	12
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	40
Orissa ...	...	3	21	183
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	8	67
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	3
Total ...	...	5	36	588

As in the previous year, the Orissa Division takes the lead in every examination, except the lower primary, in which it has been beaten by Dacca. The total numbers passed by the middle and upper primary standards have decreased by 6 and 27 respectively, while the number passed by the lower primary standard shows an increase of 5 only.

179. The ordinary departmental standards, however, are not well suited to girls. It was for this reason that special standards were drawn up for Calcutta and its neighbourhood in 1887, and separate scholarships were created for three of them, viz., standards IV, VI, and VII, which corresponded with the lower primary, upper primary, and middle courses for boys. The system became at once very popular, and gave rise to keen competition, which soon elevated the efficiency of the schools. Their extension to mufassal districts was accordingly sanctioned; but, as no additional scholarships could be created, most of the districts appeared to be reluctant to avail themselves of the change. It was for this reason that in paragraph 153 of the last report, Sir A. Croft expressed the desirability of separating some portion of the district allotment for scholarships, and confining it to girls' schools and candidates that would adopt the special standards. Such a course, he pointed out, would further be fair to the male candidates as well, since it was highly probable that the substitution of needle-work for Euclid, science, &c., the single concession allowed to girls in the ordinary examinations, gave the latter a material advantage in the competition for scholarships. A circular also was issued by him in November last, explaining these views to the District Boards; but the reports now received show that, partly because it was too late in the session, and partly because the teachers preferred in some cases to teach the ordinary course to both boys and girls, the special standards were not adopted to any appreciable extent. "The special standards," writes the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, "have not been adopted in other districts (than the 24-Parganas). Most of the girls' schools are under gurus in charge of village pathsalas for boys, and they are said to prefer departmental (ordinary) standards, inasmuch as they find it convenient, in the majority of cases, to teach the boys and girls together." This objection, it may be observed, does not

apply to independent girls' schools, that is, those which are not under teachers who have boys' schools as well, and which are, on that account, far better than subsidiary schools. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, writes as follows:— FEMALE EDUCATION.

"The special standards have not as yet been adopted in any district of this Division. Neither have any scholarships been sanctioned for girls who may be willing to qualify themselves by these standards."

The Joint-Inspector of Orissa writes:—

"The District Boards of Cuttack and Puri have not as yet come to any decision regarding the question of introducing the new standards prescribed for girls' schools. The Balasore District Board consider it expedient that the girls' schools should compete, as at present, with boys' schools at the several departmental examinations; the courses in their case being modified by the substitution of needle-work in place of Euclid, mensuration and physics. The Board, however, have resolved to make a special provision for scholarships to be awarded to successful girls in their district, thus leaving the Government scholarships to be competed for by boys alone."

The special standards have been adopted with some necessary modifications by the Patna District Board, which has also set apart two scholarships for girls. "There is no reason," writes Dr. Martin, "why they should not be adopted throughout the Division, with the substitution of Bihari books for those prescribed in Bengali." The District Boards of Gaya, Champaran and Muzaffarpur also are said to have provided a scholarship each for the promotion of female education. The other divisional reports are silent on the subject; but it may be presumed that no important action was taken in any of the Divisions to give effect to Sir Alfred Croft's recommendations.

180. The fourth examination for the award of the special scholarships in Calcutta was held in the Senate House in December last. The number of candidates for the seventh or middle standard was 27, for the sixth or upper primary standard 67, and for the fourth or lower primary standard 198, against 5, 24, and 175 respectively, in the previous year. The number passed by standard VII was 6, that by standard VI, 43, and that by standard IV, 126, the corresponding figures for the preceding year having been 3, 18, and 101 respectively. Two hundred and forty-nine of the candidates came from Calcutta, 40 from the 24-Parganas, and 3 from Midnapur. All the 10 upper primary and 20 lower primary scholarships were carried off by the Calcutta girls. In standard VII only two scholarships were awarded out of 5, for want of eligible candidates, of which one was taken up by Calcutta and the other by the 24-Parganas.

The examinations were conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of the Inspectress of Schools, the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, Calcutta, and the Head Pandit, Calcutta Training School. Fees were levied for the first time at the rate of annas 4, 8, and 12 respectively on each girl competing for standards IV, VI, and VII. The amount thus raised, together with the Government grant of Rs. 255, was spent in remunerating the examiners, and meeting the various contingent charges incurred in conducting the examinations.

Altogether 62 schools competed at one or more of the standards, of which 46 were successful. The latter are thus classified according to management:— American Mission 9, Church of Scotland Mission 5, London Mission 5, Church Missionary Society 5, Free Church 6, Diocesan 7, Baptist 3, Methodist Episcopal 1, Wesleyan 1, Hindu management 3, Government 1.

Of the unsuccessful schools 5 belonged to the London Mission, 1 to the Church of Scotland, 1 to the Baptist, 1 to the Wesleyan, 5 to the Diocesan, and 3 were under Hindu management.

At the instance of Mrs. Wheeler, the special standards were revised last year, and an eighth standard added. The examination in these revised standards will be held in December next.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

181. The following table shows the number of European schools in Lower Bengal on the 31st March 1892 (classified as Government, aided and unaided —and, according to grade, as primary and secondary), as well as the number EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

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of scholars on that date The corresponding figures for the 31st March 1891 are also given:—

Class of School.		31st March 1891.				31st March 1892.			
		Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.	Government	1	81	...	81	1	90	...	90
	Aided	41	2,188	2,459	4,647	40	2,377	2,639	5,016
	Unaided	12	1,277	326	1,603	11	1,169	281	1,450
	Total ...	54	3,546	2,785	6,331	52	3,636	2,920	6,556
Primary Schools.	Aided	15	245	253	498	15	323	219	542
	Unaided	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15	245	253	498	15	323	219	542
Total for ...	Government schools ...	1	81	...	81	1	90	...	90
	Aided schools	56	2,433	2,712	5,145	55	2,700	2,858	5,558
	Unaided schools	12	1,277	326	1,603	11	1,169	281	1,450
Grand total for all schools ...		69	3,791	3,038	6,829	67	3,959	3,139	7,098

Two new aided schools were opened during the year, and one old one was closed. This would give an increase of one in the number of schools of this class. The nominal decrease shown in the table results from the amalgamation of St. Anne's School with the Orphanage at Intally, and St. James's Parochial with the St. James's High School.

The closing of the Roberts' College has diminished the number of unaided schools by one.

The number of scholars in all classes of European schools has increased by 269, the total exceeding 7,000 for the first time in the history of the Code. The Government school at Kurseong shows an increase of 9, aided schools an increase of 413, and unaided schools a decrease of 153.

182. A classification of the schools according to their management is given below:—

Controlling agency.	31st March 1891.							31st March 1892.						
	Primary.		Secondary.		Total.		Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Primary.		Secondary.		Total.		Percentage of the total number of scholars.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Government	...	...	1	81	1	81	1·19	...	...	1	90	1	90	1·27
Roman Catholic ..	4	162	25	3,323	29	3,485	51·03	4	158	25	3,600	29	3,758	52·95
Church of England ...	3	157	11	1,434	14	1,591	23·3	3	174	11	1,524	14	1,698	23·92
Various dissenting bodies	...	...	4	408	4	408	5·97	...	...	4	446	4	446	6·28
Jews	...	...	2	233	2	233	3·41	...	...	2	206	2	206	2·9
Armenians	...	...	1	51	1	51	·75	...	...	1	63	1	63	·9
Railway Companies ...	6	115	3	141	9	256	3·75	7	154	2	76	9	230	3·24
Private individuals ...	1	49	5	382	6	431	6·31	1	36	4	258	5	294	4·14
Non-denominational ...	1	15	2	278	3	293	4·29	1	20	2	293	3	313	4·4
Total ...	15	498	54	6,331	69	6,829	100	16	542	52	6,556	68	7,098	100

The Jewish schools, the railway schools, and the private adventure schools all show a falling off in the number of pupils. Every other class shows not only an increase in actual numbers, but also an increased percentage of the total number of scholars.

Of the four schools managed by Dissenters, two are connected with the American Methodist Mission, one is controlled by the Baptists, and the fourth by the Wesleyans.

Three of the five private adventure schools are in receipt of Government aid.

The three non-denominational schools are the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, and the European School at Dinapore.

183. The following table shows both the cost to Government and the total cost of European education in Bengal for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:— EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,20,626	5,39,603*	1,32,236	5,96,682
Primary "	8,342	31,322	8,615	29,379
Scholarships ...	3,949	3,949	4,133	4,133
Buildings ...	10,227	20,454	18,500	27,652
Superintendence ...	22,177	22,177	15,439	15,439
Total ...	1,65,321	6,17,505*	1,78,923	6,73,285

* These figures are defective, as the unaided schools supplied no returns of expenditure for 1890-91.

The Government expenditure upon the Boarding School at Kurseong was Rs. 15,289 in 1891-92 (an average of Rs. 179-13-11 per scholar), against Rs. 18,232 in the previous year. This great reduction is accounted for by an increase of Rs. 2,273 in the amount of fees received and a decrease of Rs. 670 in the gross expenditure; the former being almost wholly due to a revision of the scale, and the latter to the post of third master having been vacant for four months.

The expenditure on monthly grants and fixed annual grants awarded under Article 33 of the Code amounted to Rs. 1,12,914. This sum does not, however, fairly represent the cost of the schools under the above heads for the year 1891-92, as in three instances the change from *monthly* to *annual* grants accompanying the transfer of a school to the "special list" involved the payment, during the official year, of grant for more than one year. The Government orders transferring the St. John's Parochial School to the fixed-grant list were received in April 1891, and the first *annual* grant (Rs. 1,360) was paid in that month for the year beginning the 1st January 1891, less a reduction of Rs. 120 made on account of the old *monthly* grant for January having been already paid. On the 1st January 1892 the second *yearly* grant became due, the result being that during the official year the sum of Rs. 1,240 was paid to the school in excess of the actual grant for that period. The first fixed *annual* grant to the Catholic Male Orphanage (paid for the year beginning the 1st August 1891 after the payment of five* *monthly* grants during the official year) includes the grant for the first four months of the year 1892-93—a sum of Rs. 1,245. Similarly, the first fixed *annual* grant to the St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (paid for the year beginning the 1st November 1891 after the payment of eight* *monthly* grants during the official year), includes the grant for the first seven months of the year 1892-93—a sum of Rs. 2,200. For comparative purposes, therefore, the total expenditure on monthly and fixed annual grants given above must be reduced by Rs. 4,685 (*i.e.*, by Rs. 1,240 + Rs. 1,245 + Rs. 2,200), leaving Rs. 1,08,229 as the expenditure incurred for the year under review. The estimated amount was Rs. 1,08,000, and the expenditure during the preceding year (similarly prepared for comparison) was Rs. 1,06,126. The increased expenditure is accounted for by an increase of over 7 per cent. in the number of scholars eligible for instruction grant, the children attending the schools at present under the fixed-grant system being excluded from this calculation.

The grants to pupil-teachers amounted to Rs. 1,180, the estimate being for Rs. 2,500.

The expenditure on scholarships increased by Rs. 184, but it is still considerably under the sanctioned amount. The estimated amount was Rs. 5,000. At the last examination, 20 primary and 10 middle scholarships were awarded; 20 primary and 12 middle being the full number sanctioned by Government.

* The monthly grants being paid after the expiration of the month for which they are due, the monthly grant for March 1891 was paid during the official year 1891-92.

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The decrease in the cost of inspection results from the change of staff in November 1890.

184. The next table gives the average Government expenditure per scholar during the year for the various classes of schools; grants on account of buildings, furniture, and pupil-teachers being excluded:—

Class of Schools.	Average Government expenditure per Scholar.	
	Including boarding and orphanage, as well as tuitional grants.	Tuitional grants only.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High	24 6 11	23 1 2
Middle	18 10 10	17 6 5
Primary	15 12 1	15 12 1
All classes	19 11 9	18 8 9

185. The scholars are distributed throughout the various Divisions of the province as follows:—

Division.	Number of Scholars in European Schools.					
	On the 31st March 1891—			On the 31st March 1892—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
Calcutta	176	4,152	4,328	247	4,199	4,446
Presidency ...	142	597	739	68	661	729
Burdwan	52	330	382	94	325	419
Rajshahi	31	528	559	39	603	642
Dacca	...	154	54	...	38	38
Chittagong ...	...	14	114	...	157	157
Patna	70	298	368	69	330	399
Bhágalpur ...	27	94	121	25	76	101
Orissa	...	121	121	...	110	110
Chota Nagpur ...	...	43	43	...	57	57
Total ...	498	6,331	6,829	542	6,556	7,098

186. There has been no change in the controlling agency during the year under report, Mr. Edwards being still temporarily employed as Assistant Inspector. The proper administration of the present complicated Code is beyond the power of one inspecting officer; but Mr. Bamford believes that a simpler system might be introduced, based upon much sounder principles—one which would permit the Inspector to spend a far greater proportion of his time actually in the schools, and which would not necessitate the employment of an Assistant Inspector. One of the main features of the system, which Mr. Bamford advocates, is the substitution of collective for individual examination.

187. All the schools were examined during the year, and, with the exception of a few small mufassal schools, they were all visited without notice; also the more important ones on several occasions. In the course of the year Mr. Bamford was on tour 64 days, travelled 5,458 miles, and visited 161 schools. Mr. Edwards was on tour 66 days, travelled 3,976 miles, and visited 117 schools. As in previous years, a considerable portion of the time of the Inspector and of the Assistant Inspector was occupied in work outside the schools, such as preparing question-papers and examining answers, recording results, drawing out reports, checking returns, official correspondence, inter-departmental and other, and the routine work of the office.

188. The new system of fixed grants in place of grants dependent upon the results of the annual examinations, which has been recently introduced for

specially selected schools, has proved to be a great success. It is reported on fully (particularly with reference to the collective or class examination which it permits instead of the examination of each individual scholar) under the head of "Annual Examinations."

One difficulty has, however, accompanied the introduction of the collective method of examination, which may be conveniently explained at this point, together with the means proposed for its removal. The individual passes awarded under the old system are valued not only as marks of progress, but also on account of the following real advantages which in the particular cases mentioned are attached thereto. Under existing rules, passing standard VI is one of the qualifications for apprenticeship as a pupil-teacher, and also for admission to the Bengal Pilot Service; and passing standard VII qualifies for recognition as an assistant teacher in an aided school. Now, however highly a class examined according to the collective system may distinguish itself in all subjects, passes cannot be awarded to the individual scholars. These latter are, therefore, debarred from participating in the above privileges. Under such circumstances parents are naturally prejudiced against collective examination; and this militates against its continuance, even in those schools where the advantages resulting from its introduction have been most fully realized. In order that this unfair disadvantage may be abolished, Mr. Bamford recommends, 1st, that the individual results of examinations under the old system be no longer communicated to the schools, but used solely for the purpose of computing the grant, and as a guide in drawing out the annual report; and, 2nd, that the middle scholarship examination be substituted for the standard VI and standard VII examinations as the qualifying test in the three instances given above.

189. *High Schools.*—In addition to the schools in receipt of a fixed high school grant, the list given below includes all other schools which presented successful candidates at the last High school and Entrance examinations:—

High Schools.

No.	Name of school.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March. 1891. Boys.	1891. Girls.	1892. Boys.	1892. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1891-92.	Actual receipts from Government. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Total Expenditure. 1890-91.	1891-92.
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Darjeeling Girls' High ..	Protestant ...	10	73	15	75	400 0 0	4,800	3,600	22,969	45,313
2	Doveton Institution ...	Ditto ...	5	85	8	96	193 0 0	2,411	2,365	21,796	18,712
3	Loretto House	Roman Catholic	27	145	27	149	347 7 10	2,969	4,154	41,654	30,329
4	Loretto, Priory, Hazáribágh	Ditto ...	14	29	19	38	100 0 0	953	1,241	12,004	10,582
5	Pratt Memorial	Protestant ...	...	115	2	95	217 5 3	2,601	(a)17,780	22,098	41,209
6	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Roman Catholic	2	23	2	37	45 0 0	(b) 535	630	5,767	5,890
7	St. James's High	Protestant ..	95	19	97	12	232 0 0	3,581	3,439	20,757	17,703
8	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic	214	...	231	...	308 12 7	3,475	(c) 3,925	7,562	19,237
9	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	Ditto ...	166	...	197	...	399 0 0	(d) 4,627	(e) 4,160	18,574	23,267
10	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	127	...	144	...	(f) ...	3,826	(g) 6,591	17,120	64,580
	Total ...		660	480	742	502		29,778	48,095	2,00,310	2,75,812
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Armenian College	Greek Church ...	51	...	63	...	.....	.....	.....	These schools submitted no returns of expenditure this year.	14,106
2	Doveson College	Protestant ...	188	...	189	...	.....	.....	.....		50,760
3	La Martinière College for Boys.	Ditto ...	167	...	184	...	.....	.....	.....		(h) .....
4	La Martinière College for Girls.	Ditto ...	...	78	...	78	.....	.....	.....		31,468
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	46	96	83	80	.....	.....	.....		34,940
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	70	...	127	...	.....	.....	.....		3,885
7	St. Xavier's College	Ditto ...	459	...	397	...	.....	.....	.....		40,750
	Total ...		981	174	993	158		.....	.....	.....	1,75,918

(a) This amount includes a building grant of Rs. 15,000.
(b) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 100.
(c) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 320.
(d) This amount includes a building grant of Rs. 1,250.
(e) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 180.
(f) This school has been placed on the special list of schools in receipt of fixed annual grants under article 23 of the Code.
(g) This amount includes 8 monthly grants and the fixed annual grant, the orders placing the school on the special list having effect from the 1st November 1891.
(h) This school has never submitted returns of expenditure.

Darjeeling Girls' School.—The special monthly grant of Rs 400 awarded to this school in 1888 was renewed in November last for another period of

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three years. The school is far from being thoroughly efficient, notwithstanding the support received from Government for several years past. Miss Holland's high-school class and the lowest standard were, however, both well taught last year.

Doveton Institution.—The fact that many of the assistant teachers employed in this school are relatives of one or other of the school managers has interfered greatly with the proper control of the staff by the head mistress. The attention of the managers has been called to this, and they have been requested to avoid making such appointments in future.

St. Helen's School, Kurseong.—This school had the honour of presenting the candidate who not only headed the list at the last high-school examination, but also scored the highest marks yet recorded.

St. James's High School.—A thoroughly well-trained head-master has been greatly needed for many years. The question of bringing one out from England is now under discussion by the managers.

189A. *High-school Examination.*—The results for the last two years are given below :—

High-school Examination.

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	1890.				1891.			
	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.			Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.		
		First division.	Second division.	Total.		First division.	Second division	Total.
Catholic Male Orphanage ...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Doveton Institution ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Girls' High, Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	2
La Martinière College for Girls	4	...	2	2	5	...	2	2
Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Loretto High, Intally ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Loretto Priory, Hazáribágh ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Teachers ...	5	1	1	2	4	1	...	1
Private students ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	2	3	5	26	3	7	10

Besides the successful candidates, eight others passed in four, and two others in three out of the five compulsory subjects, the aggregate marks scored by each of these ten candidates being sufficient for a pass.

There was a great increase both in the total number of candidates and in the number of those who attempted special subjects at this examination. Previous to 1890, no candidates had presented themselves for examination in special subjects. In that year two candidates were examined and passed in the art of teaching; and four others were examined in botany, three of whom passed. At the last examination one candidate was examined and passed in the theory of music; four candidates were examined in the art of teaching, of whom three passed; six candidates were examined in botany, of whom four passed; and three candidates were examined, but failed to pass, in drawing. Nineteen candidates selected French as the second language, three took Latin, two Bengali, and two Hindi.

190. *Entrance Examination.*—The following table gives the results, so far as European schools in Bengal are concerned, for the years 1891 and 1892:—

University Entrance Examination.

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	1891.						1892.					
	Number of candidates.	Successful Candidates.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Successful Candidates.				Scholarships gained.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Aided Schools.												
Calcutta Boys'	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Free	4	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Girls'	4	...		...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Girls' High ...	6	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doveton Institution	4	2	1	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
Loretto House	4	2	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1*
Pratt Memorial	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	...
St. James's High...	8	...	1	1	2	...	6	...	...	2	2	...
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	9	2	1	2	5	...	8	3	4	...	7	...
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	15	1	5	3	9	...	21	3	5	3	11	1†
St. Thomas's, Howrah	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	11	17	7	35	...	46	9	10	5	24	
Unaided Schools.												
Armenian College	12	1	3	2	6	...	7	...	...	1	1	...
Doveton College	13	2	2	3	7	...	12	2	1	...	3	...
Jewish Boys'	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Martinière College for Boys	7	...	5	1	6	...	11	1	2	1	4	...
Ditto ditto Girls	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	5	...
Roberts College	4	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	6	1	4	...	5	(a) 1	4	1	...	...	1	...
St. Xavier's College	30	12	15	2	29	(b) 4	18	8	4	1	13	2†
Total ...	79	18	32	10	60	5	60	16	9	3	28	
Grand Total ...	138	29	49	17	95	5	106	25	19	8	52	

(a) One third grade.
* First grade.
(b) Two second grade and two third grade.
† Third grade.

The number of candidates from European schools fell from 138 in 1891 to 106 in 1892. There was a very general fall in the percentage of candidates who passed the examination. The following table compares the percentages of successful candidates of various classes at the two last examinations:—

Year.	From all classes of schools.	From European Schools only.								
		Aided.			Unaided.			Aided and unaided together.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1891 ...	42·7	51·2	77·8	59·3	77·3	50·	75·9	68·1	72·7	68·8
1892 ...	39·1	57·1	36·4	52·2	42·3	75·	46·7	48·3	52·6	49·1

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191. *Middle Schools.*—The next table gives statistics concerning these schools:—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March— 1890. Boys.	1890. Girls.	1891. Boys.	1891. Girls	Monthly Government grant, 1891-92	Actual receipts from Government. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Total expenditure. 1890-91.	1891-92.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Government.										
1	Government Boarding, Kurseong.	Protestant ...	81	...	90	.	.....	16,237	15,289	29,658	28,968
	Aided Schools.										
1	Calcutta Boys'	Protestant ...	161	...	175	...	187 3 11	1,290	1,902	17,176	19,950
2	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Ditto ...	235	...	239	...	(a)	(b)22,663	(c)19,012	80,760	69,566
3	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto ...	...	164	...	172					
4	Calcutta Girls'	Ditto ...	...	165	...	180	266 1 5	3,197	3,238	25,540	25,052
5	Catholic Male Orphanage	Roman Catholic	184	...	190	..	(d)	4,782	(e)7,278	18,411	23,060
6	East Indian Railway, Jamálpur (Day).	Protestant ...	17	37	17	28	103 0 0	1,311	1,186	4,874	4,631
7	East Indian Railway, Jamálpur (Night).	Ditto ...	40	...	31	...					
8	Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally.	Roman Catholic	6	75	10	77	172 14 0	1,941	2,001	16,648	14,041
9	Loretto, Bow Bazar ...	Ditto ...	35	297	50	331	349 8 9	(f)3,940	(g)3,915	5,966	6,149
10	Loretto Convent, Asansol ..	Ditto ...	14	76	5	72	134 0 0	(h)1,143	1,458	6,750	11,790
11	Loretto, Dhurrumtollah	Ditto ...	43	19	45	207	265 2 6	3,223	3,151	7,993	8,722
12	Loretto Orphanage, Intally	Ditto ...	...	285		287	396 15 4	4,708	4,724	43,214	31,400
13	Miss O'Brien's	Protestant ...	40	76	47	76	137 0 0	1,469	1,560	8,837	7,804
14	Misses Stark's	Ditto ...	27	24	24	16	67 12 0	742	816	3,153	3,650
15	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	34	28	27	28	114 0 0	1,603	1,574	5,826	5,558
16	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	18	41	21	56	122 8 0	(k)1,536	1,340	6,762	8,167
17	St. Anthony's	Ditto	23	50	24	58	63 10 4	856	780	5,187	3,326
18	St. Gregory's, Dacca	Ditto ...	36	18	23	15	94 0 0	1,072	1,062	3,120	2,856
19	St. Joseph's, Bankipur (Boarding).	Ditto ...	4	79	1	80	190 0 0	(l)6,338	(m)5,941	12,346	15,014
20	St. Joseph's, Bankipur (Orphanage).	Ditto ..	...	40	...	52	106 0 0	1,389	1,342	3,240	3,744
21	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	13	46	13	42	73 0 0	1,022	1,181	6,246	5,052
22	St. Joseph's (Free Department).	Ditto ...	254	...	277	..	282 6 7	3,189	3,383	5,187	5,411
23	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	34	..	80	...	93 0 0	(n).....	(p)975	1,025	4,416
24	St Paul's Mission	Protestant ...	55	90	63	82	190 0 3	1,803	(q)2,285	4,096	3,819
25	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	41	...	51	...	74 0 0	1,014	993	5,916	6,955
26	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto ..	11	62	25	81	145 0 0	1,802	1,701		
27	St Teresa's	Ditto ...	40	52	31	48	171 0 0	(r)1,750	1,739	8,004	7,984
28	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	Protestant ...	60	40	59	32	141 0 0	1,782	1,701	4,868	5,123
29	Welland Memorial	Ditto ...	83	67	72	103	206 12 7	(s)7,184	2,404	5,216	15,510
30	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	11	9	26	12	38 0 0	591	441	1,465	1,528
	Total ...		1,528	2,022	1,635	2,137	.....	83,543	87,352	3,15,869	3,19,534
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Campbell Cottage	Protestant ..	10	10	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211
2	Jewish Boys'	Jewish	90	...	64	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,004
3	Jewish Girls' ..	Do	37	106	40	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,924
4	Mr. Vallis's Preparatory ...	Roman Catholic	78	15	63	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	(t)
	Total ...		215	131	176	123	.....	...	.....	.....	13,149

(a) The Free School is on the special list, and receives an annual fixed grant of Rs. 8,280, as well as a fixed monthly grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs 800).

(b) This sum is made up of the monthly grants drawn up to July 1890 + annual fixed grant to the school under Article 33 (Rs. 8,280) + the monthly grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs 800) + pupil-teachers' grant.

(c) This sum is made up of the annual fixed grant + the sicca rupee monthly grant + the pupil-teachers' grant.

(d) The Catholic Male Orphanage is on the special list, and receives an annual fixed grant of Rs. 3,735-3-6, as well as a monthly orpharage grant of Rs. 100.

(e) The sum is made up of the monthly grants drawn up to 31st July 1891 (Rs. 2,103) + the annual fixed grant of Rs 3,735-3-6 + the monthly orphanage grant of Rs. 100 from 1st August 1891 + pupil-teachers' grant + a furniture grant of Rs. 600.

(f & g) These amounts include pupil-teachers' grants.

(h) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs 200

(k) Ditto ditto ,, 400.

(l) Ditto a building grant of ,, 4,000.

(m) Ditto ditto ,, 3,500.

(n) This school was placed under the Code on 1st March 1891, the first month's grant being drawn in April 1891.

(p) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs 336.

(q) This amount includes pupil-teachers' grant.

(r) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs 100.

(s) This amount includes a building grant of Rs 4,977.

(t) This school has never submitted returns of expenditure.

Government Boarding School, Kurseong.—The building of a new hospital and the construction of rooms for drying and storing clothes have improved the sanitary arrangements, and added greatly to the comfort of the boys. Increased boarding accommodation has been provided, at the suggestion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by the conversion of the old hospital buildings into additional dormitories, and into quarters for an assistant master. Under the revised scale of fees, which came into force at the beginning of this year, boys, whose fathers are not in Government service, pay for the whole cost of their board and tuition.

Calcutta Boys' School.—This school has improved steadily during the last few years.

192. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The following table gives a summary of the results for the last two years:—

Middle Scholarship Examination.

		1890.									1891.								
		Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
Scholarship candidates	Boys ...	8	34	...	3	8	7	18	75·0	5	13	38	2	2	12	13	27	75·0	7
	Girls .	12	22	..	2	7	10	19	86·4	4	10	16	...	...	8	8	16	100·	3
	Total ...	20	46	.	5	15	17	37	80·4	9	23	54	2	2	20	21	43	82·7	10
Certificate candidates	Boys ...	5	22		1	10	7	18	81·8	...	6	19	...	2	10	6	18	94·7	...
	Girls ...	16	47	1	4	0	26	39	84·8	..	12	48	...	3	15	24	42	87·5	...
	Total ...	21	69	1	5	10	33	57	83·8	...	18	67	...	5	25	30	60	89·5	...
Grand Total ...		25	115	1	10	34	50	94	82·5	9	26	121	2	7	45	51	103	86·5	10

The number of schools sending up candidates for scholarships increased from 20 in 1890 to 23 at the last examination, and the number of such candidates increased from 46 to 54. In the case of candidates for certificates only, the number of schools fell from 21 to 18, and the number of candidates from 69 to 67. For both classes of candidates the number of schools concerned was 26, against 25 in the preceding year; and the number of candidates 121, against 115 in 1890.

The percentage of passes was unchanged in the case of boy candidates for scholarships. In all the other classes there was an increase.

193. The next table gives the result of the examination for the separate schools and the distribution of the scholarships:—

Middle Scholarship Examination, 1891.

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	Number of candidates for— Scholarships.	Certificates.	Number absent.	Number of successful candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
1. Calcutta Boys'	6	4	...	...	5	3	8	2
2. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	2
3. Calcutta Girls'	1	11	...	...	7	4	11	...
4. Doveton Institution	2	2	...	...	...	4	4	...
5. Female Normal		2	...	...	...	1	1	...
6. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	2	1	...	...	1	2	3	...
7. La Martinière College for Girls	1	8	...	1	2	4	7	1
8. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah...	1	3	...	...	...	4	4	...
9. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...
10. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	2	2	...	...	3	1	4	1
11. Loretto House	...	4	...	2	1	1	4	...
12. Loretto Priory, Hazáribágh ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
13. Miss O'Brien's Day	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	1
14. Pratt Memorial	1	7	...	...	1	6	7	...
15. Protestant European, Cuttack	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
16. Roberts College	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17. St. Anthony's Girls'	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
18. St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	3	...	...	1	2	...	3	2
19. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore,	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
20. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	5	2	1	...	3	3	6	...
21. St. Michael's, Coorjee	1	9	...	2	4	4	10	...
22. St. Patrick's, Asansol	1	...	...	...	1	.	1	...
23. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	10		. .	...	1	3	4	...
24. St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
25. St. Xavier's College	4	1	...	1	2	2	5	1
26. Welland Memorial	3		...	...	...	2	2	...
Private student	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total ...	54	67	2	7	45	51	103	10

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194. Statistics concerning the primary schools are given in the following table:—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March— 1891. Boys.	1891. Girls.	1892. Boys.	1892. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1891-92.	Actual receipts from Government. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Total expenditure. 1890-91.	1891-92.
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	E. I. R., Asansol	Protestant ...	25	22	18	23	50 0 0	730	726	3,223	3,464
2	E. I. R., Buxar	Ditto ...	13	11	9	5	24 0 0	450	324	1,914	1,563
3	E. I. R., Khagoul	Ditto ...	16	15	21	4	43 0 0	550	550	2,639	2,438
4	E. I. R., Madhupur ...	Ditto ...	6	8	4	4	15 0 0	100	166	987	800
5	E. I. R., Nawádih	Ditto ...	7	6	7	10	29 0 0	319	300	1,195	1,507
6	E. I. R., Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	...	2		...	(a)	377	120	1,239	(a)
7	European, Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	8	7	10	10	56 0 0	653	664	1,453	1,541
8	European, Saidpur	Ditto ...	19	12	23	16	41 0 0	357	386	1,716	1,511
9	Old Church Free Day ...	Ditto	...	...	40	34	40 0 0	...	(b) ..	..	785
10	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	24	...	33	...	23 0 0	380	356	1,381	1,239
11	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Ditto	23	27	27	36	58 0 0	539	560	1,202	2,808
12	St. John's Girls'	Ditto	21	28	15	21	48 1 5	527	568	1,023	1,921
13	St. John's Parochial ...	Protestant ...	43	27	46	27	(c)	1,316	(d) 2,600	3,498	3,250
14	St. Mary's, Hastings ...	Roman Catholic	18	14	18	13	45 0 0	701	577	2,891	3,214
15	St. Paul's Nursery	Ditto	...	...	41	...	20 0 0	...	(e) 80	..	1,768
16	St. Stephen's	Protestant ...	22	21	11	15	53 2 0	519	638	1,335	1,571
	Total ...		245	201	323	219		7,617	8,615	26,588	29,379

(a) This school was closed on the 30th November 1891.
(b) This school was placed under the Code on the 15th November 1891. The grant from November 1891 to March 1892 was drawn in April 1892.
(c) This school has been placed on the special list of schools in receipt of fixed annual grants under article 53 of the Code with effect from 1st January 1891.
(d) This school drew the fixed annual grant (Rs. 1,360) for both 1891 and 1892 during the official year 1891-92, the amount of the monthly grant for January 1891 (Rs. 120) being deducted from the fixed grant for 1891 as it had been already drawn by mistake.
(e) This school was placed under the Code on the 1st November 1891.

195. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following is a summary of the results for the last two years:—

Primary Scholarship Examination.

		1890. Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	1891. Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
Scholarship candidates	Boys ...	19	66	5	7	23	13	43	70·5	9	18	65	3	21	27	12	60	96·8	14
	Girls ...	21	52	1	7	21	10	38	74·5	11	15	53	...	17	16	8	41	77·4	6
	Total ...	34	118	6	14	44	23	81	72·3	20	33	118	3	38	43	20	101	87·8	20
Certificate candidates	Boys ...	14	54	6	6	17	11	34	64·2	...	11	48	...	18	24	8	45	93·8	...
	Girls ...	16	58	3	6	13	14	33	60·0	..	15	72	1	20	29	9	58	81·7	..
	Total ...	28	116	8	12	30	25	67	62·0	..	24	120	1	33	53	17	103	86·6	..
Grand Total ...		36	234	14	26	74	48	148	67·3	20	34	238	4	71	96	37	204	87·2	20

There is a slight falling off in the number of competing schools, and a slight increase in the number of candidates.

The percentage of passes was higher at the last examination than in 1890 for both classes of candidates, and a larger proportion of those who passed were placed in the higher divisions.

196. The next table gives the result of the examination for the separate schools, and also the distribution of the scholarships:—

Primary Scholarship Examination, 1891.

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	Number of candidates for—		Number absent.	Number of successful candidates.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1. Armenian College	1	3	...	1	3	...	4	...
2. Calcutta Boys'	3	4	...	2	4	1	7	...
3. Calcutta Girls'	6	11	...	2	9	5	16	...
4. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
5. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	3	3	...	3	...	2	5	...
6. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
7. Doveton Institution	3	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
8. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	6	4	...	3	4	2	9	1
9. Jewish Boys'	1	7	...	...	5	3	8	...
10. Jewish Girls'	1	4	...	...	5	...	5	...
11. La Martinière College for Girls	5	7	...	3	2	5	10	1
12. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah...	4	...	...	3	...	1	4	1
13. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	6	9	...	3	7	...	10	1
14. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling...	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	...
15. Loretto House	2	4	...	4	1	1	6	1
16. Miss O'Brien's Day	5	2	...	5	2	...	7	2
17. Misses Stark's	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
18. Pratt Memorial	2	11	1	4	5	2	11	...
19. Protestant European, Cuttack	3	4	...	4	3	...	7	...
20. Roberts' College	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
21. St. Aloysius's, Darjeeling ...	3	...	...	2	1	...	3	2
22. St. Anthony's	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
23. St. James's High	4	...	...	1	1	2	4	...
24. St. Joseph's Bow Bazar (Pay)	5	3	...	1	4	1	6	...
25. St. Joseph's Bow Bazar (Free)	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
26. St. Joseph's, Bankipore ...	5	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
27. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	6	6	...	...	6	5	11	...
28. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	9	...	2	4	...	6	...
29. St. Michael's, Coorjee	3	10	...	4	7	1	12	...
30. St. Patrick's, Asansol	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	2
31. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	9	7	3	5	4	3	12	2
32. St. Paul's Mission	4	2	...	2	4	...	6	1
33. St. Thomas's, Howrah	6	3	...	3	4	...	7	1
34. Welland Memorial	6	...	...	3	3	...	6	2
Total ...	118	129	4	71	96	37	204	20

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

197. *Annual examination of schools not on the special list.*—The following table the examinations held during the last two years. As *collective* was substituted for other schools only, *i.e.*, for schools not on the special list :—

Standard.	Class.	Number of schools examined.		Number of scholars entered on the examination schedules.		Percentage of— Non-Europeans.		Scholars disqualified by insufficiency of attendance.		Absentees.		Scholars eligible for instruction grant.		Percentage — Elementary subjects. Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
I	Primary schools	14	15	78	84	12·8	13·1	21·8	17·9	...	2·4	65·4	66·6	94·1	85·7	86·8	94·6	94·1	85·7
	Secondary schools, boys	11	8	161	113	1·3	·9	15·5	15·0	...	...	83·2	84·1	91·8	74·7	84·3	96·8	97·0	93·6
	Secondary schools, girls	22	19	269	228	4·8	3·0	13·8	19·0	1·5	2·1	79·9	75·9	87·0	85·5	82·3	94·8	91·2	91·9
	Secondary schools, mixed	11	12	80	129	1·1	3·1	27·0	15·5	2·2	1·6	69·7	79·8	75·8	84·5	93·5	87·3	95·1	91·3
	Total	58	52	597	554	4·4	4·2	17·2	17·1	1·0	1·6	77·4	77·1	87·7	82·9	84·8	93·4	93·7	91·3
II	Primary schools	15	13	60	61	6·7	1·6	21·7	13·1	...	...	71·6	85·3	95·3	94·2	97·6	96·2	83·7	75·0
	Secondary schools, boys	12	8	196	138	2·6	...	12·2	10·9	3·0	...	82·2	89·1	87·0	82·9	95·0	95·1	87·6	81·3
	Secondary schools, girls	22	20	260	233	3·5	4·3	11·5	16·7	1·9	2·2	83·1	76·8	89·4	88·3	93·1	91·6	87·0	75·4
	Secondary schools, mixed	10	12	93	115	1·1	4·4	15·1	21·7	4·3	1·7	79·3	72·2	94·5	92·7	90·5	96·3	91·8	89·1
	Total	59	53	609	547	3·1	2·9	13·3	15·0	2·5	1·3	81·1	79·9	89·9	88·3	93·7	94·1	87·6	79·6
III	Primary schools	15	10	48	48	2·4	12·5	7·1	10·5	...	...	90·5	77·0	86·8	80·1	73·7	81·0	73·7	83·7
	Secondary schools, boys	12	8	170	157	3·5	3·2	11·7	4·5	1·3	·6	83·5	91·7	85·0	78·5	77·5	81·9	83·1	81·9
	Secondary schools, girls	22	20	251	224	4·8	3·1	11·9	8·9	·8	2·3	82·5	85·7	91·3	89·0	88·0	86·8	81·6	62·3
	Secondary schools, mixed	11	12	102	97	2·9	4·1	10·8	10·3	1·9	4·1	84·4	81·5	93·0	89·9	82·5	88·6	83·7	86·0
	Total	59	50	565	526	3·9	4·2	11·3	8·0	1·1	1·9	83·7	85·9	89·6	85·8	82·9	85·1	81·8	74·5
IV	Primary schools	15	10	44	29	2·3	3·5	11·3	27·6	2·3	10·3	84·1	58·0	97·3	100·0	91·9	76·5	64·9	64·7
	Secondary schools, boys	12	8	236	115	1·7	3·5	9·3	7·0	·9	3·5	88·1	56·0	91·8	87·8	81·7	98·0	60·7	84·8
	Secondary schools, girls	21	19	229	220	3·9	4·5	9·6	9·2	1·3	3·1	85·2	88·2	91·8	92·8	80·2	83·6	55·4	49·7
	Secondary schools, mixed	11	12	87	104	...	1·9	10·3	10·6	2·3	5·8	87·4	81·7	94·7	94·1	88·1	83·5	51·3	69·4
	Total	59	49	596	468	2·4	3·6	9·7	10·1	1·3	4·2	86·6	82·1	92·6	92·2	86·2	87·0	61·2	65·8
V	Secondary schools, boys	13	9	196	127	3·1	2·4	4·1	6·3	1·0	·7	91·8	90·6	93·0	73·9	91·1	87·0	83·3	67·0
	Secondary schools, girls	21	18	215	202	2·3	3·0	6·5	5·4	...	2·0	91·2	89·6	93·4	94·5	88·8	89·0	76·5	63·0
	Secondary schools, mixed	10	10	67	62	3·0	1·6	3·0	1·6	1·5	1·6	92·5	95·2	97·0	94·9	91·9	93·2	74·2	62·7
	Total	44	37	478	391	2·7	2·6	5·6	5·2	·6	1·5	91·7	90·7	94·1	87·9	90·2	89·0	79·0	64·2
VI	Secondary schools, boys	11	9	138	99	4·3	5·1	3·6	3·0	1·5	1·0	90·6	90·9	87·1	81·1	84·0	84·3	75·2	68·5
	Secondary schools, girls	19	17	140	147	4·0	3·4	2·7	9·5	2·7	1·4	90·6	85·7	97·8	96·0	92·6	91·3	77·0	58·7
	Secondary schools, mixed	10	12	42	56	...	3·6	7·1	12·5	2·4	3·6	90·5	80·3	92·1	91·1	81·5	84·4	84·2	62·2
	Total	40	38	320	302	3·6	4·0	3·6	8·0	2·1	1·6	90·7	86·4	92·6	90·0	87·6	87·7	77·2	62·7
VII	Secondary schools, boys	9	7	96	64	4·2	1·5	2·1	6·3	5·2	6·3	88·5	85·9	90·6	88·5	94·1	83·6	76·5	87·3
	Secondary schools, girls	16	16	86	92	2·3	2·2	4·7	4·4	4·7	3·2	88·3	90·2	96·7	95·2	100·0	91·6	64·5	79·5
	Secondary schools, mixed	10	8	23	29	4·3	...	4·3	3·4	...	...	91·4	96·6	100·0	92·9	90·5	85·7	81·0	78·5
	Total	35	31	205	185	3·4	1·6	3·4	4·3	4·4	3·8	88·8	89·8	95·1	86·1	96·2	88·0	72·0	81·9
Total* for all standards.	Primary schools	15	13	234	222	7·1	8·6	17·0	16·2	·4	2·2	75·5	73·0	93·5	90·7	87·6	90·1	80·5	79·6
	Secondary schools, boys	13	9	1,193	813	2·8	2·3	8·9	7·6	1·6	1·4	86·7	88·7	90·0	78·9	86·4	89·6	81·4	80·1
	Secondary schools, girls	22	20	1,459	1,346	3·8	3·4	9·7	11·3	1·5	2·3	85·0	83·0	91·8	91·1	89·5	89·5	77·7	67·9
	Secondary schools, mixed	11	12	503	592	1·6	3·0	12·7	12·7	2·4	2·9	83·3	81·4	91·1	90·0	88·3	88·8	79·5	79·3
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS	61	54	3,379	2,973	3·4	3·7	10·3	10·8	1·6	2·1	84·7	83·4	91·2	87·5	88·1	89·4	79·5	74·

Standard.	Hindi. Number of scholars presented.		Hindi. Percentage of passes.		La Number of scholars presented.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
V	3	22	33·3	68·2	36	17
VI	...	14		57·1	41	29
VII	14	12	78·6	50·0	23	25
Total	27	48	66·6	60·4	100	71

shows the percentage of passes for each class of school and for each standard at for *individual* examination in the special list schools, the figures 1891-92 are

OF PASSES IN—												PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS WHO PASSED IN—									
Class subjects.												Three elementary subjects.		Two elementary subjects.		One elementary subject.		No elementary subject.		Percentage of instruction grant earned.	
English.		Needlework.		Geography.		History.		Mathematics.		Science.											
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
...	...	90·9	91·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·5	73·2	17·6	19·6	3·9	7·2	...	...	90·3	84·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·8	72·6	15·7	23·2	1·5	1·0	...	3·2	91·1	88·0
...	...	94·7	94·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·5	78·0	16·3	17·9	10·2	2·3	...	1·8	88·8	90·2
...	...	89·1	88·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·5	74·8	11·2	14·6	1·6	9·7	1·6	·9	91·9	82·2
...	...	92·5	92·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·3	75·4	15·5	18·5	5·8	4·5	·4	1·6	87·3	87·4
91·7	75·0	84·2	81·8	94·3	71·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·7	67·3	23·3	30·8	...	1·9	...	...	89·0	81·3
76·4	94·3	...	...	80·2	69·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·5	65·0	23·4	27·6	1·9	6·5	1·2	...	76·6	78·9
94·0	91·1	95·0	87·6	81·5	83·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·7	68·9	21·7	25·7	3·2	5·6	·4	2·8	81·8	80·2
91·8	87·9	76·3	84·5	79·0	80·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	81·1	83·1	14·8	13·3	4·1	2·4	...	1·2	84·1	83·8
87·7	89·5	91·4	86·4	75·1	77·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·7	69·3	21·1	24·5	2·6	4·8	·6	1·4	81·2	80·7
93·5	72·9	100·0	81·0	74·2	70·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·9	45·9	23·6	45·9	13·2	5·4	5·3	2·8	72·2	79·7
85·9	93·1	...	...	85·9	82·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·6	61·1	26·8	22·9	11·2	13·2	1·4	2·8	74·7	73·9
85·9	80·6	93·8	90·8	82·1	81·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	71·5	55·2	21·8	32·8	4·8	10·4	1·9	1·6	77·5	70·8
94·1	87·3	86·3	80·4	84·8	88·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	70·9	76·0	21·0	15·2	5·8	6·3	2·3	2·5	80·6	80·2
88·0	85·1	94·4	87·9	88·3	82·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·0	60·0	23·3	27·6	7·6	10·2	2·1	2·2	76·9	73·8
86·5	70·6	91·3	90·9	94·6	83·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·4	47·1	35·2	41·2	5·4	11·7	...	...	77·1	66·1
70·2	80·8	...	...	83·2	87·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·7	73·7	31·2	22·2	11·2	4·1	·9	...	70·0	82·0
81·0	69·3	96·9	91·0	71·8	83·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·2	41·5	41·5	44·3	9·8	13·1	·5	1·1	65·4	61·6
77·6	74·1	90·4	95·2	78·9	81·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·1	64·7	42·1	22·4	11·8	8·2	...	4·7	66·0	70·2
76·6	73·4	95·4	91·4	79·7	84·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·1	55·2	37·0	35·6	10·3	9·6	·6	1·6	67·2	67·8
81·2	67·0	...	...	74·4	83·5	79·2	75·7	76·1	87·8	30·6	51·0	73·9	44·3	21·1	42·6	4·4	9·6	·6	3·5	73·6	63·7
66·3	74·6	97·5	89·0	67·9	67·4	76·5	50·8	57·5	85·0	...	...	65·8	54·1	28·1	38·7	5·1	6·1	1·0	1·1	67·6	62·8
61·2	60·5	82·4	53·1	83·9	76·3	71·0	62·7	80·3	33·3	...	...	72·7	57·6	20·9	37·3	6·4	3·4	...	1·7	73·7	60·0
71·7	71·3	95·2	83·6	72·6	74·1	79·2	60·8	74·6	79·1	30·6	51·0	70·1	51·5	24·2	39·7	5·0	6·8	·7	2·0	70·9	54·1
77·9	66·6	...	...	66·4	77·5	83·6	78·9	65·6	55·1	28·1	31·3	62·4	57·8	24·0	24·4	12·8	10·0	·8	7·8	59·1	64·7
84·4	68·3	98·5	81·6	80·0	82·5	83·3	70·6	60·0	22·2	...	...	71·9	54·0	24·4	38·9	3·7	6·3	...	·8	74·9	63·7
78·6	73·3	86·9	73·9	81·5	77·8	85·3	86·7	47·0	13·0	...	...	63·2	46·7	31·6	35·6	5·2	13·3	...	4·4	81·7	62·7
81·0	68·8	96·8	80·4	74·6	80·0	83·7	76·2	62·8	41·7	28·1	31·3	67·1	54·0	24·8	33·4	7·7	8·8	·4	3·8	68·7	65·8
85·4	94·1	...	...	79·3	94·1	92·7	70·6	76·8	70·6	42·9	50·0	68·2	61·9	28·2	18·2	2·4	16·4	1·2	3·5	76·3	66·2
86·2	74·6	97·3	94·0	82·9	90·4	94·7	90·4	68·8	39·2	45·0	19·0	64·5	71·1	35·5	24·1	...	4·8	...	...	76·6	78·0
66·7	75·0	87·5	84·2	85·7	89·2	85·0	85·7	42·9	33·3	...	...	76·2	71·4	14·3	21·4	9·5	...	...	7·2	73·0	73·2
83·8	80·9	95·6	92·1	81·6	91·4	92·7	83·3	73·3	60·3	44·1	30·3	67·6	68·1	29·7	21·7	2·2	7·8	·5	2·4	76·1	73·1
90·4	73·6	92·3	88·6	88·3	72·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·2	62·3	24·3	31·5	5·3	5·6	1·2	·6	81·9	80·3
78·5	82·8	...	...	75·1	81·2	83·6	75·7	72·9	72·9	36·2	45·5	68·0	62·1	24·3	26·6	6·8	8·5	·9	2·8	72·6	71·9
68·5	77·1	96·4	89·6	77·4	80·4	82·5	65·6	60·5	56·2	45·0	19·0	67·4	59·1	26·1	32·2	5·9	7·3	·6	1·4	74·5	70·7
69·2	79·4	85·5	81·6	82·1	82·1	86·5	75·8	69·2	25·4	...	...	70·4	69·7	22·7	21·0	6·2	6·6	·7	2·7	79·0	72·1
72·8	79·0	94·4	87·8	77·7	80·5	83·5	70·7	70·6	62·4	37·7	38·2	68·2	62·2	24·8	28·4	6·2	7·4	·8	2·0	74·7	71·8

TIN.		FRENCH.				DRAWING.			
Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.	
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92	1890-91.	1891-92.
69·4	53·0	29	20	62·1	80·0	34	51	91·2	79·2
43·9	49·7	10	28	60·0	67·9	24	32	50·0	55·1
52·3	46·0	18	21	38·9	38·1	4	17	25·0	70·6
55·0	49·3	57	69	54·4	62·3	62	102	71·0	69·5

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

There was an increase of 7·35 per cent. in the number of scholars eligible for instruction grant for last year when compared with the number eligible for 1890-91, if schools now on the special list be excluded from the calculation in both years.

The standard for passing was raised in most subjects last year, particularly in reading, needlework, history and mathematics. In consequence of this, the percentage of possible instruction grant actually earned fell from 74·7 in 1890-91 to 71·8 last year.

198. The percentage of instruction grant earned in the middle and primary departments of all schools not on the special list is given below:—

Middle Departments.

Name of School.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
Calcutta Boys'	19	80·3	31	82·9
Calcutta Girls'	52	66·1	60	52 6
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	20	53·8	14	44·6
East Indian Railway, Asansol	2	66·6	5	78·5
Ditto, Jamálpur, ...	5	71·4	3	66 7
Ditto, ditto (Night) ...	10	66·7	12	45·1
Girls' High, Darjeeling...	29	62 7	37	68·9
Government Boarding, Kurseong	21	69·1	20	62·8
Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally ...	24	66·1	27	87·3
Loretto Convent, Asansol	11	89 6	13	70 3
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar (Pay Department)	19	64·7	25	67·4
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	9	55·6	8	60·4
Ditto, Dhurrumtollah (Pay ditto)	26	68·2	33	66·2
Loretto House	25	85·1	26	86·7
Loretto Orphanage, Intally	30	50·5	45	63·6
Loretto Priory, Hazáribágh	8	69·8	10	66·7
Miss O'Brien's Day	12	83·1	16	61·7
Misses Stark's	6	54·8	3	57·7
Pratt Memorial	35	86 8	30	82·4
Protestant European, Cuttack	21	62 9	16	53·2
St. Agnes's, Howrah	9	78·5	8	76·9
St. Anthony's Girls'	5	85·7	5	60·0
St. Gregory's, Dacca	9	50·0	17	19·4
St. Helen's, Kurseong	2	86·7	2	100·0
St. James's High	18	60·0	21	53·4
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar (Pay Department) ...	61	83·9	60	66·3
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto) ...	35	82·0	35	57·6
St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Boarding) ...	21	79·6	23	32·9
Ditto, ditto (Orphanage) ...	10	62·9	13	38 5
St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	6	31·0	6	12·3
St. Michael's Coorjee	40	63·0	55	67·0
St. Patrick's, Asansol	...	...	9	87·5
St. Paul's Mission, Calcutta	13	89·0	13	86·5
St. Placid's, Chittagong	2	16·7	8	35·4
St. Scholastica's Chittagong	5	60 0	4	54·2
St. Teresa's, Kidderpur	7	81·0	10	86 0
St. Thomas's, Howrah	24	82·7	27	74·6
Welland Memorial	14	67·0	12	88·3
Wesleyan Preparatory	5	76·3	2	46·2

Primary Departments.

Calcutta Boys'	30	79·3	52	80·4
Calcutta Girls'	57	78·7	51	83·8
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	19	64·6	17	50·0
East Indian Railway, Asansol	13	90·4	20	52·7
Ditto, Buxar	9	95·2	11	78·3
Ditto, Jamálpur	24	57·0	27	59·3
Ditto, Khagole	12	93·0	13	82·5
Ditto, Madhapur	3	92·3	3	84·7
Ditto, Nawadih	9	71·1	9	85·4
European Day, Dinapur	9	88·4	10	83 0
Ditto, Saidpur	6	39·3	12	94·6
Girls' High, Darjeeling	18	63·9	24	79·7
Government Boarding, Kurseong	51	94·0	59	94·6
Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally ...	31	75·6	22	82·1
Loretto Convent, Asansol	26	87 2	33	85 4
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar (Pay Department)	30	90·7	33	82·6
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	70	72·7	69	68·2
Ditto, Dhurrumtollah (Pay ditto)	51	65·2	41	80·4
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	28	63·0	22	70·5

Name of School.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
Loretto House	59	93·5	58	88·6
Loretto Orphanage, Intally	116	65·2	108	70·8
Loretto Priory, Hazáribágh	18	65·0	16	83·5
Miss O'Brien's Day	49	84·7	47	80·3
Misses Stark's	14	93·3	15	91·7
Pratt Memorial	55	84·2	39	82·4
Protestant European, Cuttack	24	70·0	19	72·7
St. Agnes's, Howrah	15	88·3	29	79·7
St. Anne's Orphanage, Intally	20	76·3	22	71·6
St. Anthony's Girls'	20	68·3	19	62·6
St. Chrysostom's	7	77·4	7	61·3
St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	9	56·0	13	80·3
St. Gregory's, Dacca	21	49·0	18	58·2
St. Helen's, Kurseong	13	94·0	8	95·7
St. James's High	16	76·0	21	90·3
St. John's Girls'	15	76·0	16	68·4
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar (Pay Department) ...	79	84·1	89	82·1
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto) ...	85	84·4	92	66·5
St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Boarding) ...	47	51·0	59	65·0
Ditto, ditto (Orphanage) ...	22	70·1	19	73·0
St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	23	65·7	23	21·0
St. Mary's	2	100·0	10	95·0
St. Michael's, Coorjee	81	80·7	86	87·0
St. Patrick's, Asansol	...	...	21	100·0
St. Paul's Mission, Calcutta	28	87·2	39	87·1
St. Placid's, Chittagong	25	70·3	16	51·3
St. Scholastica's Convent, Chittagong ...	21	64·3	22	54·2
St. Stephen's, Hastings	18	70·2	15	73·8
St. Teresa's, Kidderpur	18	76·7	23	84·7
St. Thomas's, Howrah	39	77·7	35	82·6
Welland Memorial	66	81·3	75	88·5
Wesleyan Preparatory	11	87·5	10	78·0

199. *Annual examination of schools on the special list.*—There are now five schools upon the special list; the scholars attending them numbering altogether 847. In the case of four out of the five, the new system had been sufficiently long established at the time of the annual examination to allow the formation of a reliable opinion concerning its operation—whether the fact of the grant being independent of the examination results had produced, or seemed likely to produce, a slackening of zeal on the part of the teachers; and whether the greater freedom enjoyed had been accompanied by any change either in the style of teaching, or in the classification of the scholars. On these points Mr. Bamford writes as follows:—

"By adopting collective examination of the classes in those subjects of instruction for which that method is particularly suitable, instead of individual examination in all the subjects taught, I found time for a much more thorough examination throughout the whole curriculum than would have been otherwise practicable: while the conscious freedom from the thought that my discoveries might prejudicially affect the grant permitted me to probe deeply, and so find out not only what work had been done, but also how it had been accomplished. Under the old system the examination is almost perforce restricted, both by want of time and by the dependence of the grant upon the results, to merely ascertaining whether certain definite questions in each subject can be answered by each individual in a class. It is therefore impossible to test more than a very small portion of the year's work; and thus not only is a considerable element of chance introduced into the examination, but the Inspector is unable to gain that full insight into the working of the school which is absolutely necessary if his report is to be full and reliable.

"The teachers were quite prepared for the great change in the character of the examination, and the result was in every way satisfactory. Instead of the feverish excitement usually prevailing among the teachers on the day of examination (as to whether the questions touched upon the particular points which had been specially crammed for the occasion, and whether the children were each and all making the most of their opportunities), there was healthy anxiety that the work of the year should give satisfaction, combined with eagerness for any friendly criticism or advice, the necessity or desirability of which might suggest itself during the examination. I did not observe a single instance of diminished effort to do well. On the contrary, the anticipation of a more searching and thorough examination appeared to have stimulated every one to greater vigour throughout the year. In several instances I was pleased to notice a marked improvement in the teaching—show and superficiality were gradually being replaced by soundness and depth: bare cramming for

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the examination day by honest endeavour to teach well whatever subjects were attempted. In these cases, also, it was clear that the teachers were beginning to take advantage of those incidental opportunities which arise, both for cultivating the observing and the thinking faculties of the children, and for adding to their store of useful knowledge.

"Owing to an erroneous idea that any classification of the children not based upon the results of previous examinations under the old system would meet with disapproval, little or no advantage had been taken of the freedom allowed in this respect; and I discovered many scholars, particularly in the middle standards, who might have been removed to another class with benefit both to themselves and to their companions. I hope to find in future that this privilege has been exercised both fully and judiciously.

Four of the five special list schools are in a very efficient condition. The fifth improved slightly during the year, and I trust that it is at length about to emerge from the unsatisfactory state in which it has been slumbering for many years."

200. *Singing.*—Singing by note is taught in 20 schools, and singing by ear in 14. For singing by note, the tonic sol-fa is the only system used. In nearly all the schools the singing was very good; in four or five it was most excellent.

201. *Drill.*—Ten schools teach drill, and seven of the ten earned a grant in that subject.

202. *Bruce Institution.*—The capital of this institution has been increased, by the further investment of Rs. 4,000, to Rs. 6,71,500, which yields an annual net interest of Rs. 26,792, and its benefits were shared by 116 girls, distributed as follows:—Loretto Convent School 57, Calcutta Free School 25, St. Paul's Mission School 3, Pratt Memorial School 11, Calcutta Girls' School 12, Doveton Institution for Young Ladies 3, Protestant European Orphanage for Girls, Cuttack, 3, and St. Joseph's Convent School, Cuttack, 2. The average monthly cost of the education and maintenance of each girl on the foundation amounted to Rs. 15-11-9, against Rs. 15-4-7 in the preceding year.

203. *Pupil-teachers.*—The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers in the various schools on the 31st March 1891 and 1892:—

School.	Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1891—				Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1892—			
	Preparing for their—			Total.	Preparing for their—			Total.
	First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.		First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.	
Calcutta Free (Boys' Department)	3	1	...	4	1	...	...	1
Ditto (Girls' ditto)	2	2	1	5	1	2	2	5
Catholic Male Orphanage	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	4
Doveton Institution	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Loretto, Bow Bazar	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	4
St. Paul's Mission	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Total ...	9	3	3	15	11	2	2	15

At the last examination all the 3rd-year pupil-teachers passed, and were awarded 3rd-grade provisional certificates. Of the 2nd-year pupil-teachers, two passed and one failed. The latter has since resigned. Of the nine pupil-teachers of the first year, one resigned before the examination, four failed, and four passed. Two of the latter have since resigned.

204. *Assistant teachers.*—The number of persons recognised during the year was 7, bringing up the total to 126.

205. *Certificated teachers.*—The following table shows the number of certificates in existence, together with the changes made during the year:—

Class of Certificate.		Number of certificates in existence on the 1st April 1891.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Changes resulting from the conversion of provisional into permanent certificates.	Number of certificates in existence on the 31st March 1892.
First grade ...	Permanent ...	13	...	...	13
	Provisional ...	3	...	...	3
Second grade ...	Permanent ...	22	1	...	23
	Provisional ...	16	2	...	18
Third grade ...	Permanent ...	40	...	+3	43
	Provisional ...	74	18	—3	89

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206. The following table shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of institutions:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.
Public Institutions—			
Arts colleges	5,225	299	5 7
High English schools	79,009	8,408	10 6
Middle „ „	60,886	9,085	14 9
„ vernacular schools	62,789	9,968	15 8
Upper primary schools	145,725	28,550	19 5
Lower „ „	1,030,287	295,622	28 6
Professional colleges	1,062	37	3 4
Technical schools	2,864	447	15 6
Training „	1,943	194	9 9
Madrassas	2,631	2,597	98 7
Total ...	1,392,371	355,207	25 5
Private Institutions—			
Advanced	34,862	13,865	39 7
Elementary	31,571	8,331	26 3
Teaching the Koran only	70,360	70,346	99 9
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	2,801	1,098	39 2
Total ...	139,594	93,640	67·3
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,531,965	448,847	29 2

The total number of Muhammadan pupils increased from 415,428 to 448,847, or by 33,419, and the percentage from 28·2 to 29·2. The corresponding figures in 1890 were 433,653 and 29·06, so that the loss of last year has been more than regained. The number of Muhammadan pupils increased in every class of public institutions except middle vernacular schools and training schools. Last year the number of pupils in lower primary schools went down from 278,902 to 271,222. This year it has risen to 295,622. The number of Muhammadan pupils in training schools has again decreased: this time from 220 to 194. Sir Alfred Croft remarked last year that the returns of Muhammadan schools were understated. This may to a certain extent account for the great increase in private as well as in public institutions for the education of Muhammadans. The number in private institutions has this year risen from 86,779 to 93,640. There is a falling off in elementary private institutions and in other schools not conforming to departmental standards.

207. The Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, remarks that the increase of Muhammadan pupils in the Dacca Division is shared by all the districts in the division. He ascribes the increase in great measure to the fact that the District Boards show "every reasonable regard for the interests of the Muhammadans." He draws from the fact that, contrary to the experience of former years, the increase is greater in public than in private schools, the conclusion that the Muhammadans are gradually appreciating the advantage of secular education. The great increase in the district of Noakhali in the Chittagong Division seems to be due to some favourable concessions made to Muhammadan pupils by the District Board. In Tippera also there is an increase, but there is a slight falling off in the district of Chittagong.

In the Rajshahi Division there has been the large increase of 3,821 Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools, while the total increase of pupils has been 5,381. In this division the percentage of Muhammadans in schools is 56·8, while the percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of inhabitants is 63·1. As regards the schools specially intended for Muhammadans, the increase in madrassas has been only 11 and in schools teaching the Koran only 85. On these figures Mr. Bellett remarks:—"Do not these small rates

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of increase show that Muhammadans, in this division at least, care but little for the education supposed to be specially provided to meet their needs?"

In the Presidency Division the total number of Muhammadan pupils increased by 1,148. The increase was shared by all classes of public schools, except middle vernacular schools, madrassas, and private elementary institutions. In the Burdwan Division there has been an increase of 335 Muhammadan pupils. This is the more significant, as the total number of pupils of all creeds in the division has decreased by 3,018.

In the Patna Division the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the Muhammadan population has advanced from 1·5 to 1·7. There is a steady advance in all districts except Champaran. There is a gain of 15,860 in the total number of pupils and of 3,048 in the number of Muhammadan pupils. In the Bhágalpur Division the total number of Muhammadan pupils in public and private institutions taken together has fallen from 20,756 to 17,101, and the percentage from 22·6 to 20·2.

In the Chota Nagpur Division the Muhammadan pupils attending all classes of schools have advanced from 3,435 to 3,789, and their percentage to pupils of all denominations from 5·7 to 6·1. The increase in this percentage is specially remarkable in private schools, and is due in a great measure to a larger number of maktabs and Koran schools being returned during the year.

The variation in the number of Muhammadan pupils in the Orissa Division is nominal only, as the number in public institutions has decreased by 8, while in private institutions it has increased by 22.

208. The following table shows the estimated expenditure of the Moshin Fund compared with the actual expenditure. The annual increase of the educational portion of the fund is usually taken at about Rs. 63,100:—

Head of Charges.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Maintenance of madrassas ...	35,156 0 0 (a)	32,426 6 7
Salaries of Maulvis in high schools ...	4,350 0 0	4,801 11 4
Scholarships	10,080 0 0	9,722 2 5
Short-fee payments	15,459 0 0 (b)	19,646 10 9
Miscellaneous	70 0 0	.....
Total ...	65,115 0 0	66,596 15 1

(a) Includes Rs. 800 to Sylhet Madrassa, Rs. 192 for boarders in the Muhammadan Hostel at Midnapore, Rs. 480 to Joreghat Madrassa, and Rs. 20 to Sitapur Madrassa.
(b) Includes Rs. 750, being the contributions to Midnapore and Berhampore colleges, transferred to local bodies.

The expenditure shows a slight decrease under the head of Scholarships, but there is an increase under all the other heads. The opening balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 42,311-8-8 and the closing balance to Rs. 32,739-8-2.

209. The following statement shows the success gained by Muhammadan students at the various University and departmental examinations during the year under report:—

Name of Examination.	Number of successful candidates.		Percentage of Muhammadans.	
	Muhammadans.	Total.	Among successful candidates.	Under instruction.
M.A.	2	46	4·3	
B.A.	14	275	5·09	5·7
First Arts	47	1,035	4·5	
Entrance	85	1,712	4·9	10·6
Middle Scholarship Examinations from middle English schools.	126	1,498	8·4	14·9
Middle Scholarship Examinations from middle vernacular schools.	161	1,782	9·03	15·8
Upper primary	407*	2,491*	16·3	19·5
Lower "	2,678†	18,630†	14·8	28·6

* Exclusive of those passing from other than upper primary schools, but inclusive of private students.
† " " " lower " " " candidates.

The number that passed the M.A., B.A., F.A., and Entrance examinations during the preceding year was 2, 12, 16, and 110 respectively. It will be observed that there is a large increase in the F.A. and a large decrease in the

Entrance examination. There is a serious falling off in the middle English and middle vernacular scholarship examinations. It was pointed out last year that every possible inducement is offered to Muhammadans, in the form of scholarships and prizes, to read for the examinations of the University, but nevertheless the results are a little disappointing. It must be admitted that those Muhammadans who do proceed to the highest degree of the University generally acquit themselves very well.

210. The following table compares the general results of the central examination of madrassas for the last two years:—

	1891.					1892.				
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta ...	82	53	20	6	79	103	45	26	28	99
Dacca ...	51	12	10	17	39	61	8	11	21	40
Chittagong	54	23	11	11	45	56	22	9	21	52
Hooghly ...	25	3	7	13	23	21	5	4	5	14
Tippera ...	8	4	2	1	7	14	2	5	7	14
Chittagong (Islamia)	17	...	1	2	3	11	...	...	1	1
Sasarám ...	11	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	4
Total ...	248	95	51	50	196	270	83	57	84	224

The most striking feature in the results of the present year is the passing by the Sasarám Madrassa of all the four candidates sent up. This institution failed to pass any candidates last year. The Tippera (or Hussamia) Madrassa also passed all the candidates sent up. The Chittagong Islamia Madrassa, which last year sent up candidates for the first time, has this year passed only one out of eleven. The results of the examination taken as a whole would lead one to suppose that either the papers are very easy or the candidates very well prepared.

211. The following table gives the results of the same examination in fuller detail:—

Class.	Madrassas.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class ...	Calcutta	8	5	5	18
	Dacca	1	3	4	8
	Chittagong	3	2	7	12
	Hooghly	2	...	1	3
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong (Islamia) ...	...	...	...	...
	Sasarám	...	...	1	1
Third-year class ...	Calcutta	7	5	...	12
	Dacca	1	2	3	6
	Chittagong	4	2	4	10
	Hooghly	...	...	1	1
	Tippera	1	...	3	4
	Chittagong (Islamia) ...	...	...	1	1
	Sasarám	...	...	...	...
Second-year class ...	Calcutta	9	4	9	22
	Dacca	4	1	5	10
	Chittagong	7	1	3	11
	Hooghly	1	2	3	6
	Tippera	1	4	1	6
	Chittagong (Islamia) ...	...	...	...	...
	Sasarám	...	2	...	2
First-year class ...	Calcutta	21	12	14	47
	Dacca	2	5	9	16
	Chittagong	8	4	7	19
	Hooghly	2	2	...	4
	Tippera	...	1	3	4
	Chittagong (Islamia) ...	...	...	...	...
	Sasarám	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	83	57	84	224

212. The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of all madrassas under Government management during the last two years. The Calcutta Madrassa, the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassa, and the Cox's Bazar

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Madrassa are maintained from Provincial revenues, and the rest from the Mohsin Fund:—

MADRASSAS.	Number of pupils.		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	399	425	11,698	11,809	13,693	14,010
Dacca	432	423	...	...	15,071	15,391
Chittagong	456	543	...	...	10,001	11,578
Hooghly	69	68	...	...	2,417	2,123
Rajshahi	63	51	...	...	3,506	3,527
Cox's Bazar Madrassa, Chittagong ...	34	60	418	429	550	540
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrassa ...	63	59	15,482	15,219	15,482	15,219
Total ...	1,516	1,628	27,598	27,457	60,720	62,388

213. *Calcutta Madrassa.*—The number on the roll of the Calcutta Madrassa and its branch school on the 31st March 1892 was 1,319, against 1,215 in 1891, showing an increase of 104 pupils. They were distributed as follows:—

College Department ...	... 48
Arabic Department ...	... 425
Anglo-Persian Department	... 539
Colinga Branch School ...	... 307

The attendance at the English classes of the Arabic Department is voluntary. Only 37 students attended them during the year under report, against 57 students in the preceding year. The number of resident students during the past year was 84, against 81 in the preceding year. The attendance at the night-school is voluntary. The numbers on the rolls are about 31. The night-school is not as much appreciated as was hoped, but those students who attended it did well in the examinations.

The cause of physical education is not neglected. In November 1891 an athletic and sporting club was formed, towards the establishment of which the Government contributed Rs. 300. Admission to this club is voluntary. Members pay a monthly fee of 2 annas. The number on the rolls is 150. The club is divided into three sections, each under a captain of their own election. There is a regular daily routine, one hour every day after school hours being given in turn to drill, sports (cricket, tennis, football, &c.) and athletic exercises. Drill instruction is given twice a week on the madrassa premises by two pensioned soldiers; for the sports a space has been acquired on the maidan, where a tent has been erected. Three prizes are awarded annually to those pupils who have shown the greatest proficiency.

The number of boarders on the 31st March in the boarding-house, 9 Marquis Street, was 21, as against 19 in 1891. It cost Rs. 6,826, the Government grant being Rs. 1,800.

214. *Dacca Madrassa.*—In the Arabic Department the numbers fell from 218 to 196, while in the Anglo-Persian Department they rose from 214 to 226. The slight fall in the numbers, taken together, may be to a certain extent accounted for by a virulent epidemic of small-pox, which caused many students to resign and leave the town in the early part of 1892. Nine candidates appeared for the Entrance examination, of whom one passed in the first division, one in the second, and two in the third. The number of boarders was 34, against 33 in the previous year. The boarding-house is under the charge of the Persian teacher of the Anglo-Persian Department. He manages its affairs in consultation with a committee of the boarders. The discipline of the madrassa appears to be in all respects satisfactory. There is no gymnasium, but some of the students are allowed to resort to the Dacca College gymnasium. The cricket club supported by the Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan Ullah Bahadur seems to be doing well.

215. *Hooghly Madrassa.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 was 68, against 69 in the preceding year. The fee-income amounted to Rs. 264, against Rs. 261 in the previous year. The gross expenditure was Rs. 2,123, against Rs. 2,417.

216. *Chittagong Madrassa.*—The numerical strength was 543, against 456 on the same date of the preceding year. The students of the Anglo-Persian Department were 72 in number, against 35 in the preceding year. The Superintendent reports that an additional teacher is required. The number

of students reading English as an additional subject was 194. There were 28 boarders in the hostel.

The numerical strength of the Mir Ahya Branch Madrassa was 116. Of these 20 were reading English as a second language.

217. *Rajshahi Madrassa.*—The number of students was 51, against 63 in the preceding year. The falling off is attributed to insufficient accommodation in the boarding-house, but the Principal remarks that the evil has now been remedied by the erection of a new building, partly to be used as an additional boarding-house and partly for the accommodation of a class. It must, however, be observed that the number of inmates of the madrassa boarding-house continued to be 30 as in the preceding year. This is the largest number that the building will accommodate. There are 12 free boarderships at Rs. 2-8. The other inmates pay Rs. 2 a month towards the expenses of the establishment. This is supplemented by a grant of Rs. 45 from the Mohsin Fund.

218. *Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassa.*—This institution, which is not so much a madrassa as a school for the members of the Nawab's family, had 59 pupils on its rolls, against 63 on the corresponding date in the preceding year. The standard of studies has been further raised, and it has now come to the full curriculum of a high English school. The income of the school, with the surplus regranted, amounted to Rs. 36,093, of which Rs. 15,219 were spent during the year under review. The number of boarders was 14, against 17 in the previous year. Cricket, lawn-tennis, billiards, and badminton were regularly played.

219. The following institutions deserve mention as intended solely or principally for Muhammadans:—

In the Burdwan Division the Midnapore Madrassa received Rs. 130 from the Midnapore Municipality in addition to the maintenance grant from the Mohsin Fund. It has never passed any students at the Entrance examination owing to the incompetence of its staff. There are madrassas at Bohar and Kusumgram in the Burdwan district, as stated in last year's report. The Muhammadan school at Margram, in the district of Birbhum, has had its grant withdrawn by the District Board on account of its having proved a failure, and the services of the Maulvi attached to that school for teaching the Muhammadan boys Arabic and Persian have been dispensed with. There is a Maulvi at the Birbhum Zilla School, and one has been appointed in the Rampur Hát High English School. The number on the rolls of the Sitapur Madrassa was 22. All these 22 students are boarders. They read Persian in addition to the Koran. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,428, as usual, being the proceeds of an old Dutch endowment, of which the British Government is the trustee.

In the Rangpur Madrassa the roll number has risen from 82 to 115, and the average daily attendance from 48 to 88. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 626 to Rs. 690. In the Dacca Division the Madaripur Madrassa is, properly speaking, a middle English school, with an Arabic Department attached to it. In December last it had 157 pupils on its rolls. Of these 88 were Muhammadans, and 40 of them belonged to the Arabic Department. It receives a monthly grant of Rs. 25 from Government, Rs. 10 from the Faridpur District Board, and Rs. 10 from the Madaripur Municipality.

In the Chittagong Division the Cox's Bazar Madrassa had on its rolls 60 pupils, against 34 in the year before. In addition to their oriental studies, 6 of the boys read English and 24 read Bengáli. The total amount of expenditure was Rs. 540. Rupees 51 was realised from fees and fines.

The Madrassa Islamia went down in numerical strength from 130 pupils to 125. The Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education remarks that it seems to be gradually declining, as far as the roll-number is concerned. It sent up for the first time candidates to the central examination. The total expenditure was Rs. 660, of which Rs. 540 were met from fees and Rs. 120 from subscriptions.

The Sultanpur Victoria Madrassa, which teaches Bengáli and English as optional subjects, had 52 pupils on its rolls: 45 Muhammadans and 7 Hindus. The number of Bengáli and English-reading pupils was 40 and 20 respectively. The Sitakund Madrassa had 43 pupils in February when the Muhammadan Inspector visited it. The Hussamia Madrassa at Comilla is liberally supported by the local zamindar, Chaudri Hussam Hyder. On the 31st March last there

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were 108 pupils on its rolls. The Assistant Inspector visited it in September last and expresses himself thoroughly satisfied with its management and efficiency. Its success in the central examination has already been mentioned.

There are two madrassas at Noakhali, the Madrassa-i-Islamia and the Madrassa-i-Saberia. The former, which is supported by Chaudhuri Muzaffar Husain, teaches Arabic and Persian up to the 6th standard of the high madrassas, and Bengáli up to the lower primary standard. The latter teaches only the classical languages of the Muhammadans.

In Bihár the Sasarám Khanakha Madrassa had 50 pupils on its rolls, against 70 in the preceding year. Its success at the central examination has been already mentioned. The Guzri Madrassa at Patna teaches Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, besides the Koran. A little English is taught at the option of the boys.

At Dinapore a new madrassa, called the Madrassa-i-Islamiah, has sprung up, professing to teach Arabic and Persian with the ritual of Islam. The Madrassa-i-Ahmadia at Arrah has revived. It teaches Arabic and Persian, and in the lower classes Hindi, but it does not conform to any departmental standard. The Madrassa Imania at Muzaffarpur teaches Arabic and Persian, literature, in addition to philosophy and mathematics. It is maintained by the heirs of the late Muhammad Taki Khan Bahadur. The number of pupils on the 31st March was 41, and the number of teachers 3. There is also in Muzaffarpur the Madrassa Khadimul Ulum, which teaches the same subjects. It is supported by the Muhammadan community. It had on the 31st of March 54 pupils and 3 teachers.

In the Bhágalpur Division the Dilalpur Madrassa had 37 pupils on its rolls, against 56 in the previous year. All the pupils were Muhammadans, and 18 of them were girls. The pupils are taught and boarded gratis, and the school is entirely supported by private contributions. The pupils are taught theology only, and are said to be mostly Wahabis. The Bhágalpur Madrassa has an Arabic Department attached to it, but it is principally a high English school. It had 371 pupils on its rolls.

At Purulia in Manbhum there is the only regularly organised school for Muhammadans in the whole of the Chota Nagpur Division. Even this institution is divided into two departments, (1) the madrassa proper, and (2) the attached upper primary department. The former section, attended only by Muhammadans, had 19 pupils on its rolls. The course of instruction was not in accordance with any departmental standard. The attached upper primary department contained pupils of all denominations.

Of the middle schools in the Orissa Division, three in Cuttack (viz., Tendakora, Krishnánandpur and Kanpur) and two in Balasore (viz., the Beadon Madrassa and Dhamnagar) and one in Puri (viz., Rasalpur) are solely or chiefly intended for Muhammadan pupils. There are seven upper primary schools for the special benefit of Muhammadan pupils. Five are in Balasore and two in Puri.

The Balasore District Board has also established two stipendiary maktabs at Dhamnagar and Jallesvar, two of the most populous Muhammadan villages in the district, thus carrying out a suggestion made by Sir Alfred Croft in his last report.

220. On the Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education Dacca, representing to Sir Alfred Croft that Muhammadan boys, who at first go through a course of religious instruction, generally join schools later than Hindu boys, the latter issued a circular to the effect that the rule forbidding the admission of a boy above the age of 14 to any class in a zilla school below the 4th should be relaxed in the case of Muhammadan candidates. It was considered more advantageous that Muhammadan boys exceeding 14 years of age should come to school, even if the discipline of the school suffered slightly thereby, than that they should be kept away.

221. The Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca, insists upon the necessity of providing more Muhammadan teachers in primary schools, but the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, states it as his opinion that Muhammadan pupils prefer Hindu gurus. This is supported by the authority of Mr. C. B. Clarke. But there seems to be something like unanimity with regard to the desirability of providing teachers of Urdu in

middle schools where possible. There can be no doubt that well-to-do Muhammadans attach great importance to the study of Urdu and Persian, and they will never take heartily to the departmental system if these languages are neglected.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

222. The Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Bihár Circle, is of opinion that high education is progressing in such a satisfactory way among the Muhammadans that it is no longer necessary, except in isolated cases, to afford them special facilities in the shape of short-fee payments from the Mohsin Fund. Dr. Martin says that he cannot support this proposal, for the present at least. A preferable way of relieving the pressure on the Mohsin Fund would seem to be that proposed by Sir Alfred Croft, the payment out of the general revenues of schools of those Maulvis who are now paid out of the Mohsin Fund.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

223. The total aboriginal population of Bengal, according to the census of 1881,* was 2,552,293, of whom 1,087,202 are returned as Sonthals, 871,666 as Kols, 469,622 as other western aborigines, 88,399 as eastern aborigines, and 35,404 as "unspecified." While Sonthals and Kols form the two principal divisions of the Kolarian family, the term "other western aborigines" includes all the non-Aryan tribes whose homes are in Western Bengal, in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and in the Feudatory States attached to them. The Dhangars, Uraons, Pathaliks, and Paharias come under the class "other western aborigines." Under the heading of eastern aborigines are returned the Indo-Tibetan, Indo-Chinese, and Indo-Burmese, who occupy the slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and the mountain system which forms the eastern and the south-eastern boundary of Bengal. The eastern aborigines include the Garo, the Khasi, the Manipuri, Kuki, and the Naga tribes of the northern frontier; the Moch and Assamese tribes of the Assam valley; and the Tippera, Reang, Chakma, and Lushai tribes of the Chittagong and Tippera hills.

The Sonthals inhabit principally the Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hazáribágh, Singhbhum, Bhágalpur, and Birbhum. Besides the Sonthals, the Paharias, Dhangars, and the Kols inhabit the Sonthal Parganas. Amongst the aboriginal tribes that are found in the four districts of Chota Nagpur, the principal are, besides the Sonthals, (1) the Hos, inclusive of the Mundas, and (2) the Uraons. The Hos, or Larka Kols, are found in Singhbhum only, and the Mundas or Munda Kols and the Uraons in Lohardaga. There is great affinity between the Kolarian dialects used by the Hos, the Mundas, and the Sonthals. On the other hand, the Uraons are an entirely distinct people, whose language belongs to the Dravidian family like that of the Dhangars and the Paharias of Rajmahal. In addition to the aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur mentioned above, the Khararias, Bhunyas, and Gunjas are found in Lohardaga, and the Tamarias and Bhunyjas in Singhbhum.

224. The following statement shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal and other backward races in each division:—

Division.	Number of Pupils attending different Classes of Schools.								Creed of Pupils of Aboriginal and other backward Races.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
Presidency	1	...	3	16	61	1	...	82	4	78
Calcutta	5	12	1	2	39	34	1	94	81	13
Burdwan	2	4	6	122	2,740	10	136	3,026	141	2,885
Rajshahi	23	1	..	61	275	3	10	373	172	201
Dacca	1	26	4	10	429	98	...	568	58	510
Chittagong	56	28	...	55	327	33	7	506	...	506
Patna	2	...	...	...	185	...	121	308	2	306
Bhágalpur	22	12	31	371	4,068	416	158	5,108	624	4,484
Chota Nagpur	109	477	103	1,270	14,713	819	103	17,684	3,858	14,826
Orissa	...	27	30	4	201	5	...	267	59	208
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2	38	18	108	1,370	9	196	1,641	...	1,641
Total ...	223	625	236	2,019	24,344	1,428	732	29,657	5,999	25,658
									29,657	

Excluding six students of the aboriginal class, all Christians attending colleges for general and special education (four in Free Church Institution and Duff College, one in Bishop's College, and one in Medical College).

* The figures for these races for 1891 are not yet available.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

The number of pupils of aboriginal races under tuition decreased slightly, viz., from 29,757 to 29,657, or by 100. The Christians diminished by 121, but the non-Christians increased by 21. The number of aboriginal pupils attending middle English schools remained almost stationary. There was a slight decrease under the head of special and private schools. The largest falling off, viz. of 310 pupils, took place in the girls' schools. There was some advance in the other classes of schools.

225. *Presidency Division.*—The total number of pupils under this head fell off from 93 to 82. As in the previous year, no such pupils have been returned from Nadia. In Jessore their number increased from 3 to 4, and in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad they diminished by 8 and 5 pupils, respectively, while from Khulna one aboriginal Christian was returned this year. Two non-Christian pupils have been newly returned from Murshidabad reading in middle vernacular schools, and one Christian girl reading in a girls' school.

226. *Calcutta.*—Eighty-one Christians, 13 non-Christians, and 45 "Others" have been returned as belonging to the aboriginal and backward races. It is stated that there is something offensive in the word 'aboriginal' itself, and it is for this reason that advanced pupils do not like to be classified as such. Such an assumption alone can account for the sudden falling off from 180 in the previous year to only 81 aboriginal Christians during the year under report. The decline from 147 to 45 'Others' is explained by the exclusion of the Brahmas, 250 of whom have been, for the first time, returned under a separate head. Some pathsalas under missionary management, and one at Kulibazar, Kidderpore, are kept almost exclusively for the education of *mehters* and *kulis*, who represent the genuine aboriginal section of the Calcutta community.

227. *Burdwan Division.*—Sonthals are almost the only aborigines in this division. They live in the wild parts of Midnapore, Bankura, and Birbhum. In Burdwan, Raniganj is the only subdivision where they appear, coming from the neighbouring districts of the Sonthal Parganas and Manbhum to work in the mines of the district, in the iron works at Barakar, and in the pottery works at Raniganj. In Hooghly and Howrah they occasionally come in quest of employment, and disappear when the working season is over. In places where there are Christian missionaries, some few among them have been converted to the Christian faith, and have settled near towns where there are schools.

The training school at Bhimpur in the Midnapore district under the American Baptist Mission is the only school in that district intended for the education of the aborigines. The number of primary schools attached to the training school was 42, as in the previous year. In Bankura, besides the grant-in-aid training school for Sonthals, there were 40 schools for aboriginal pupils, one of which was aided from the Circle Fund and the rest from the District Fund. In Birbhum there were 14 Sonthal lower primary schools, of which 12 were stipendiary. In the beginning of 1890, a special grant of Rs. 800 per annum was sanctioned for the education of the miners' children in the Barakar and Raniganj coal districts in Burdwan. The administration of this grant, which was in the hands of the Burdwan District Board, has been transferred to the District Magistrate during the year. On the 31st March last there were 8 miners' schools with a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 each, attended by 127 aboriginal pupils, against 6 schools with 90 pupils in the previous year. Schools for miners' children are mostly in the elementary stage: reading, writing and arithmetic are the subjects taught.

228. *Rajshahi Division.*—In the Rajshahi Division the total number of aboriginal pupils has risen from 325 to 373. The two aborigines in a middle English and an upper primary school in Bogra were a Sonthal and a Banua. In the Darjeeling Terai there were 14 Kols at a newly-opened night school on the Krishnapur tea estate. There is one Sonthal at the Champasuri pathsala reading for the lower primary examination. The largest number of aborigines are to be found in the Darjeeling Hills. There were 22 in the high English schools, 57 in upper primary schools, 185 in lower primary schools, 3 in girls' schools, and 1 in a private school. In Dinajpur the majority of the aboriginal pupils are Sonthals. The Deputy Inspector writes:—"A primary school for the aboriginal tribes has been very lately opened at Mangalbari, with a teacher who is himself an aboriginal (a Sonthal), and has passed the upper primary examination."

In Jalpaiguri the boys returned as aboriginals from the upper primary schools are Mechs. In the lower primary schools 31 are Christian aborigines, but their nationality cannot be traced. Of the 26 non-Christians, 1 is a Dhangar, 5 are Mechs, 1 a Garo, 8 Lepchas, and 11 Bhutias. In Rajshahi there was only one aboriginal pupil, viz., a Banua.

229. *Dacca Division.*—In the Dacca Division all the 7 aboriginal pupils returned from the Dacca district were Manipuris reading in the Tezgao Upper Primary School. In Faridpur all the 15 aboriginal pupils were Banuas. The only one of these reading in a high school is a Christian convert. From Backergunge 4 of the aboriginal pupils have been returned as belonging to the Magh race. In Mymensingh there were 513 pupils belonging to aboriginal races at school on the 31st March last, against 464 in the preceding year. These aboriginal pupils belong to the *Garo, Koch Madhari, Rajbansi,* and other races dwelling in, or at the foot of, the Garo Hills. Of these 513 pupils, 439 were boys and 74 girls, and 16 of them were Christian converts. Eleven of these pupils read in middle English, 2 in middle vernacular schools, 10 boys and 4 girls in upper primary schools, and 416 boys and 70 girls in lower primary schools. In connection with the education of girls belonging to aboriginal races in Mymensingh, the Deputy Inspector writes that "it is worthy of note that there are two girls' schools in thána Durgapur, which are attended only by the girls of the aboriginal races, taught by two female teachers belonging to that race."

230. *Chittagong Division.*—In the Chittagong Division the aboriginal pupils in the Chittagong district are mostly Barua Maghs, and a few Burmese, called Arakani Maghs. The Barua Maghs should, according to the Assistant Inspector's opinion, no longer be classed as aborigines. He remarks that "they have all the ways and manners of civilised people." The Barua and Arakani Maghs are Buddhists. There are two schools in the Chittagong district specially intended for the Barua Maghs—the middle vernacular Board schools at Pahartali and Satbaria. They have 115 Barua Maghs atending them. There are a middle English and a lower primary school at Cox's Bazar specially for the Burmese. The former has 24 Burmese pupils on its rolls and the latter 61. A special school for Burmese girls also exists at the same station. It has 36 Burmese girls under instruction under the management of a Burmese lady. This school receives aid from the Cox's Bazar Municipality.

All the schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are for aboriginal pupils. The Rangamati Government High English School had 85 pupils, of whom 58 belonged to the backward races, 25 being Chakmas, 21 Jumia Maghs, 8 Tipras, 3 Gurkhas, and 1 a Kuki. The Bandarban Government Middle English School had 18 Maghs. The aided upper primary school at Chandrakona had 11 Maghs and 7 Baruas, and that at Demagiri had 38 pupils, Maghs, Chakmas, and Tipras. The decrease in the Rangamati High English School was due to the transfer of the Gurkha sepoys from Rangamati to the Frontier owing to the Lushai disturbances.

The Tipras are the only aborigines in the district of Tippera. They congregate near the town of Comilla and in villages bordering on Hill Tippera. The Tipra pupils in middle English schools are those at Mogra. They belong to the family of the "Senapati," the old Commander-in-Chief of the Tippera Raj. The Tipra boys in primary schools have increased by 75 and the girls by 17.

231. *Patna Division.*—In the Patna Division the number of aboriginal pupils was 308, of whom 306 were Tharus. The number of Tharu patshalas increased by 6.

232. *Bhágalpur Division.*—In the Bhágalpur Division the number of pupils of aboriginal races has undergone a decline during the last two years. This decrease has been shared more or less by all the districts. In the Sonthal Parganas their number declined from 5,121 to 4,599. The decrease was shared by all classes of schools except the high English, where there was an advance in the number. Of the 4,599 aboriginal pupils at school, 145 were Paharias, 55 Dhangars, and the rest Sonthals.

In Bhágalpur the number of aboriginal pupils declined from 64 to 56, in Monghyr from 578 to 299, in Purnea from 60 to 10, and in Malda from 168 to 154. The aborigines of Malda are Sonthals, of whom there is a small colony in the district.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

233. *Chota Nagpur Division.*—The Chota Nagpur Division has, as usual, returned the largest number of pupils of aboriginal races, who have increased from 17,166 to 17,684, or by 518. The Christians have increased by 154 and the non-Christians by 364. Under the latter head there was an increase of 127 Sonthal and of 549 Uraon pupils, the Hos (including the Mundas) and "other aboriginal tribes" showing a loss of 108 and 204 pupils respectively. The increase in the number of Christians is shared, more or less, by all districts except Hazáribágh, which has returned 53 fewer Christian pupils. The Sonthal pupils increased in Hazáribágh and Singhbhum, but declined in Manbhum. The increase in Uraon pupils took place in Lohardaga and Hazáribágh. The loss of Mundas occurred in Hazáribágh and Lohardaga.

234. There were, at the end of the year under review, 14 elementary schools, attended by 800 pupils, for the children of the labourers working in the coal mines at and about Karharbari in the Giridih subdivision of the Hazáribágh district. Of these schools, 10 were for boys, 2 for girls, and 2 were night-schools for adults. Of the 800 pupils, 682 were male and 118 female children. Classified according to caste and creed, 428 called themselves Hindus, 296 Muhammadans, and 76 aborigines. From these schools, 29 pupils competed at the last lower primary scholarship examination, of whom 21 were successful. Two of the successful pupils, viz., 1 boy and 1 girl, obtained scholarships. In the preceding year the number of these schools was 13 and that of the pupils attending them 722.

The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,750 during the year, of which Rs. 1,083 were paid from the primary allotment of the district and Rs. 667 from private sources. An inspecting pandit was appointed for these schools on Rs. 12 a month, half of which is paid from the district primary fund and the remaining half by the East Indian Railway Company, which contributes Rs. 300 for these schools.

235. In the statement given below are compared the results of the educational work of the several missions in the Chota Nagpur Division for the last two years:—

Designation of Mission.	Schools.		Pupils.						Expenditure.					
			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berlin Evangelical ...	24	48	911	210	1,121	1,189	279	1,468	3,116	11,993	15,109	3,501	11,897	15,398
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	42	47	1,010	245	1,255	1,361	222	1,583	2,585	7,060	9,645	2,615	6,816	9,431
Free Church (Scotch)...	48	47	849	149	998	867	81	948	3,078	4,041	7,119	3,074	4,796	7,870
St. Xavier's	6	4	181	125	306	142	53	195	290	414	704	245	1,049	1,294
Total ...	120	146	2,951	729	3,680	3,559	635	4,194	9,069	23,508	32,577	9,435	24,558	33,993

The schools under the several missions increased from 120 to 146, and the pupils attending them from 3,680 to 4,194, or by 514. The boys increased by 608, but the girls decreased by 94. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 32,577 to Rs. 33,993, or by Rs. 1,416. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 9,069 to Rs. 9,435, chiefly in connection with the German Mission.

236. *Orissa Division.*—In the Orissa Division there was a marked increase in Balasore in the number of aboriginal pupils, viz., from 40 to 241, owing to the establishment of Sonthal schools in the Fatiabad pargana of that district, which borders closely upon Maurbhanj.

237. *Orissa Tributary Mahals.*—In the Orissa Tributary Mahals the aggregate number of the children of the aboriginal races borne on the school-rolls is returned at 1,641, showing an increase of 37 pupils in all. The majority of the students belonged to the Puran, Kond, Gond, Sonthal, Bhunyas, Bathuri, and Kurmi races. Special schools for the education of Sonthals, Bhunyas, and

Kond pupils had for many years past been in existence in Maurbhunj, Keonjhar, and Khondmals respectively. Keonjhar has, however, lost all those schools during the late disturbances in that State, and no efforts have been made up to date to restore them. Of all the States, however, Maurbhunj is the one which has of late succeeded in bringing the largest number of aboriginal children under the salutary influences of education. The Bahalda Middle English School in the Bamanghati subdivision of that State, notwithstanding the fact that it was started only a few months ago, has succeeded in counting 38 aboriginal pupils on its rolls.

238. The following table compares the number of aboriginal pupils who passed the Entrance and the departmental examinations during the last two years:—

Division.	1890-91.						1891-92.					
	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
Presidency ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...	...	4	4	18	26	...	1	...	7	11	19
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhágalpur ...	...	...	12	26	106	144	...	1	5	17	111	134
Chota Nagpur...	1	5	1	1	197	205	2	21	5	27	181	236
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahâls.	...	...	1	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	8	8
Total ...	1	5	18	34	336	394	2	23	10	51	313	399

The total number of passes at each of the examinations exceeds that in the previous year, except at the middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools and the lower primary scholarship examination, in which there has been some falling off.

From the Chota Nagpur Division two aboriginal pupils passed the Entrance examination (against one in the year before), viz., one Christian from the Ranchi and one non-Christian Tamaria from the Chaibassa Zillah School.

As noticed in the last report, two special junior scholarships, confined to aboriginal pupils who pass the Entrance examination, have been sanctioned by Government, of which one was obtained by a Christian boy who passed from the Ranchi Zillah School.

The results of the other examinations also of the pupils of aboriginal descent in the Chota Nagpur Division, compare very favourably with those of the preceding year.

In the Bhágalpur Division the results of the middle and upper primary scholarship examinations show some decline, but those of the lower primary scholarship examination some advance.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

239. The subjoined statement gives the statistics of indigenous schools in each division :—

Division.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Teaching the Koran.		Other Schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	15	353	59	558	8	58	3	25	10*	247	...	...	...	...	95	1,241
Calcutta	...	...	6	33	...	...	...	...	100	3,004	...	...	...	...	106	3,037
Burdwan	41	460	190	1,458	66	460	16	113	45	530	5	60	...	...	363	3,070
Rajshahi	56	1,202	27	108	80	781	...	...	61	788	...	...	...	...	224	2,909
Dacca	150	2,492	410	3,580	797	4,151	27	104	3,645	35,661	13	251	67	283	5,039	46,522
Chittagong	84	2,423	112	1,261	206	2,301	34	307	1,865	27,760	18	311	3	51	2,322	34,504
Patna	466	5,293	675	8,950	1,667	12,199	3	15	174	1,768	151	1,425	1	25	3,187	29,654
Bhágalpur	316	3,125	147	1,354	655	4,140	1	4	61	489	6	84	5	177	1,221	9,382
Chota Nagpur ...	55	613	9	116	52	286	...	...	5	74	...	...	...	...	121	1,189
Orissa ...	51	775	53	545	946	5,707	...	...	2	19	5	91	...	...	1,057	7,137
Orissa Tributary Mahâls	...	...	6	75	116	721	...	...	1	20	10	43	...	...	133	859
Total ...	1,294	16,755	1,694	18,117	4,548	31,003	84	568	5,909	70,360	208	2,265	76	536	13,868	139,594

* Four being girls' schools attended by 86 Muhammadan girls.

Indigenous education, which received a check in the previous year, shows a great advance during the year under report. The total number of institutions under this head increased from 13,387 to 13,868, and the pupils attending them from 132,057 to 139,594. This increase was shared by all classes of schools, except 'elementary' and 'other' schools for boys. As stated in previous reports, the disappearance of an indigenous school of any class from the departmental returns is no proof of its extinction.

240. In December 1887, instructions were issued for carefully enquiring into the existence of elementary pathsalas and maktabs. It is evident, however, that in spite of the exertions of the inspecting officers, the statistics of these schools are collected with some difficulty, as the teachers have nothing to gain by supplying them. The Inspector of the Presidency Circle reports that the indigenous schools are not likely to be correctly returned by the inspecting officers. In the Rajshahi Division, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Pabna, echoes the recommendation of Mr. Bellett, made in previous years, that the teachers of the indigenous schools who submit returns should be paid annual rewards in small sums. Regarding the increase in the number of advanced schools teaching Persian in the district of Bogra, the Deputy Inspector says that when the contents of the circular mentioned in the last report about encouraging this class of schools were made known, the returns were easily furnished by the teachers. Dr. Martin considers it possible that the total gain in indigenous schools of all kinds in the Bihár Circle is more of a gain on paper than a real gain, since these schools supply information at their option only.

241. The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian increased by 148 and their pupils by 1,512. The constitution of these institutions has been discussed at length in previous reports, and the Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors have thrown no new light on them. In the Burdwan Division a great many of these institutions are said to be maktabs teaching a little Persian in addition to the Koran. The most important of the advanced Arabic or Persian schools in that division are the madrassas at Bohar and Kusumgram, both in the district of Burdwan. They are both endowed institutions. The madrassa attached to the Burdwan Raj College is maintained from the Devottar Fund of the Raj estate.

242. *Sanskrit tols.*—The Sanskrit *tols* increased by 40 and the pupils attending them by 1,260.

Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, was deputed under the orders of Government on a tour of inspection of Sanskrit *tols* in Bengal. The exhaustive and interesting report communicating the results of his inspection was reviewed in Resolution No. 857, dated the 21st March 1892, and the thanks of Government were conveyed to the Pandit. It is needless to recapitulate the various points

discussed in the Pandit's report. I may only mention here the specific proposals made by him for the revival of Sanskrit study in the indigenous *tols*, which may be classified as follows:—

(1) A provision for large salaries or stipends (non-pensionable) to the teachers of a few selected *tols* or other institutions for the study of Sanskrit.

(2) A system of rewards in the form of small stipends to be awarded annually to teachers and pupils on the results of periodical examinations; the stipends to teachers being tenable for one year and those to pupils for two years, a term which may be extended to three years in the case of Nyaya students.

As regards financial provision for carrying out the proposals, the Government of Bengal directed that in addition to the allowance of Rs. 200 a month now paid to *tol* students at Nadia, the following arrangements shall be made:—

(*a*) Five stipends to *tols*, costing Rs. 3,360, will be awarded during the year 1892-93, the cost being met from savings in the education budget for that year.

(*b*) During the year 1892-93, on the result of examinations conducted by the recognised associations, the whole of the rewards to teachers and one-half of the rewards to pupils will be awarded, *i.e.*, Rs. 7,320 *plus* half of Rs. 4,920, or Rs. 9,780. This sum will have to be paid in the year 1893-94, so that in that year there will be required Rs. 3,360 *plus* Rs. 9,780, or Rs. 13,140.

(*c*) In 1893-94 examinations will again be held by the associations for rewards to teachers and for the remaining half of the rewards to pupils, and in 1894-95—

		Rs.
A provision will have to be made for	... ...	13,140
And the rest of the rewards to pupils	... ...	2,460
Total	...	15,600

(*d*) Provision should be made in due course in the education budgets of the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 for the additional sums of Rs. 13,140 and Rs. 15,600, that is, for a total expenditure of Rs. 18,000 in the latter year.

243. In the resolution cited above, the Bengal Government has invited the co-operation and support of the wealthy nobility and gentry in Bengal in the furtherance of the study of Sanskrit, which the Government is anxious to encourage by the means above described, as well as by supporting the Sanskrit College in Calcutta. There is every reason to hope that the people will promptly respond to this call for help in a cause for which they have already done so much. The most important *tols* in the country owe their existence to private liberality. The Mulajor Sanskrit College is maintained out of the interest of a lakh of rupees given by the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C.I.E., of Calcutta; the *tols* of Navadwip are in receipt of private contributions for distribution to the pupils, besides Rs. 200 a month from Government. The Victoria Jubilee *tol* is maintained by Srimati Annakali Devi of Kasimbazar. The Raj *tol* in Burdwan; the *tols* of Purbasthali and Triveni; the Biswanath Chatushpathi at Chinsura; the Sanskrit school at Tikari in Gaya; the Balarampur Maharaja's Sanskrit school at Puri; and the Nayaghur, Angul and a few other *tols* in the Orissa Tributary Mahâls are all maintained by private contributions.

In the Presidency Division the Naihati Municipality aids some of the *tols* of Bhatpara. In the Burdwan Division some of the municipalities of Hooghly and Howrah afford similar help. In the district of Midnapore, the zamindar of Pachitgur in the Government estate of Pataspur has opened a new Sanskrit *tol* in which, over and above the ordinary curriculum of Sanskrit studies prevalent in such schools, the Bengâli language and arithmetic (both European and native) are taught.

In the Rajshahi Division one Sanskrit *tol* in the town of Pabna, where the pupils are said to be preparing for the Title examination, receives Rs. 10 a month from the District Board and Rs. 5 from the Municipality. In the Chittagong Division a new *tol* has been opened at Noakhali.

In the Orissa Tributary Mahâls the Baramba and Hindol *tols* are new institutions.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

244. The Sanskrit Title examination was held in February simultaneously at Calcutta, Cuttack, Bankipore, Dacca, Barisál, and Puri. Examination centres were sanctioned also for Darbhanga and Rampur Boalia, but no candidates presented themselves at those centres. The number of candidates was 131, against 119 in the preceding year. Of these 112 were Bengális, 8 Uriyas, 10 Biháris, and 1 a Panjabi. As in previous years, the candidates were Brahmans for the most part, with 2 Vaidyas, 2 Kayasthas, and 1 Baishnav. One hundred and twenty-four candidates actually presented themselves for examination, of whom 46 passed, against 63 in the year before. There were 97 candidates for examination in Sanskrit literature, 2 in grammar, 1 in the Puránas, 15 in modern and 1 in ancient Hindu law, 4 in Hindu logic, 2 in ancient Nyaya, 1 in Vedanta, and 1 in Sankhya. The total cost of the examination was Rs. 1,973, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,700 as before, and the balance was raised from fees paid by the candidates. The Government rewards to pandits and pupils amounted to Rs. 1,450.

There are, besides, some local agencies that hold examinations and confer titles on successful candidates. The most important are—(1) the Vidagdhajanani Sabha in Navadwip, (2) the Dharma Sabha of Rampur Boalia, (3) the Saraswat Samaj of Dacca, (4) the Bihár Sanskrit Sanjivana, the last two getting Rs. 500 each annually from Government. These two grants will, however, be discontinued from the current year when the orders of Government on the recommendations of the Principal of the Sanskrit College have come into force.

245. *Elementary Schools.*—The elementary schools for boys fell off by 355, but those for girls increased by 20. In the Burdwan Division, the decrease in the number of elementary schools, which are said to be mostly lower primaries, is ascribed to the disappearance of some, the non-return of a few, and the transfer of others to the recognised primary class. The same is reported to have been the case in the Chittagong Division. Elementary schools, however, increased in the Rajshahi Division, on account of several primary schools having been excluded from the reward examinations for non-fulfilment of the conditions of the rules. The Deputy Inspector of Rangpur remarks that with the general advancement of a district, elementary schools must decline in proportion as they adopt the departmental standards and gain in attendance. In the Orissa Tributary Mahále, the elementary schools do not conform to the departmental standards of instruction. Printed primers have not yet found their way to them.

246. *Koran schools.*—These schools increased by 684 and their pupils by 8,143. The constitution of these schools has been already described in previous reports. In Calcutta, some of the Koran schools are kept by female Muhammadan teachers, whom the prospect of a small fee has, for the first time, induced to furnish returns to the Department. In the Chittagong Division, Koran schools decreased by 77. Many of them adopted the departmental standards and were transferred to the primary class. The Koran schools in Chota Nagpur are few in number, and have shown but little fluctuation during the last two years.

247. "Other schools" for boys declined from 322 to 208, but those for girls advanced from 18 to 76. In the Chittagong Division, the "other schools" for boys are the Kyoungs, except one at Noakhali, a Christian Sunday school, where elementary instruction in Bengáli is imparted in addition to English. Of the three "other schools" for girls returned from Chittagong, one is the Burmese girls' school at Cox's Bazar, wrongly returned as a private institution, and the other two should have been classed as elementary private schools for girls.

248. *Kyoungs.*—These Buddhist monastic schools have declined from 23 to 16 in Chittagong, and from 4 to 1 in the Hill Tracts. The Chittagong District Board have abolished the post of Kyoung examiner, without making any provision for the inspection and examination of the Kyoungs, but the matter is under the consideration of the Divisional Commissioner. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there was no Sub-Inspector towards the latter part of the year, and only one Kyoung with two pupils was returned.

In the Orissa Division, of the 5 schools classed as "other schools," two are Telugu institutions. In the Orissa Tributary Mahále, the "other schools" are attended exclusively by the children of the Raj families.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

249. As stated in previous reports, the preparation of school-books in Bengal Proper having for the past four decades been left almost entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has since 1875 been entrusted to the Central Text-Book Committee, which now consists of 17 members, with Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, C.I.E., as President. It is composed of the best scholars that we can find, and all of them are men of some distinction, no less than 16 of the members (including four European scholars) being also Fellows of the Calcutta University. Their position is such as to make them entirely independent, and there is not the smallest ground for the suspicion that they ever swerve from the path of duty under private influence.

250. As some misconception existed a few months ago as to the constitution of the Committee and the mode in which they discharged their important duties, I deem it due to them to place on record the procedure followed in respect of every book submitted to them for examination. The Committee is for purposes of business divided into six Sub-Committees—namely, a Sub-Committee on English Language and Literature, consisting of 11 members; one on Bengáli Language and Literature with 12 members; a third on Sanskrit Language and Grammar and Bengáli Grammar with 7 members; another on History and Geography with 9; one on Mathematics with 6; and one on Science with 7 members. Publishers and authors of books on any one of the foregoing subjects generally submit to the Committee's office a sufficient number of copies of the work to be examined, for the use of each member of the Sub-Committee concerned. The Secretary or Assistant Secretary then forwards to each member a copy of the book, with a covering letter, asking him to report on the book, in regard to its matter, manner, style, language, grammar, spelling, religious, political, and moral tendency, paper, printing, and price, and to state whether the book is recommended for school use or for prize or library purposes, and the school classes, if any, for which it is suitable. Each member submits in due course his report, which is tabulated in a book kept for the purpose; and every notice convening a meeting of the General Committee gives the names of the books to be considered at it, so that members may come prepared to support or oppose their introduction. If all the reporting members approve the book, it is as a rule accepted. In cases of doubt or grave differences of opinion, the book is subjected to an examination at the meeting itself in the light of the recorded opinions of members, and is either approved or rejected after a fair discussion as to its merits and defects. A book is sometimes referred back to one or more members for re-examination, on some special point elicited in the course of the discussion. The detailed proceedings are immediately printed and circulated to all the members and the Director for information. The proceedings are confirmed at the next meeting. The Director annually revises the list of text-books in accordance with the Committee's recommendations, and managers of schools are restricted to the use of the books named therein.

251. The procedure, as described above, is calculated to ensure for each book a fair consideration, and it leaves no opening for the exercise of undue influence by any of the members in favour of any publication. It may not be out of place to state here that some books of acknowledged merit have been rejected because they were too high for middle schools, though quite suitable for high schools or colleges and training schools. Such a result must have occasionally furnished outside critics with an opportunity for calling in question the decisions of the Committee. Again, the authorised list, which has been in course of formation for about 20 years, necessarily contains books which have now ceased to embody the latest researches or advances in modern science. This difficulty has of late years been fully recognised by the Committee. The general report for 1888-89, after noticing with cordial approval the labours of the Committee in issuing the first complete list of text-books for middle schools, expressed the hope that as time went on the Committee would consider whether several of the books then approved would not subsequently become antiquated or

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

otherwise unsuitable. In the report for 1889-90 it was distinctly stated that the Committee had been requested "to re-examine, from time to time, books already authorised, in order to ascertain whether they continued to be suitable text books after the appearance of other books on the same subjects." The report for 1890-91, referring to the same subject, said that the authorised list of text-books "will be subject to periodical revision, not only with a view to the inclusion of new books in it, but for the purpose of eliminating books which, from time to time, become antiquated or otherwise unsuitable for schools." The question was formally laid before the Committee for consideration by Sir Alfred Croft early in June 1891, with the result that a Sub-Committee, consisting of four well-known scholars, was appointed to overhaul the authorised list of 690 books. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has, since the close of the year, placed at the disposal of this Sub-Committee a sum of Rs. 600 for the appointment of paid readers, whose sole duty it is to note objectionable passages for the consideration of the members. The work of this Sub-Committee will not be over for some time, and will be subject to revision by the General Committee.

252. The Committee undertook, at the request of Sir Alfred Croft, to prepare for high and primary schools authorised lists of text-books similar to those for middle schools. The consequence has been a rush of books on various subjects unprecedented in the history of the Committee, no less than 438 books having been received for examination during the year under report. Adding to this number the 38 books undisposed of at the end of the preceding year, the total number was 476. Of these, 152 were approved for school use, 82 for prizes and for inclusion in school libraries, and 233 were declared unsuitable for schools. The number of books pending at the end of the year was only 9, but a large number of new books have since been received in the Committee's office and sent out to the several members of Sub-Committees for examination. The session of the Committee began on 12th November 1891 and ended on the 18th June 1892; the number of meetings held was 12, each meeting lasting three hours on an average. Besides the approval and rejection of books reported upon by members, the Committee had many miscellaneous references and complaints to dispose of, involving questions of plagiarism and copyright. Three Special Sub-Committees met several times during the year, but their proceedings are not recorded. On the motion of the President, the Committee adopted, with the sanction of the Director, the plan of marking certain books as suitable for prizes and for school libraries which were not quite fit for class use. This limited approval will bring to notice many publications of some merit.

253. The process of revision of the authorised list, as described above, will not be over for some months. The Committee have therefore deemed it expedient to defer the republication of the full list until the labours of the Revision Sub-Committee are completed and accepted by the General Committee. There is no practical objection to this course, though it will probably be useful to issue a supplementary list of approved books for middle schools, based on the Committee's proceedings during the year under report. The Director will, for the present, continue to issue the middle scholarship course two years in advance of the date of the examination, in accordance with the Resolution of Government, dated 7th January 1882. It may be useful to remember that when separate scholarship courses were issued by each of the five Circle Inspectors, different authors of merit had a chance of seeing their works patronised by one or other of the Inspectors; while under the new system one course has to be prescribed by the Director for all the Bengáli-speaking districts of the Lower Provinces, with the result that the number of disappointed authors is necessarily more numerous.

254. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihár and Orissa. The Bihár Committee is reported to have examined many books during the year under report, and the Inspector hopes that in a month or two a list may be submitted to the Director for approval.

255. The Inspector, Dr. Martin, adds a suggestive note on the use of Hindi and Urdu in the schools of Bihár. He says:—

"For lower primary schools I think it might be possible to write small text-books in the *lingua franca* of the country which, if printed in both Urdu and Kaithi, would be indifferently

called Urdu or Hindi, according as they were read by Muhammadans or Hindus. But as more difficult books are prepared, divergence arises by the introduction of foreign words, on the one hand from Sanskrit and on the other from Persian and Arabic, and the more classical the books are made, so much the greater is the difference observable between Hindi and Urdu, until at last their common origin is with difficulty recognized.

"The question then arises, whether it is not incumbent upon us to have the books for lower primary schools printed in both the Urdu and Kaithi characters. I answer no—*first*, because it does not seem to be any very great hardship to call upon the Muhammadans of the population to learn the Kaithi character, which is all that is needed to enable them to keep pace with their Hindu brethren; and *secondly*, because in the districts of Bihár Proper the Muhammadan element represents only a small proportion of the entire population, so that in an ordinary lower primary school there will be found on an average four or five Muhammadan pupils only.

"When we come to schools of a more advanced kind, then there is no doubt a marked difference between the two languages, particularly for the middle examinations; but I think the needs of the Muhammadans are met by the system at present in force, which enables them to substitute in the place of the Hindi text-books in literature and grammar, books in Urdu by their own co-religionists. For such subjects as mathematics and geography and science, I can see no special hardship—all other circumstances taken into consideration—in calling upon them to get up these studies through the medium of Hindi text-books. Technicalities will arise in either case; and though the Musalman would like to see these clothed in a Persian or Arabic garb, still it is not more difficult for him to understand them when presented to him in another form. History, perhaps, may be different, and I would gladly prescribe as a text-book that history which is translated into both languages. Such a history is, I understand, to be found in Hunter's History of the Indian People, but an objection is raised to it on the ground that some portions of it wound the susceptibilities of the Hindus. This argument I can hardly admit as a sound one, since the book has for many years been used as a text-book by the University, and no objection has been raised to it. In sanitary science there is the book "Way to Health" written in both Hindi and Urdu If the Urdu version is a *translation* of the original Bengáli production, then Muhammadan candidates in schools with Urdu teachers might be allowed to read the Urdu version.

"That the present system of having all subjects, except literature and grammar, treated alike for Muhammadans and Hindus in Hindi text-books is not very repulsive to the former will appear from the fact, that in the Patna Division with a Muhammadan population representing 11·5 per cent. of the total population, we find in the middle class schools 14 per cent of the school population to be Musalman. In the upper primary schools the percentage falls to 8 per cent., but when we take all the middle and upper primary schools together, we find the percentage to be 10·4, which is not much under the proper proportion. In the Bhágalpur Division the proportions are given more symmetrically; thus the Muhammadan population is 19·6 per cent. of the total population; it is 19 9 per cent. of the middle English school population; it is 18·5 per cent. of the middle vernacular school population, and it is 18·7 per cent. of the upper primary school population.

"On the whole, therefore, it appears to me to be quite unnecessary to do much more than is at present being done, to introduce the Urdu language into middle and upper primary schools. The only change that I think might be made with a view to falling in with the wishes of the educated and influential members of the Muhammadan community would be to prescribe text-books in history and sanitary science in Urdu, as well as in Hindi, if books on these subjects are procurable, which are alike, except for the language in which they are expressed"

Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, writes as follows in reference to the foregoing extract:—

"As regards the character in which the text-books are printed for the lower primary schools, I should prefer to see greater freedom of choice allowed to the pupils than is advocated by the Inspector. It may, I think, be left to the boys and their parents to decide whether they learn the Urdu or the Kaithi character or both, and I see no reason why we should forcibly interfere. It is admitted that acquaintance with the Urdu character is required for the study by Muhammadans of more advanced subjects, and it therefore seems desirable that they should be given proper opportunity of acquiring this from their early youth.

"In conclusion, I would strongly advocate the teaching of the Roman character (on the Hunterian system) to those who wish to learn it in our vernacular schools. The use of this character in place of Nagri (or Kaithi) is now being widely adopted in Government offices, and it is tolerably certain that it will soon be made incumbent on all Government employés, however low their grade, to read and write it with facility."

The questions raised by the Inspector and the Commissioner will require careful consideration.

256. The Orissa Committee at present consists of 16 members, of whom only 4 belong to the Education Department. Many books were examined by them, and only two of them were approved. The Committee met in March last for the purpose of revising the provisional list of text-books then in force.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOK AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

The revised list has since been submitted to the Director for approval. The Joint-Inspector reports favourably on a series of good Uriya wall-maps brought out by Babu Sasi Bhusan Chatterjee of Calcutta, and considers that the undertaking is well worthy of the patronage of the Department. Some sets of these maps have since been purchased for distribution among the middle and upper primary schools of Orissa.

257. The Calcutta School-Book Society still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the country through its numerous agencies. The Society exercises a healthy regulating influence over the prices of school-books in Calcutta, which, in the hands of ordinary shop-keepers, have a tendency rapidly to advance when the supply falls short of the demand. During the year the Society sold in Calcutta and by means of its agencies in the mufassal 217,913 books valued at Rs. 83,755.

258. In March 1891 the School-Book Society was amalgamated with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as its first President. The amalgamated Society receives a grant of Rs. 2,400 a year from the Government of India and Rs. 400 a month from the Government of Bengal. In the Useful Literature Branch, supplies of cheap and healthy books continue to be obtained from England, and disposed of to the public at the Calcutta depository and the mufassal agencies.

DARJEELING,
The 24th September 1892.

C. H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1891-92.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.						
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.									
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standard.	Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
165,775	Towns ... 232 Villages ... 259,686 Total ... 259,918	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions — For males ...	32	14	2,308	48,587	21	239	51,201	2,988	4,543	5,969	208	64,909	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 24·97	
			Institutions — For females...	2	...	61	2,682	10	...	2,755	...	84	...	76	2,915	1·12	
			Institutions — Total ...	34	14	2,369	51,269	31	239	53,956	2,988	4,627	5,969	284	67,824	26·09	
			Scholars ... — Males ...	5,201	1,062	197,161	1,093,173	862	6,225	1,303,684	34,612	30,490	63,774	2,207	1,434,767	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 26·26	
			Scholars ... — Females ...	24	...	5,523	82,789	325	26	88,687	250	981	6,586	594	97,098	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·76	
			Scholars ... — Total ...	5,225	1,062	202,684	1,175,962	1,187	6,251	1,392,371	34,862	31,471	70,360	2,801	1,531,865	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 13·98	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.													
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	7,00,667	3,24,849	30,55,313	25,72,095	83,997	2,65,783	70,02,704	4,17,963	10,363	4,28,326	93,744	63,641	5,88,638	2,14,480	1,56,539	11,17,042	85,48,072	
„ females ...	6,438	...	4,96,368	2,76,660	25,152	...	8,04,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,04,618	
Total ...	7,07,105	3,24,849	35,51,681	28,48,755	1,09,149	2,65,783	78,07,322	4,17,963	10,363	4,28,326	93,744	63,641	5,88,638	2,14,480	1,56,539	11,17,042	93,52,690	
2.—(a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	11·73	10·96	19·	8·40	3·07	6·36	59·52	14·89	·26	15·15	...	2·55	14·01	6·84	1·93	25·33	100·	
(b) Percentages of district funds expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district funds expenditure on public instruction	...	...	21·87	45·09	·09	·52	66·57	·28	·21	·49	...	...	22·33	1·92	7·69	31·94	100·	
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	·09	...	57·02	30·32	...	1·56	88·99	6·64	·18	6·82	...	...	·49	·01	3.69	4·19	100·	

| | | |

EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	Under Public Management.								Under Private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English	11	1,622	1,812	1,468	1	46	57	53	7	1,097	1,145	924
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
Law	6	91	92	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	255	278	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	244	229	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	19	2,212	2,411	2,009	1	46	57	53	7	1,097	1,145	924
School Education—General.												
Secondary Schools												
High and Middle Schools.												
For Boys—												
High schools ... English	40	13,991	13,464	10,618	8	2,023	1,935	1,445	178	27,891	27,411	20,805
Middle „ ... English	6	833	800	655	20	1,650	1,600	1,200	592	41,599	40,055	30,360
Middle „ ... Vernacular	83	2,533	2,406	1,790	152	8,626	8,037	6,415	811	43,482	41,472	31,034
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	241	207	161	...	...	...	...	11	1,075	1,018	835
Middle „ ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,214	2,048	1,710
Middle „ ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	52	47	26	21	1,586	1,281	1,014
Total Secondary Schools ...	90	17,598	16,877	13,284	181	12,351	11,619	9,095	1,633	117,047	113,280	86,358
Primary Schools.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	5	118	112	60	10	278	257	176	3,450	128,120	118,862	93,044
Lower „	...	...	...	...	3	125	112	72	35,986	835,580	751,008	599,099
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	4	186	181	116	262	9,359	8,456	6,481
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,087	37,427	34,169	25,988
Total Primary Schools ...	5	118	112	60	17	589	550	364	41,785	1,010,495	912,497	724,612
School Education—Special.												
Schools for Special Instruction.												
School of Art	1	181	167	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	15	658	658	545	...	...	...	...	6	229	216	171
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	167	712	667	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	192	198	184
Medical schools	4	597	648	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	417	443	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	3	34	35	32	3	103	114	75	6	316	296	204
Madrassas	7	1,628	1,600	1,233	...	...	...	...	5	359	306	301
Other schools	1	40	42	35	...	...	...	...	8	279	264	188
Total Special Schools ...	201	4,207	4,271	3,423	3	103	114	75	30	1,375	1,342	1,048
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	315	24,195	23,671	18,726	202	13,089	12,340	9,587	43,455	1,130,614	1,028,264	812,942

Private Institutions ...
1. Advanced, teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (a) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (b) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran only ... ...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

* Exclusive of the average daily attendance

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

MANAGEMENT. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
15	2,460	2,569	1,506*	34	5,225	5,173	4,526	...	54	46	4,741	75	299	5	...	5	24	..	
6	472	516	321*	12	563	563	...	...	...	6	519	3	34	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	255	255	...	...	109	...	139	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	244	244	...	...	26	...	216	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
21	2,932	3,085	1,827	48	6,287	6,235	4,526	...	189	52	5,615	79	336	6	...	10	24		
133	33,528	32,747	25,105	308	77,433	75,402	39,488	41,932	1,953	634	65,896	218	8,408	70	153	101	17	...	
209	14,419	13,370	10,275	827	58,501	39,394	1,129	57,322	945	387	47,397	37	9,085	500	125	123	280	...	
117	6,710	6,219	4,832	1,113	61,551	8,497	565	61,330	4	102	50,759	18	9,955	39	247	227	479	...	
3	230	180	229	16	1,576	1,473	171	595	982	269	156	149	...	...	...	20	...	134	
3	171	178	119	23	2,355	2,353	254	124	2,203	116	45	12	...	...	...	9	...	443	
...	..	..	...	22	1,438	276	20	1,438	1	285	1,097	37	13	5	...	...	...	55	
465	55,048	52,694	40,580	2,369	202,634	127,397	41,627	162,741	6,088	1,793	165,250	471	27,461	614	525	482	776	652	
202	7,087	6,429	4,998	3,667	135,612	1,076	535	136,240	232	279	104,082	43	28,398	326	1,033	550	3,307	...	
8,931	152,245	135,943	112,003	44,920	987,948	491	61,652	980,739	68	2,324	671,616	99	288,394	2,030	22,314	1,103	28,880	...	
35	568	488	400	301	10,113	679	..	9,752	325	510	8,437	56	152	604	26	3	...	419	
294	4,962	4,265	3,306	2,381	42,289	46	1,898	42,179	...	1,575	32,614	36	7,228	239	554	43	...	1,381	
9,462	164,760	147,125	120,707	51,269	1,175,962	2,292	64,085	1,167,910	625	4,688	816,749	234	324,172	3,199	24,567	1,706	32,187	1,800	
..	...	...	...	1	161	...	...	...	5	1	168	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	21	887	49	530	882	...	70	625	1	42	73	76	...	33	...	
7	44	39	28	174	756	...	...	756	...	1	579	1	152	15	8	...	1	..	
5	108	108	50	10	300	52	...	271		216	77	...	...	6	...	..	...	8	
5	438	474	324	9	1,035	118	...	917	10	6	870	13	122	...	...	14	5	...	
...	..	...	...	3	417	95	...	322	...	...	342	...	73	...	...	2	...	...	
6	219	199	186	18	673	51	...	490	3	111	356	...	152	45	5	...	...	...	
9	644	603	504	21	2,631	775	2,397	588	...	...	84	...	2,597	...	...	...	20	...	
4	240	240	178	13	589	72	201	382	...	2	426	...	93	...	..	38	...	...	
36	1,603	1,653	1,250	270	7,458	1,312	3,188	4,048	19	407	3,477	15	3,238	130	89	54	50	8	
9,984	224,473	204,557	164,364	53,956	1,302,371	137,134	113,426	1,335,290	6,921	6,940	991,091	799	355,207	3,958	25,201	2,254	33,046	2,460	
...	...	...	...	1,294	16,745	30	16,220	740	...	1	2,883	...	13,861	...	...	...	240	...	
...	...	..	...	1,694	18,117	...	18,059	63	...	...	18,113	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	For boys	...	549	8,295	...	767	7,906	...	...	4,820	...	3,422	...	44	...	150	...	
		,, girls	...	19	213	...	87	213	...	...	78	...	135	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	For boys	...	3,994	22,708	2	1,490	21,661	...	6	17,619	...	4,675	12	393	3	271	...	
		,, girls	...	65	355	...	35	355	...	...	251	...	99	...	5	...	...	4	
..	...	...	...	5,960	70,360	...	69,977	834	...	...	14	..	70,346	...	...	...	6,599	13	
...	...	For boys	...	208	2,265	356	859	1,592	...	2	881	...	1,068	35	15	264	58	.	
		,, girls	..	76	536	4	51	485	...	14	441	...	30	...	...	51	...	...	
		Total	...	13,868	139,594	422	107,585	33,849	...	23	45,109	...	93,640	47	457	318	7,328	21	
GRAND TOTAL			...	67,824	1,531,965	137,553	221,011	1,369,148	6,921	6,963	1,036,200	799	448,847	4,005	25,658	2,572	40,374	2,481	

of the Metropolitan Institution.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC

Objects of Expenditure.	Under Public Management.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
University Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	3,67,845	...	...	1,51,177	...	13,714	4,32,736		...	78	2,747	.	3,993	6,818
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional Training.														
Law	—2,537	...	...	9,667	...	665	7,795	..	...	...	...	...	.	...
Medicine	1,93,066	...	...	12,140	...	...	2,05,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	83,042	...	...	9,759	..	...	92,8[illegible]1	.	...	...		..	.	
Total ...	5,41,416	..		1,82,743	...	14,379	7,38,538	..	...	78	2,747	...	3,994	6,818
School Education, General.														
Secondary School.														
For Boys—														
High schools .. English	1,37,715	...	2,200	3,00,031	4,923	9,486	4,54,255	4,048	...	4,434	34,857	511	6,595	50,440
Middle .. .. English	31,620	...	340	19,495			41,455	16	6,035	1,487	7,131	2,011	...	16,682
Middle .. .. Vernacular...	5,967	...	3,160	8,938	777	628	23,470	274	37,617	1,975	23,459	4,673	35	68,024
For Girls—														
High schools... English	18,686	...	120	5,343	378	...	24,527	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Middle .. ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	..
Middle .. ... Vernacular	...	.	...	...	...	..		..	...	252	...	...	...	252
Total Secondary Schools ...	1,86,968	...	5,820	3,33,807	5,978	10,114	5,42,707	4,335	43,652	8,148	65,438	7,195	6,630	1,35,398
Primary School.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	685	112	216	24	7	1,044
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	53	81	...	...	403
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,168	...	45	...	1,213
Lower ,, ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total Primary Schools ...	1,050	...	. .	...	. .	...	1,050	..	954	1,333	297	69	7	2,660
School Education, Special.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	27,352		...	4,155	...	...	31,507	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	67,485	873	...	1,176	...	231	69,765	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...
Guru-training classes	6,556	995	...	...	3	...	7,554	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses		...	...	..	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	76,402	...	...	13,638	...	1,315	93,355		...	..	.	..	...	...
Survey schools	10,214	...	...	5,649	...	1	15,864		...	...	..	.	...	
Industrial schools	1,765	...	...		...	2,193	3,958	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	...	7,225
Madrassas	27,457	...	60	20,354	...	14,517	62,388	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .
Other schools	4,445	.	...	...	...	...	4,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Special Schools ..	2,21,676	1,869	60	46,972	3	18,257	2,88,836	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	...	7,225
Buildings	3,48,131	...	...	...	19,137	3,360	3,70,628	...	1,915	4,423	...	754	166	7,258
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	538	...	...	..	...		528	...	797		...	105	...	902
Total ...	3,48,639	...	...	...	19,137	3,360	3,71,156	...	2,712	4,423		859	166	8,160
University	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	. .	...	...	..	..	. .
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	. .
Scholarships held in— Professional colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	...		...
Scholarships held in— Sec ndary schools ..	...	...	. .	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary ,, ...	...	..	. .	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special schools (other than training schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel charges	...	...	...	.	...	...	...			..	. .	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Charges for abolished schools ..	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Charges for conducting examinations ...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Prizes and rewards	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Miscellaneous— Payments to private schools	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	..	...	...
Miscellaneous— Contingencies and miscellaneous ,, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	. .	.
Total ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	..			...	...	.
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	12,90,789	1,868	5,880	5,63,522	25,118	46,110	19,43,287	6,311	50,861	13,942	69,288	9,021	10,796	1,60,2[illegible]1

* Includes Rs. 450
† Excludes Rs 450
‡ Includes Rs. 9
§ Excludes Rs. 9

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

INSTITUTIONS.																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,391	...	...	54,945	24,607	48,206	1,52,239	66,636	...	*48,676	1,15,312	2,93,686	...	78	2,75,505	†1,38,836	7,07,105	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,252	...	795	19,047	—2,537	...	...	27,919	1,460	26,842	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,066	...	...	12,140	...	2,05,206	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,042	...	...	9,759	...	92,801	
24,391	..	...	54,945	24,607	48,206	1,52,239	84,888	...	*49,471	1,34,359	5,66,257	...	78	3,25,323	†1,40,296	10,31,954	
1,18,318	1,869	15,697	4,23,268	91,574	37,208	6,87,934	5,04,308	71,897	1,24,397	7,00,402	2,60,076	1,869	22,331	12,02,884	3,46,301	18,03,061	
44,911	1,17,683	8,895	1,82,726	1,71,127	14,324	5,39,668	42,520	50,301	‡12,731	1,05,612	66,549	1,23,718	10,731	2,81,874	§2,50,545	7,03,417	
46,395	66,737	7,218	1,20,449	78,442	5,448	3,33,689	14,701	12,511	7,450	34,662	55,036	1,04,354	12,353	1,76,538	1,09,964	4,58,845	
25,339	...	...	1,36,868	6,451	32,062	2,00,720	44,184	512	24,254	69,204	44,025	...	120	1,86,649	63,657	2,94,451	
40,002	...	345	68,029	29,902	23,229	1,61,507	4,188	4,143	...	8,331	40,002	...	345	72,217	57,274	1,69,838	
7,970	...	859	3,490	11,918	7,590	31,827	...	...	...	...	7,970	...	1,111	3,490	19,508	32,079	
2,32,935	1,86,289	33,014	9,43,852	3,89,414	1,19,861	19,55,365	6,10,055	1,39,424	1,68,732	9,18,211	4,74,258	2,29,941	46,001	19,53,152	8,47,289	35,51,681	
48,546	1,33,818	4,706	1,82,018	51,849	12,467	4,33,397	8,368	4,204	4,251	16,823	49,596	1,34,563	4,818	1,90,602	72,795	4,52,314	
94,026	3,12,602	11,618	11,57,649	1,28,202	1,37,014	18,41,131	2,28,338	28,763	21,161	2,78,247	94,026	3,12,871	11,671	13,86,073	3,15,140	21,19,781	
45,053	2,240	3,375	11,003	72,036	28,603	1,62,310	1,358	4,772	1,472	7,602	45,053	2,240	4,543	12,361	1,09,928	1,71,125	
21,094	24,688	3,952	5,228	84,921	8,409	98,292	472	3,630	3,141	7,243	21,094	24,688	3,952	5,700	50,101	1,05,535	
2,08,719	4,73,348	23,651	13,55,918	2,87,001	1,86,493	25,35,130	2,38,521	41,369	30,025	3,09,915	2,09,769	4,74,302	24,984	15,94,736	5,44,964	28,48,755	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,352	...	...	4,155	...	31,507	
4,717	...	...	188	9,327	...	14,232	...	...	...	...	72,202	873	...	1,364	9,558	83,997	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,536	995	...	...	3	7,554	
4,440	...	...	2,077	11,427	2,699	20,043	180	4,350	579	5,109	4,440	...	...	2,257	18,455	25,152	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,238	395	719	6,342	76,402	...	...	20,856	2,429	99,697	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,214	...	...	5,649	1	15,864	
1,683	200	300	500	1,224	2,067	6,036	10	358	260	628	5,426	5,743	360	1,316	7,002	17,847	
90	695	330	528	1,803	740	4,191	2,200	2,900	10,569	15,669	27,547	695	300	23,082	30,554	82,248	
656	93	531	385	2,826	175	4,666	1,300	151	495	1,955	5,101	93	531	1,094	3,617	11,066	
11,588	938	1,221	3,678	26,612	5,081	49,168	8,927	8,154	12,622	29,703	2,35,240	6,399	1,281	60,383	71,629	3,74,932	
23,642	1,027	1,053	214	6,700	2,257	34,893	...	5,060	124	5,184	3,71,773	2,042	5,476	214	37,558	4,17,963	
5,616	1,465	145	...	121	830	8,176	...	153	604	757	6,148	2,262	145	...	1,813	10,368	
29,257	2,492	1,198	214	6,821	3,087	43,069	...	5,213	728	5,941	3,77,916	5,204	5,621	214	39,371	4,28,326	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,744	...	93,744	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,641	...	...	...	...	63,641	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,40,779	2,34,863	406	...	3,590	5,81,618	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,507	...	...	...	15,095	86,602	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,470	...	...	...	3,500	28,970	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,429	9,119	11	...	2,394	80,953	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,293	10,346	...	...	910	14,549	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,194	752	...	...	1,460	3,406	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989	...	...	878	2,183	5,050	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,356	9,880	207	...	129	16,571	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,531	12,203	104	7,508	4,394	26,730	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,209	18,473	287	...	1,080	20,039	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,473	2,681	1,874	2,181	5,101	15,310	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,641	37,596	560	...	1,013	64,810	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,32,521	5,35,903	3,458	1,04,311	40,849	11,17,042	
5,56,830	6,23,117	59,084	23,58,607	7,14,155	3,62,818	47,34,071	9,42,391	1,94,160	2,61,879	13,98,129	24,95,961	10,51,740	82,413	40,38,119	16,84,448	93,52,600	

from provincial revenues.
transferred to column 27.
from municipal fund.
transferred to column 29.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1891-92.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1892.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage— Reading printed books.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage— Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	50	14,309	6,600	...	6,600	3,923	...	3,923	2,636	...	2,636	1,617	...	1,617	43	...	43	14,309	...	14,309
High English — District Fund	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	7	1,705	672	...	672	516	...	516	385	...	385	132	...	132	...	...	...	1,705	...	1,705
High English — Aided	178	27,891	7,830	...	7,830	8,743	...	8,743	6,557	1	6,558	4,463	8	4,471	281	8	289	27,874	17	27,891
High English — Unaided	153	33,528	11,983	...	11,983	9,929	...	9,929	6,956	...	6,956	4,477	...	4,477	183	...	183	33,528	...	33,528
Middle English — Government	6	833	6	...	6	293	...	293	288	...	288	311	...	311	25	...	25	833	...	833
Middle English — District Fund	15	991	...	...	...	223	1	224	231	...	231	367	1	368	163	5	168	984	7	991
Middle English — Municipal	5	659	...	...	...	145	...	145	193	...	193	305	...	305	16	...	16	659	...	659
Middle English — Aided	592	41,599	...	...	...	8,382	29	8,411	12,011	27	12,038	18,778	113	18,891	2,222	37	2,259	41,393	206	41,599
Middle English — Unaided	209	14,419	9	...	9	2,308	1	2,309	3,974	...	3,974	7,024	50	7,074	1,037	16	1,053	14,352	67	14,419
Middle Vernacular — Government	33	2,533	...	...	...	507	1	508	619	...	619	1,106	...	1,106	300	...	300	2,532	1	2,533
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	146	7,965	...	...	...	1,374	3	1,377	2,026	1	2,027	3,461	24	3,485	1,055	21	1,076	7,916	49	7,965
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	6	661	...	...	...	115	...	115	179	...	179	333	...	333	34	...	34	661	...	661
Middle Vernacular — Aided	811	43,482	10	...	10	7,275	4	7,279	11,074	22	11,096	20,637	255	20,892	4,116	89	3,205	43,112	370	43,482
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	117	6,710	...	...	...	1,079	...	1,079	1,559	1	1,560	3,144	35	3,179	869	23	892	6,651	59	6,710
Total	2,308	197,285	26,600	...	26,600	44,723	39	44,761	48,688	52	48,740	66,155	486	66,641	10,344	199	10,543	196,589	776	197,365
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	241	...	45	45	...	21	21	...	44	44	...	111	111	...	20	20	...	241	241
High English — District Fund	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	11	1,075	...	92	92	3	312	315	7	252	259	37	205	242	46	121	167	93	982	1,075
High English — Unaided	3	260	...	22	22	1	59	60	15	76	91	12	50	62	13	12	25	41	219	260
Middle English — Government	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — District Fund	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Municipal	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Aided	20	2,214	...	...	...	26	374	400	40	445	485	110	493	603	235	491	726	411	1,803	2,214
Middle English — Unaided	3	171	...	...	...	1	12	13	7	20	27	15	30	45	29	57	86	52	119	171
Middle Vernacular — Government	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	1	52	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	31	31	...	25	25	...	52	52
Middle Vernacular — Aided	21	1,386	...	...	...	...	38	38	5	149	154	27	949	976	23	195	218	55	1,331	1,386
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61	5,399	...	159	159	31	819	850	74	989	1,063	201	1,889	2,060	346	921	1,267	652	4,747	5,399
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,369	202,684	26,600	159	26,759	44,753	858	45,611	48,762	1,041	49,803	66,356	2,345	68,701	10,690	1,120	11,810	197,161	5,523	202,684

Primary Schools.																					
For Boys.																					
Upper Primary ... Government ...	5	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	54	1	55	61	1	42	116	2	118
Upper Primary ... District Fund ...	8	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	118	7	125	37	3	40	217	10	227
Upper Primary ... Municipal ...	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	35	...	35	8	...	8	51	...	51
Upper Primary ... Aided	3,450	128,129	...	...	...	494	2	496	20,849	109	20,958	79,047	1,751	80,798	24,588	1,289	25,877	124,978	3,151	128,129
Upper Primary ... Unaided	202	7,067	...	...	...	15	...	15	1,075	1	1,076	4,289	58	4,347	1,584	85	1,649	6,943	144	7,067
Lower Primary ... Government ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ... District Fund ...	2	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	26	...	26	65	...	65
Lower Primary ... Municipal ...	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	10	...	10	60	...	60
Lower Primary ... Aided	35,986	835,580	...	...	...	2	...	2	3,047	69	3,116	542,190	12,626	554,726	265,283	12,443	277,736	810,452	25,148	835,580
Lower Primary ... Unaided	8,931	152,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	143	82,613	1,401	84,014	65,755	2,331	68,086	148,511	3,732	152,243
Total ...	48,587	1,123,560	...	...	...	511	2	513	25,205	179	25,384	708,345	15,844	724,189	357,312	16,162	373,474	1,091,373	32,187	1,123,560
For Girls.																					
Upper Primary ... Government ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary ... District Fund ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary ... Municipal ...	4	186	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	16	16	...	106	106	...	62	62	...	186	186
Upper Primary ... Aided	263	9,359	...	3	3	...	65	65	34	980	1,014	242	5,629	5,871	130	2,876	3,006	408	8,833	9,241
Upper Primary ... Unaided	35	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	10	417	427	3	91	94	13	555	568
Lower Primary ... Government ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ... District Fund ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ... Municipal ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ... Aided	2,097	37,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	87	93	768	21,477	22,245	437	14,653	15,089	1,211	36,216	37,427
Lower Primary ... Unaided	294	4,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	67	2,406	2,473	103	2,277	2,380	170	4,692	4,862
Total ...	2,632	52,402	...	3	3	...	67	67	40	1,139	1,179	1,087	29,435	30,522	673	19,959	20,631	1,800	50,602	52,402
Total Primary Schools ...	51,219	1,175,962	...	3	3	511	69	580	25,245	1,318	26,563	709,432	45,279	754,711	357,985	36,120	394,105	1,093,173	82,789	1,175,962
Grand Total (for Secondary and Primary Schools) ...	53,638	1,378,646	26,600	162	26,762	45,364	927	46,191	74,007	2,359	76,366	775,788	47,624	823,412	368,675	37,240	405,915	1,290,334	88,312	1,378,646

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES—																						
1. Master of Arts	5	2	4	11	51	16	14	47	128	24	8	4	15	46								
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	6	6	20	(a) 396	322	359	(b) 72	1,149	(c) 130	67	73	(d) 10	280								
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12*	8	15	35	(e) 663	(f) 360	(g) 1,224	64	2,310	(h) 359	(i) 141	499	12	1,011								
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...								
2. Bachelor of Law	5	...	7	12	27	...	149	...	176	7	...	41	...	48								
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	...	1	(j) 44	...	...	...	44	(k) 17	...	...	...	17								
2. Ditto ditto L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	(j) 44	...	...	...	44	(k) 57	...	...	...	57								
3. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	(k) 11	...	...	...	11	(k) 11	...	...	...	11								
4. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	(j) 35	...	...	...	35	(k) 24	...	...	...	24								
5. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	4								
6. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	33	20	...	...	...	20								
7. Honours in Medicine	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2								
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	2								
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	4								
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3								
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... For Boys	57	172	116	345	1,060	1,096	1,967	64	4,195	557	422	668	17	1,664								
1. Matriculation ... ... „ Girls	2	4	2	8	9	8	8	...	25	3	2	6	...	11								
2. Middle English examination. „ Boys	23	508	110	640	110	2,076	472	85	2,743	76	1,158	222	42	1,498	...	4	1,348	1	126	21	2	1
2. Middle English examination. „ Girls	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle vernacular examination. „ Boys	155	703	97	955	598	2,816	337	533	3,784	350	1,146	146	140	1,782	...	4	1,607	...	161	4	6	...
3. Middle vernacular examination. „ Girls	...	12	...	12	...	19	...	1	20	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
4. Upper primary examination. „ Boys	9	2,283	84	2,381	20	5,340	207	114	5,681	16	2,346	87	40	2,491	...	1	2,025	...	407	8	43	7
4. Upper primary examination. „ Girls	2	29	3	34	4	60	9	...	73	2	33	7	...	42	...	3	23	...	...	6	...	...
5. Lower primary examination. „ Boys	2	9,900	99	10,001	3	32,278	217	266	32,764	1	18,339	136	154	18,630	...	13	15,603	...	2,678	14	299	23
5. Lower primary examination. „ Girls	...	220	2	222	...	499	6	...	505	...	365	5	...	370	...	3	326	2	33	1	...	1
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																						
1. Training school examination for Masters	9	1	...	10	635	15	...	...	650	437	10	...	...	447								
2. Survey school examination ...	3	...	...	3	154	...	...	...	154	111	...	...	...	111								
3. Vernacular medical examination ...	4	...	...	4	135	...	...	...	135	114	...	...	...	114								

* Including one Municipal College.
(a) Including three females.
(b) Ditto one female.
(c) Ditto ditto.
(d) Ditto ditto.
(e) Ditto six females.
(f) Including one female.
(g) Ditto ditto.
(h) Ditto four females.
(i) Ditto one female.
(j) Ditto two females.
(k) Ditto one female.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure by District Boards on Public Instruction. In Institutions managed by District Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions managed by The Government	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.															
Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,[illegible]	1,869
Middle " ... ... English ...	15	991	903	713	...	6,035	...	3,371	2,011	...	11,417	...	...	1,17,668	1,23,718
Middle " ... ... Vernacular...	146	7,965	7,290	5,906	...	37,617	...	20,532	4,673	35	62,857	...	...	66,737	1,04,554
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	161	8,956	8,353	6,619	...	43,652	...	23,903	6,684	35	74,274	...	...	1,86,289	2,29,941
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	8	227	212	140	...	685	...	161	...	7	853	...	...	1,53,818	1,34,503
Lower "	2	65	55	36	...	269	...	2	...	...	271	...	...	3,12,602	3,12,871
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	2,240
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,688	24,688
Total ...	10	292	267	176	...	954	...	163	...	7	1,124	...	...	4,73,348	4,74,302
School Education, Special.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	...	...	873
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	995	...	...	995
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	3	103	114	75	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	...	7,225	...	...	200	3,743
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	695
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	93
Total ...	3	103	114	75	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	...	7,225	1,868	...	883	6,309
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,915	...	...	754	...	2,669	...	...	1,027	2,943
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	797	...	...	105	...	902	...	...	1,465	2,262
Total ...	...	...	..	..	...	2,712	...	...	859	...	3,571	...	...	2,492	5,204
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,863
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,119
Primary "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,346
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,823
Total ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,903
Grand Total ...	174	9,351	8,734	6,870	1,976	50,861	...	24,872	8,443	42	86,194	1,868	...	6,63,117	10,51,740

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTION MANAGED BY					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	46	57	53	...	78	...	2,747	...	3,993	6,818	...	...	...	78	78	
7	1,705	1,607	1,180	1,248	4,434	...	27,507	511	5,514	39,214	2,200	...	15,607	22,831	24,209	
5	659	637	496	18	1,487	...	3,760	...	...	5,265	340	...	8,904	10,731	1,34,449	
6	661	647	509	274	1,975	...	2,918	...	...	5,167	2,827	...	7,551	12,353	1,16,707	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	345	345	
1	52	47	26	...	252	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	859	1,111	1,111	
19	3,077	2,938	2,220	1,540	8,148	...	34,185	511	5,514	49,898	5,487	...	33,356	46,991	2,76,932	
2	51	45	36	...	112	...	55	24	...	101	...	...	4,706	4,818	1,39,321	
1	60	57	30	...	53	...	79	...	...	132	...	...	11,618	11,671	3,24,542	
4	186	181	118	...	1,168	...	...	45	...	11,213	...	...	3,375	4,543	6,783	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,952	3,952	28,040	
7	297	283	188	...	1,333	...	134	69	...	1,536	...	...	23,651	24,984	4,99,286	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	4,103	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	330	390	1,085	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	531	624	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	1,221	1,281	7,080	
...	...	...	...	...	4,423	...	...	...	...	4,423	...	...	1,053	5,476	8,416	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	146	2,407	
...	...	...	...	...	4,423	...	...	...	...	4,423	...	...	1,198	5,621	10,825	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	2,35,269	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9,130	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,346	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,041	83,864	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,458	3,39,361	
27	3,420	3,278	2,461	1,540	13,982	...	37,066	580	9,507	62,675	5,547	...	59,426	82,413	11,34,162	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, the Khas Mahál Grant, District Funds, or Municipal Funds in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1891-92.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Received from— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Grant-in-aid Schools (Departmental).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Training Schools. For Masters	5	219	4,647	...	...	188	9,327	...	14,202	
Training Schools. Mistresses	4	161	2,520	...	...	736	6,677	2,099	12,032	
For Boys. High English	169	26,433	1,19,566	1,201	15,567	10,160	89,123	35,355	6,70,992	
For Boys. Middle "	97	8,416	44,911	...	6,941	48,057	41,030	4,579	1,41,518	
For Boys. " Vernacular	92	8,963	19,290	...	5,867	41,876	16,681	1,051	84,285	
For Boys. Upper Primary	38	1,651	8,941	...	123	3,206	9,699	1,040	23,008	
For Boys. Lower "	111	3,520	7,034	...	20	3,289	4,287	...	18,630	
For Girls. High English	11	1,075	25,330	...	...	1,36,968	6,451	33,062	2,00,790	
For Girls. Middle "	19	2,170	40,092	...	...	67,923	29,812	23,220	1,60,957	
For Girls. " Vernacular	20	1,268	7,850	...	859	3,440	11,955	5,914	30,018	
For Girls. Upper Primary	183	7,574	43,105	...	2,356	10,805	69,535	28,494	1,54,135	
For Girls. Lower "	117	3,867	10,760	...	1,211	665	22,695	1,475	36,796	
For Girls. Other special schools	9	402	2,341	200	110	1,024	3,977	2,203	9,855	
Total	870	65,609	3,36,346	1,401	32,506	7,21,097	3,23,239	1,37,492	15,52,168	
B.—Circle Schools (Departmental).										
For Boys. Middle Vernacular	232	8,575	26,372	23	26	17,940	1,411	1,090	46,872	
For Boys. Upper Primary	106	3,764	9,316	1	...	5,622	479	141	15,559	
For Boys. Lower "	15(a)	377	1,079	...	...	302	60	...	1,531	
For Girls. Middle Vernacular	Nil									
For Girls. Upper Primary	1	27	87	...	...	...	..	...	87	
For Girls. Lower "	1	25	239	...	...	...	...	...	239	
Total	345	12,568	37,093	24	26	23,954	1,950	1,231	64,288	
*** C.—Government Estates' Schools.**										
For Boys. Middle Vernacular	1	48	489	...	...	102	122		713	
For Boys. Upper Primary	196	7,021	10,068	403	...	9,260	1,588	485	21,834	
For Boys. Lower "	1,593	32,138	14,820	3,743	44	47,421	3,678	2,429	72,175	
For Girls. Middle Vernacular	Nil									
For Girls. Upper Primary	3	48	162	...	...	24	84	...	270	
For Girls. Lower "	25	439	724	14	...	55	2	...	795	
Total	1,818	39,695	26,253	4,200	44	56,862	5,474	2,914	95,777	
D.—Schools aided by District Boards under the Grant-in-aid Rules.										
For Boys. High English	3	340	...	468	...	3,157	528	35	4,388	
For Boys. Middle "	480	31,961	...	1,17,683	...	1,35,953	1,28,482	8,855	3,88,173	
For Boys. " Vernacular	477	24,602	25	66,044	...	64,417	60,645	2,873	1,95,604	
For Boys. Upper Primary	5	175	...	354	...	287	416	...	1,057	
For Boys. Lower "	Nil									
For Girls. Middle English	Nil									
For Girls. " Vernacular	Nil									
For Girls. Upper Primary	Nil									
For Girls. Lower "	Nil									
Total	965	57,107	25	1,85,349	...	2,04,814	1,87,301	11,763	5,89,352	
*** E.—Schools aided by Municipalities.**										
For Boys. High English	8	1,500	...	...	1,606	15,189	2,434	1,820	21,049	
For Boys. Middle "	15	1,202	...	...	1,954	4,718	2,401	923	10,086	
For Boys. " Vernacular	16	1,485	...	...	2,083	4,165	421	382	7,031	
For Boys. Upper Primary	44	1,839	80	...	3,118	3,184	640	46	7,068	
For Boys. Lower "	336	9,780	252	...	6,181	12,879	908	1,687	21,907	
For Girls. High English	Nil									
For Girls. Middle "	1	44	...	...	345	106	90	9	550	
For Girls. " Vernacular	Nil									
For Girls. Upper Primary	3	128	...	...	240	72	350	...	671	
For Girls. Lower "	31	812	24	...	1,556	54	1,530	756	3,920	
Total	454	16,890	356	...	17,063	40,367	8,973	5,623	72,382	

(a) Excluding 16 schools with 381 pupils aided from the funds of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur. The total expenditure was Rs. 632, of which Rs. 187 were paid from fees, and the balance from subscriptions and endowments.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted.

* Only those schools are shown under the headings (C and E) which draw no grant from any other public source. Where the same school receives a grant both from a municipality and from the Government Estates' Improvement Fund it is returned under the head which gives it the larger income.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Return of Expenditure from the Primary Grant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1891-92.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES TO BE EXCLUDED.

(a)—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools.		Receiving stipends only.			Receiving other payments also.						Total payments to stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
				Rs			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys	Middle	2	86	549	2	87	138	21	...	159	708
	Upper primary	1,925	69,512	96,849	729	20,114	43,875	4,205	2,292	50,372	1,49,221
	Lower primary	(a)1,754	52,319	56,654	(b)1,116	33,172	37,602	5,601	1,237	44,440	1,01,104
For girls	Middle	1	118	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	120
	Upper primary	64	1,641	3,329	4	77	242	36	.....	278	3,607
	Lower primary	566	11,387	17,006	(c)81	1,977	2,951	800	159	3,910	20,916
	Total	4,312	135,063	1,76,517	1,932	54,427	84,808	10,663	3,688	99,159	2,75,676

(a) Exclusive of 13 schools with 325 pupils in the Darjeeling Terai.
(b) Do. of 18 do. with 207 ditto ditto.
(c) Do. of 2 do. with 21 ditto ditto.

(b)—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools.		Sending pupils for examination.					Not sending pupils for examination.				Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys	Middle	.....	....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.	...
	Upper primary	562	20,495	13,407	227	13,634	35	1,124	44	44	13,678
	Lower primary	28,866	669,030	2,85,035	7,044	2,92,079	3,733	66,373	3,201	3,201	2,95,880
For girls	Middle	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Upper primary	7	112	150	.....	150	.....	...	.....	.....	150
	Lower primary	927	14,572	10,814	1,633	12,447	360	4,710	1,090	1,090	13,537
	Total	30,362	704,209	3,09,406	9,504	3,18,910	4,128	72,207	4,335	4,335	3,23,245

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee is taken.
(3) Advance stipends are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (a)	2,75,676
,, non-stipendiary schools (b)	3,23,245
,, schools abolished before the close of the year	11,376
,, chief gurus and inspecting pandits	90,737
,, examination charges	13,229
,, scholarships and prizes to pupils	33,444
,, grants for buildings and furniture	8,017
,, other payments*	31,694
Total payments	7,87,428
Total allotment for primary schools	8,02,098

* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS."

	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	1,358
Contributions to Khas Mehal, Circle and other schools	5,889
Stipends to gurus in guru-training schools	2,833
Commission for money-orders	6,480
Contingencies and miscellaneous	15,109
Total	31,694

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by public and private bodies during the official year 1891-92.

	Expenditure from District Funds in schools maintained by the Department.	Schools maintained by District Boards.			Schools aided by District Boards.			Total expenditure from District Funds.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
SECONDARY EDUCATION.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.								
For boys—								
High schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	8	803	1,869	1,869
Middle schools ... English ...	...	15	991	6,025	652	32,050	1,17,693	1,23,718
Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	...	146	7,965	37,617	478	24,647	66,737	1,04,354
For girls—								
Middle schools ... English ...	Nil							
Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	Nil							
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	161	8,956	43,652	1,168	57,565	1,86,289	2,29,941
PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
Primary Schools (Vernacular).								
For boys—								
Upper primary	...	8	227	685	2,773	1,00,366	1,33,818	1,34,503
Lower do.	...	2	65	269	30,703	6,96,682	3,12,602	3,12,871
For girls—								
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	54	1,242	2,240	2,240
Lower do.	...	...	...	...	1,629	25,169	24,688	24,688
Total Primary Schools ...	...	10	292	954	35,159	8,23,459	4,73,348	4,74,302
SPECIAL EDUCATION.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for masters	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	873
Guru-training classes	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	995
Industrial schools	...	3	103	3,543	...	...	200	3,743
Other schools	...	...	...	...	4	201	788	788
Total Special Schools ...	1,868	3	103	3,543	4	201	988	6,399
Buildings	...	...	...	1,915	...	...	1,027	2,942
Furniture (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	797	...	...	1,465	2,262
Total ...	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	2,492	5,204
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,863
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,119
Scholarships held in— Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,346
Scholarships held in— Special schools (other than training schools) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,880
Do. for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,206
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,463
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,377
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,908
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,868	174	9,351	50,861	36,331	8,81,225	6,63,117	10,51,749

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1890-91 *and* 1891-92.

Class of School.	Schools managed by Municipalities.						Schools aided by Municipalities.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Other Schools.			
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.				Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Secondary Education.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Boys—																		
High schools, English ...	7	8	1,653	2,023	5,002	4,434	47	46	9,046	8,172	19,067	17,897	24,099	22,331	114	107	27,182	27,329
Middle „ „ ...	6	5	709	659	1,227	1,487	55	54	4,708	5,413	9,842	9,235	11,709	10,731†	80	61	7,001	5,502
„ „ vernacular	4	6	397	661	1,385	1,975	80	78	7,330	7,445	10,898	10,378	12,283	12,353	32	22	2,931	2,203
For Girls—																		
High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	90	114	120	120	120	120	...	...	...	...
Middle „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	44	195	345	195	345	...	1	...	11
„ „ vernacular	1	1	41	52	252	252	9	9	433	423	859	859	1,111	1,111	4	2	208	167
Total Secondary Schools...	18	20	2,800	3,395	8,866	8,148	101	189	21,632	21,610	41,011	38,834	49,577	46,991	236	193	37,332	35,212
Primary Education.																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary schools ...	2	2	61	51	110	112	60	85	2,816	3,794	3,440	4,706	3,550	4,818	151	95	7,445	4,065
Lower „ „ ...	1	1	67	60	56	53	473	719	16,532	24,747	8,641	11,618	8,697	11,671	1,717	931	40,197	24,896
For Girls—																		
Upper primary schools ...	4	4	169	186	1,087	1,168	47	43	1,728	1,790	3,538	3,375	4,575	4,543	22	25	1,072	1,180
Lower „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	82	2,444	2,492	3,580	3,952	3,580	3,952	157	179	3,748	4,110
Total Primary Schools ...	7	7	297	297	1,303	1,333	657	929	23,520	32,832	19,206	23,651	20,411	24,984	2,047	1,330	61,462	34,971
Special Instruction.																		
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	551	435
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	80	...
Guru-training class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	34	32
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	80	53	476	360	476	360	6	6	200	292
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22	308	395	821	921	833	921	19	26	2,227	2,766
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	388	448	1,297	1,281	1,309	1,281	46	50	3,187	3,525
Buildings and furniture ...	...	...	...	...	567	4,423	...	...	...	...	409	1,128	976	5,621	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	406	...	...	...	...
Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,862	3,041	...	...	...	...
Total Municipal expenditure					10,336	13,064					61,925	64,904	74,292	82,335				

* Including Government schools, if in receipt of Municipal grants.
† Includes Rs. 9 contributed to an unaided institution.

EDUCATION—SUBSI

Return of Colleges and Schools for European and Eurasian Scholars

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under Public Management.								Under Private Management.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	212	187	146	2	7	7	7
Secondary Schools.																
School Education, General. — *For Boys—* High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,172	1,051	929	5	960	866	821
Middle " ... ditto	1	90	81	81	...	...	...	...	9	820	818	640	1	64	74	60
For Girls— High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	830	776	625	2	191	106	178
Middle " ... ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,087	1,949	1,629	2	159	164	109
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	90	81	81	...	...	...	...	41	4,910	4,594	3,823	10	1,374	1,236	1,168
Primary Schools.																
For Boys— Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	241	224	182	...	...	...	...
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	66	56	...	...	...	...
For Girls— Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	335	311	236	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	648	603	444	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	1	90	81	81	...	...	...	...	59	5,770	5,384	4,413	12	1,381	3,243	1,175

DIARY TABLE V.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Aborigines. Non-Christians.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	29	30	31
4	219	219	219	...	41	6	136	4	29	...	...	3	4	...	
12	2,133	2,133	1,142	276	1,041	24	78	...	52	...	...	38	12	...	
11	974	974	76	104	942	29	2	...	1	...	...	...	103	...	
10	1,021	1,021	123	81	974	22	5	...	...	...	...	20	...	116	
19	2,246	2,246	250	...	2,199	31	7	...	...	...	...	9	...	449	
52	6,374	6,374	1,591	461	6,056	106	92	...	53	...	...	67	115	565	
6	241	241	...	...	232	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	86	...	
2	72	72	...	...	66	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
8	335	335	...	...	322	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	
16	648	648	...	...	620	21	...	...	...	...	...	7	99	125	
72	7,241	7,241	1,810	461	6,717	133	228	4	82	...	...	77	218	690	

EDUCATION—SUPPI

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans and

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTI													
	Under Public Management.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Ditto	15,304	...	...	13,699	...	...	29,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	15,304	...	...	13,699	...	...	29,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings (see note VII)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection (see note V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	15,304	...	...	13,699	...	...	29,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Rs. 450 from pro
† This includes sale proceeds

DIARY TABLE VI.

Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

TUTIONS—																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,000	...	...	14,771	...	19,619	40,390	66,636	...	48,676*	1,15,312	6,000	...	...	81,407	68,695	1,55,702	
30,573	...	...	1,23,115	13,868	17,327	1,84,883	85,407	280	23,046	1,08,733	30,573	...	...	2,08,522	54,521	2,93,616	
16,894	...	...	12,913	12,397	2,129	44,333	1,740	3,871	...	5,611	32,198	...	...	28,352	18,397	78,947	
20,219	...	...	1,34,504	1,048	13,243	1,69,914	42,865	...	24,040	66,905	20,219	...	...	1,77,369	39,231	2,36,819	
38,775	...	...	67,702	28,970	23,220	1,58,667	4,160	3,871	...	8,031	38,775	...	...	71,862	56,061	1,66,698	
1,06,461	...	...	3,38,234	57,183	55,919	5,57,797	1,34,172	8,022	47,086	1,89,280	1,21,765	...	...	4,86,105	1,68,210	7,76,080	
3,832	...	...	2,367	3,994	837	11,030	...	...	...	...	3,832	...	...	2,367	4,831	11,030	
657	...	...	873	22	...	1,552	...	...	...	...	657	...	...	873	22	1,552	
5,056	...	...	3,865	4,893	628	14,442	...	...	...	...	5,056	...	...	3,865	5,521	14,442	
9,545	...	...	7,105	8,909	1,465	27,024	...	...	...	...	9,545	...	...	7,105	10,374	27,024	
18,500	...	...	...	...	...	18,500	...	...	...	...	18,500	...	...	...	...	18,500	
1,436	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	...	...	1,436	
19,936	...	...	...	...	...	19,936	...	...	...	...	19,936	...	...	...	...	19,936	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,879	...	...	...	...	14,879	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,133†	...	...	...	...	4,133	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	560	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,692	...	...	...	...	19,692	
1,41,942	...	...	3,60,110	86,092	77,003	6,45,147	2,00,808	8,022	95,762	3,04,592	1,76,938	...	...	5,74,617	2,46,679	9,98,434	

vincial revenues.
held in primary schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education for Europeans and Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1891-92.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary Stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English .. Aided ...	7	1,173	93	...	93	376	...	376	315	...	315	246	6	252	131	6	137	1,161	12	1,173
High English .. Unaided ...	5	960	178	...	178	398	...	398	230	...	230	129	...	129	25	...	25	960	...	960
Middle „ ... Government	1	90	...	...	...	21	..	21	38	...	38	28	...	28	3	...	3	90	..	90
Middle „ ... Aided ...	9	820	...	...	...	192	29	221	147	26	173	150	29	179	228	19	247	717	103	820
Middle „ ... Unaided ...	1	64	...	...	...	15	...	15	26		26	18	...	18	5	...	5	64	...	64
Total ...	23	3,107	271	...	271	1,002	29	1,031	756	26	782	571	35	606	392	25	417	2,992	115	3,107
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided ...	8	830	...	50	50	3	251	254	7	190	197	27	150	177	46	106	152	83	747	830
High English ... Unaided ...	2	191	...	17	17	1	53	54	15	48	63	4	28	32	13	12	25	33	158	191
Middle „ ... Aided ...	17	2,087	...	...	...	26	354	380	40	424	464	102	432	534	232	477	709	400	1,687	2,087
Middle „ ... Unaided ..	2	159	...	...	...	...	12	12	5	20	25	15	21	36	29	57	86	49	110	159
Total ...	29	3,267	...	67	67	30	670	700	67	682	749	148	631	779	320	652	972	565	2,702	3,267
Total Secondary Schools ...	52	6,374	271	67	338	1,032	699	1,731	823	708	1,531	719	666	1,385	712	677	1,389	3,557	2,817	6,374
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper primary ... Aided ...	6	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	35	46	21	67	82	57	139	155	86	241
Lower „ ... Aided ...	2	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	54	8	62	59	13	72
Total ...	8	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	35	51	26	77	136	65	201	214	99	313
For Girls.																				
Upper primary ... Aided ...	8	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	56	73	36	58	94	72	96	168	125	210	335
Total ...	8	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	56	73	36	58	94	72	96	168	125	210	335
Total Primary Schools ...	16	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	64	108	87	84	171	208	161	369	339	309	648
Grand total (for Secondary and Primary Schools as in General Table V (A).	60	7,022	271	67	338	1,032	699	1,731	867	772	1,639	806	750	1,556	920	838	1,758	3,896	3,126	7,022

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number on the rolls.	Expenditure from— Provincial.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
High schools	Government	57	15,493	1,52,860	129	6,754	3,18,466	21,361	4,99,601	
	Aided	174	26,963	92,305	1,869	15,697	3,02,177	1,20,909	5,33,517	
	Unaided	128	32,556	...	...	...	4,20,374	1,71,529	5,91,903	
Middle English	Government	158	2,893	6,334	6,035	1,927	12,927	2,011	29,134	
	Aided	473	40,906	29,244	1,17,683	9,240	1,79,142	1,69,852	4,06,161	
	Unaided	204	13,967	...	.	9	40,903	55,886	96,703	
Middle vernacular	Government	184	11,101	7,964	37,617	5,887	32,888	6,115	89,469	
	Aided	892	44,901	54,305	60,737	8,077	1,32,939	1,03,398	3,59,516	
	Unaided	106	6,241	...	. .	.	14,655	16,562	31,215	
Upper primary		3,901	1,43,267	85,217	1,36,743	9,301	1,96,311	1,63,979	5,91,611	
Lower „		46,123	1,015,726	1,13,025	3,37,559	15,623	13,46,908	3,58,054	21,71,169	
Miscellaneous (private)		287 33	6,817 362	1,49,968	6,389	1,281	46,558	68,312	2,72,518	
Total ...		52,629	1,360,503	6,91,851	7,10,771	73,256	30,34,673	12,57,966	57,68,517	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

High schools	Government	8	1,997	24,934	...	...	31,782	1,538	58,253	
	Aided	53	8,165	27,748	668	100	92,572	22,040	1,43,128	
	Unaided	18	2,776	...	...	...	25,977	28,124	54,101	
Middle English	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Aided	113	7,978	5,232	23,099	857	40,427	29,219	98,834	
	Unaided	28	2,026	...	...	...	7,785	5,753	13,578	
Middle vernacular	Government	13	757	...	3,444	595	2,357	704	7,100	
	Aided	187	1,985	9,436	18,385	2,883	33,942	25,620	90,286	
	Unaided	16	942	...	...	...	2,317	2,229	4,546	
Upper primary		537	20,275	10,749	18,926	2,076	29,387	15,306	76,454	
Lower „		4,583	1,23,779	16,602	50,191	5,350	1,64,830	62,427	2,99,400	
Miscellaneous (private)		86 33	894 392	23,636	...	360	1,079	14,809	39,884	
Total ...		5,675	1,71,856	1,18,341	1,14,713	12,221	4,32,425	2,07,804	8,85,504	

CALCUTTA

High schools	Government	5	1,549	44,513	...	...	48,452	...	92,965	
	Aided	4	521	5,840	...	...	5,612	25,122	36,574	
	Unaided	40	13,850	...	...	...	2,40,640	45,066	2,85,706	
Middle English	Government	2	383	4,869	...	...	2,926	...	7,795	
	Aided	5	330	936	...	216	1,570	1,418	4,140	
	Unaided	8	651	...	...	...	4,434	748	5,182	
Middle vernacular	Government	1	224	2,412	...	...	3,022	...	5,434	
	Aided	20	2,807	6,173	...	498	19,911	17,715	44,297	
	Unaided	3	397	...	...	...	2,598	41	2,639	
Upper primary		136	4,699	23,898	...	226	8,851	61,928	93,903	
Lower „		208	9,687	7,463	...	1,463	24,258	8,462	41,666	
Miscellaneous		10	763	13,798	...	...	7,344	10,705	31,847	
Total ...		440	35,917	1,08,922	...	2,403	3,69,618	1,71,205	6,52,148	

BURDWAN.

High schools	Government	7	1,834	4,252	...	2,546	35,302	6,105	48,205	
	Aided	58	8,400	25,226	1,201	6,126	1,00,696	28,368	1,61,617	
	Unaided	18	3,412	...	...	...	20,510	36,946	57,456	
Middle English	Government	8	885	18	1,612	1,164	6,161	672	9,627	
	Aided	154	9,417	3,579	35,455	1,650	46,491	42,524	1,29,699	
	Unaided	46	3,051	...	...	...	9,163	12,068	21,231	
Middle vernacular	Government	24	1,406	...	6,215	...	4,916	761	11,892	
	Aided	135	7,965	4,522	14,771	2,466	25,014	19,388	64,161	
	Unaided	15	915	...	...	...	2,381	2,008	4,389	
Upper primary		985	32,515	10,810	31,741	2,697	50,429	24,279	1,19,946	
Lower „		9,125	2,14,475	9,321	74,364	2,455	3,18,220	35,768	4,40,188	
Miscellaneous		81	758	13,641	292	130	798	8,504	23,375	
Total ...		10,556	2,85,032	71,369	1,65,561	19,234	6,20,131	2,17,391	10,93,686	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

RAJSHAHI.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number on the rolls.	Expenditure from— Provincial.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
High schools ...	Government ...	8	2,346	12,615	...	2,988	36,297	2,161	56,061	
	Aided ...	9	1,407	6,063	...	1,230	12,206	9,292	28,791	
	Unaided ..	2	137	...	...	...	281	3,901	4,182	
Middle English ...	Government	3	377	...	642	...	1,787	506	3,034	
	Aided	68	4,540	1,485	13,958	632	16,018	21,836	53,931	
	Unaided ..	14	920	...	...	..	1,382	7,845	9,227	
Middle vernacular	Government ...	27	1,722	498	5,475	514	4,918	1,037	12,439	
	Aided	96	4,904	1,446	12,878	182	9,056	12,945	36,517	
	Unaided	11	466	...	...	...	561	2,096	2,657	
Upper primary		421	14,947	4,569	18,786	461	17,259	12,709	53,734	
Lower „		2,610	63,409	5,887	37,123	1,111	70,707	22,098	1,36,921	
Miscellaneous		13	439	17,185	3,591	...	940	*3,943	25,659	
Total		3,294	95,410	49,741	92 443	7,118	1,73,404	1,00,428	4,23,144	

PATNA DIVISION.

High schools ..	Government ...	7	2,612	15,633	...	...	57,740	3,627	77,209	
	Aided ...	10	1,809	6,449	.	4,155	19,021	12,203	41,828	
	Unaided ...	21	4,709	...	...	...	43,630	27,458	71,088	
Middle English ..	Government ...	3	194	...	801	363	760	212	2,076	
	Aided	31	2,079	2,920	5,396	2,082	7,686	12,283	30,264	
	Unaided ...	11	607	...	...	...	1,516	4,357	5,873	
Middle vernacular	Government	45	2,199	166	9,552	1,632	4,350	2,033	15,035	
	Aided	4	341	514	309	545	619	1,563	3 549	
	Unaided ...	13	700	...		...	61	4,030	4,091	
Upper primary		196	9,994	5,120	14,777	939	8,988	4,131	33,964	
Lower „		6,032	132,060	4,906	4 9,080	2,912	1,61,831	65,920	2,84,639	
Miscellaneous		17	1,086	21,317	478	781	6,620	14,572	43,718	
Total		6,388	158,390	57,236	80,590	13,359	3,12,761	1,52,388	6,16,334	

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

High schools ...	Government	5	1,113	11,960	129	1,100	23,131	2,873	38,502	
	Aided .	4	583	2,589	...	355	6,281	5,714	14,939	
	Unaided ..	7	1,558	...	...	...	17,207	9,019	26,226	
Middle English ...	Government ..	4	306		2,482	.	306	433	3,221	
	Aided ..	27	1,627	2,967	4,356	1,245	6,076	10,604	24,646	
	Unaided	5	182	..	...	...	525	1,427	1,952	
Middle vernacular	Government ...	18	1,157	744	3,412	887	3,303	527	8,875	
	Aided	20	981	1,513	1,965	348	3,359	1,912	9,097	
	Unaided	2	178	...	...	...	394	341	735	
Upper primary		192	8,393	9,463	8,211	654	11,467	14,194	43,989	
Lower „		3,018	61,322	12,009	24,202	1,134	1,04,611	9,795	1,51,751	
Miscellaneous		7	212	1,630	198	.	...	1,642	2,870	
Total ...		3,334	77,612	41,606	44,955	5,721	1,76,660	57,881	[illegible]	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

High schools ..	Government ...	5	1,000	10,128	. .	...	15,523	1,835	27,466	
	Aided .	2	184	1,492	. .	...	1,216	1,818	4 526	
	Unaided ...	...	...		...	...	...		...	
Middle English ...	Government	...		...	...	...	..			
	Aided	21	1,674	7,561	...	839	1,830	14,969	25,179	
	Unaided ..	2	126	.	...	...	30	246	276	
Middle vernacular	Government ...	16	986	4,145	...	333	971	577	6,026	
	Aided ...	16	912	2,845	...	469	1,571	1,972	6,857	
	Unaided ...	...	..	...	...	...			...	
Upper primary		120	5,537	10,309	...	428	4,068	10,894	25,699	
Lower „		1,827	49,726	44,154	...	263	31,056	22,330	97,803	
Miscellaneous		29	206	5,712	.	...	...	2,231	7,943	
Total		2,039	60,403	86,346	...	2,323	56,265	56,862	2,01,796	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*concluded.*

DACCA DIVISION.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number on the rolls.	Expenditure from— Provincial.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
High schools ...	Government ..	5	1,564	15,367	...	120	36,042	2,050	54,488	
	Aided ..	21	5,708	10,324	...	2,391	40,356	9,375	62,946	
	Unaided .	17	5,107	.	...	...	60,887	18,110	78,997	
Middle English ...	Government ..	1	60	...	...	300	253	.	553	
	Aided ..	115	9,332	1,099	23,301	1,401	37,910	24,354	88,065	
	Unaided ...	58	4,096	...	..	...	9,031	16,822	25,843	
Middle vernacular	Government .	17	1,337	...	2,057	1,174	5,378	319	10,328	
	Aided ...	223	9,769	16,272	10,139	307	26,237	12,235	65,190	
	Unaided ...	30	1,857	...	...	...	4,745	4,143	8,888	
Upper primary		705	23,865	4,228	21,423	509	35,412	13,328	74,700	
Lower "		6,666	146,621	5,100	45,248	385	1,70,163	65,911	2,66,807	
Miscellaneous		18	1,154	29,577	1,327	...	25,150	232	56,286	
Total ...		7,876	208,470	82,867	1,04,395	6,587	4,52,954	1,66,888	8,13,991	

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

High schools ...	Government ...	4	951	7,372	...	...	19,194	1,076	27,642	
	Aided ..	7	1,309	8,064	...	...	17,141	2,747	23,952	
	Unaided ...	5	1,007	...	...	...	11,242	2,905	14,147	
Middle English .	Government	1	18	1,194	...	...	...	...	1,194	
	Aided .	25	2,177	298	5,731	330	7,652	5,102	19,143	
	Unaided .	25	1,996	...	.	...	6,253	5,232	11,485	
Middle vernacular	Government ...	10	753	...	2,519	...	2,181	107	4,807	
	Aided ...	100	4,789	8,854	4,788	184	12,055	4,196	30,076	
	Unaided ...	14	706	...	...	...	1,570	1,422	2,992	
Upper primary		375	15,030	4,817	12,180	66	21,327	4,521	42,911	
Lower "		5,294	115,146	4,213	33,121	75	1,05,475	32,015	1,73,899	
Miscellaneous		16	1,042	5,444	...	60	3,483	11,082	20,069	
Total ...		5,876	145,014	35,256	57,339	715	2,07,603	71,404	3,72,317	

ORISSA DIVISION.

High schools ...	Government ..	3	630	6,584	...	...	12,116	90	18,790	
	Aided ..	6	787	4,070	...	840	7,076	3,230	15,216	
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Middle English ...	Government ..	3	170	253	458	...	794	128	1,633	
	Aided ...	29	1,756	2,147	6,490	...	4,412	8,151	21,340	
	Unaided ..	7	303	...	...	9	699	1,408	2,116	
Middle vernacular	Government ...	15	581	...	3,743	252	500	48	4,543	
	Aided ...	29	1,318	2,790	3,502	185	1,155	5,854	13,486	
	Unaided ...	2	50	...	...	...	26	252	278	
Upper primary		284	8,132	2,245	10,749	1,505	9,183	2,629	26,311	
Lower "		6,773	99,601	3,350	25,250	475	1,96,707	23,333	2,58,095	
Miscellaneous		30	346	18,628	603	...	1,144	592	20,967	
Total ...		7,181	113,704	40,167	50,775	3,266	2,32,852	55,715	3,82,775	

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The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1891-92.

Preliminary.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Department of Public Instruction throughout the year 1891-92. As he took furlough from the 5th April, the report for that year has been submitted by the Officiating Director, Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., and has reached Government in due time. In accordance with the orders in force, which prescribe that details should be examined more fully in alternate years, the present report is considerably longer than its predecessor.

Number under instruction.

2. There has been a satisfactory increase in the numbers of pupils under instruction, viz., from 1,336,886 to 1,392,371 in public institutions, and from 132,057 to 139,594 in private or indigenous institutions: total 1,468,943 to 1,531,965. At the same time the aggregate number of public institutions has risen from 52,563 to 53,956, while private or indigenous institutions are 13,868 instead of 13,387: total 65,950 in 1890-91 and 67,824 in 1891-92. Among the schools classed as "public institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 43,670 to 43,972, and the unaided schools from 8,893 to 9,984. In the various classes of institutions there were the usual fluctuations, but it is noteworthy that the numbers of pupils in receipt of university and secondary education diminished, while primary education attracted more students than before. The decline in the number of lower primary schools, which had been continuous for four years, has not only been arrested, but the rebound has carried the figures nearly up to the highest strength previously attained. The following statement shows the facts for five years—

	Number of Lower Primary schools.	Number of pupils.
1887-88	45,596	991,110
1888-89	44,854	982,126
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890 91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948

At the same time upper primaries are more numerous by 121 and their pupils by 6,780. Female schools increased in number from 2,270 to 2,743, and their pupils from 49,638 to 57,801. Arabic and Persian schools recovered to a slight extent their losses previously recorded, whereas elementary Koran schools, which declined in 1890-91, more than regained their strength in 1889-90. In commenting last year on the figures of the census of 1891, it was mentioned that, whereas the number of male and female children of school-going age had increased in ten years by between 6 and 7 per cent., the number of boys at school had advanced by 54 per cent. and of girls under instruction by 166 per cent. From further calculations on the revised census figures it appears that, of the children of a school-going age, 26·2 of the boys and 1·7 of the girls are at school. Education in Bengal has therefore a large field for the extension of

its operations, especially among the lower classes, so that any advance in primary instruction is gratifying.

Financial results.

3. The net Government expenditure for the year exceeded the sanctioned estimate by Rs. 33,679. The actual excess was Rs. 57,571, but the receipts exceeded the estimates by Rs. 23,892. As has been previously explained, the Accountant-General each year reduces the departmental budget by a large amount on account of probable savings, whereas the departmental authorities are unable to effect all the savings anticipated by that officer. No blame attaches to them, so long as they keep within their own budget, while trying to secure any feasible saving. The Accountant-General's attention was invited last year to the Director's observations on this subject, and will again be drawn to them. The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, such as the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 93,52,000 as compared with Rs. 85,74,000 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 7,78,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues rose from Rs. 22,26,000 to Rs. 24,96,000, an increase of Rs. 2,70,000; and that from all public sources, including district and municipal funds, rose from Rs. 32,67,000 to Rs. 36,29,000, *i.e.*, by Rs. 3,62,000. The private expenditure rose from Rs. 53,07,000 to Rs. 57,23,000. Collegiate education cost more by Rs. 45,000, secondary education by Rs. 1,78,000 (due to the re-inclusion of the figures for unaided secondary schools for Europeans and Eurasians), primary education by Rs. 1,66,000, and female education by Rs. 1,06,000, chiefly from private sources. Under the last two heads district funds contributed Rs. 45,000 more than last year, and municipal funds Rs. 5,000 more. It is very unsatisfactory to find that, while municipal funds contributed Rs. 46,000 (though less than last year) on secondary education, so small a sum as Rs. 17,000 was spent from the same source on primary education. The construction of a new building in Calcutta for the Government School of Art added largely to the sum spent on buildings.

Controlling agencies.

4. Sir Alfred Croft was on tour for 65 days, inspecting colleges and schools, and conferring with the local officers. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Officiating Director will be able to complete the full amount of inspection which the Head of this important department is expected to perform. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the province throughout the year is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

Designation of officers.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	147	5	157
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	137	9	143
European Inspectors	2	86	2	65
Deputy Inspectors	43	167	44	169
Sub-Inspectors	191	199	193	208

In nearly every class there is an improvement. Mr. Bellett and Mr. Reuther did specially good work in their circles; they were 204 and 176 days, respectively, on tour away from their head-quarters. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the work of the Inspectors of European Schools lies principally in Calcutta, where most of these schools are situated; and hence a large number of days need not be spent by them away from head-quarters. The Inspector of the Eastern Circle gave more of his time to the Chittagong

Division, but he still appears to devote himself too much to the districts nearer to his head-quarters. The periods spent on tour by the Deputy Inspectors vary from an average of 156 days in Orissa to 195 days in the Patna Division. If the Deputy Inspector of Patna, Babu Bhagwan Prasad, could visit 514 schools in 248 days, it is unsatisfactory to find that in the six districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, and Balasore the prescribed minimum of 150 days could not be attained. So also in the case of the Sub-Inspectors. Babu Umes Chandra Basu, Board Sub-Inspector of Ranaghat, has again headed the list by visiting 447 schools in 262 days. No sufficient explanation is offered of the failure of the Sub-Inspectors in Chota Nagpur to comply with the standing orders that they should spend at least 200 days in the interior of the country, and visit 400 schools a year. The Lieutenant-Governor is not content that the average for the officers in each division should meet these requirements, but would desire to be furnished in future with the names of the individual officers, Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, who fall short of the standard of work. He leaves it for the present to the Director to take proper notice of their deficiencies. Last year the 940 chief gurus and inspecting pundits paid 270,388 visits to schools: average 287. This year 921 of them paid 280,916 visits: average 305. The Lieutenant-Governor last year expressed his approval of the plan of substituting inspecting pundits for chief gurus, and it may be inferred from the above figures that some improvement has been thereby effected. The observation quoted by the Director that great care should be exercised in the selection of these officers, commends itself to His Honour's approval.

District Boards.

5. Sir Charles Elliott would have been glad to have received from the Director a fuller account of the share taken by the District Boards throughout the Province in the work of education. As they constitute a link of the chain of Government in this respect, it is important that their services should be properly utilised and their co-operation sought for by the Chairmen of the Boards. Mr. Tawney reports that the Boards have gradually learned during the last six years to work in harmony with the Department of Public Instruction for the advancement of education. So far as the District Boards have been mentioned, the notices of them are generally satisfactory. In the Presidency Division the relations between the Boards and the Deputy Inspectors have been perfectly cordial. The Inspector of the Bihár Circle writes in the same strain, and similar reports have been received from Chittagong and Orissa, while no complaint is heard from Dacca. In Malda the proceedings of the District Board are unfavourably criticized; and in Bankura the Board is said to be dilatory in the despatch of business. The Director should communicate promptly with the Commissioner in such cases. He has done right in naming the District Boards which have been unpunctual in submitting reports and statements and in making payments. The Chairmen of the Boards in question will be reminded, through the Commissioners, of their responsibilities for such matters of routine business, as the Lieutenant-Governor looks to them to carry out the orders of Government with regularity in this as much as in other departments of the administration. With respect to Local Boards it is stated, again somewhat indifinitely, that the delegation of education work to them has been attended with varying success. The information regarding them is meagre: in the few cases referred to they are said to control primary education within their limits. The few District Committees still existing appear to meet very seldom for the transaction of business.

University education.

6. The number of colleges stands at 34, the same as last year, divided into—Government 11, municipal 1, aided 7, and unaided 15. It is not to be expected that there should be much change in these numbers from year to year. The students on the lists are returned as 5,225 instead of 5,232 last year, a variation of no significance. The aided colleges have, taken together, lost 81 students. The Government colleges show an increase of 16 students. The Midnapore college had 46, instead of 50, youths under instruction. The unaided institutions have attracted 62 more than last year, and nearly recovered the numbers then recorded as lost. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates

at the University examinations during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Entrance	1,932	1,153	2,156	1,710	1,643
Percentage of success...	45·8	24·2	50	42·7	40
First Arts	481	629	996	693	1,011
Percentage of success...	39	27	36	36	44
Bachelors of Arts ...	323	366	399	231	280
Percentage of success...	40	34	40	29	24
Bachelors of Law ...	238	187	254	128	48
Percentage of success...	66	52	70	63	27
Masters of Arts ...	58	62	57	46	...
Percentage of success...	52	50	45	36	...

7. A comparison of the tables shows that out of the 2,415 youths reading on the 31st December 1891 for the F. A. examination, so many as 2,310 attended the examination: the proportion was lowest in the aided colleges. The increased number of candidates depends on the higher number passing the Entrance examination two years previously. The percentage of successful candidates has, it may be seen, risen from 36 to 44. In Government colleges the percentage was 53, in aided colleges 39, and in unaided colleges 40. The most successful college was the Brajamohan Institution at Barisál, which sent up 43 candidates, of whom 38 passed; only one failed in mathematics, and none failed in English. Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success has continued to fall from 40 in 1890 to 29 in 1891, and 24 in 1892. Comparing the groups of colleges the ratio of success appears to be as follows:—

	A course.	B course.	Total.
Government	25	58	33
Aided	19	40	20
Unaided	18	33	20
Total ...	20	47	25

It is satisfactory that only one failed out of the seven candidates in Physiology and Botany. More than half the candidates sent up from Bengal colleges failed in Philosophy, and an explanation is offered that the students read notes and abstracts instead of the works prescribed by the University. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to believe that a similar surmise might be hazarded in respect of other subjects besides Philosophy. Of the 128 candidates for Mastership of Arts, 46 passed, as compared with 57 out of 127 last year. The figures illustrating the ratio of success in the statement above are curious and important, as they prove that the F.A. examination is becoming easier every year, while the B.A. and M.A. examinations are made more difficult, thus illustrating the oscillation of the pendulum and the varying fortunes in different years. It appears that, since the great reaction which followed the severe pluckings of 1889, the tendency has been for the Entrance examination to grow harder, the First Arts to grow easier, and the examinations for B.A., B.L. and M.A. to grow harder. The Lieutenant-Governor, in the Resolution on the report for 1890-91, expressed his opinion that efforts should be made to secure uniformity of standard, and that this could only be attained by continuity in the examining body. He is not aware whether the Director addressed the University authorities on this subject, or whether any notice has been taken of his remarks, but he trusts that the matter will not be forgotten. It seems to him that, while it is proper that examinations for University degrees should be so severe as to make those degrees genuine titles of honour, it is not judicious, nor in accordance with general policy elsewhere, to oppose many difficulties in the way of those who desire to matriculate; and in a minor degree the same may be said of the First Arts examination. The facts given in paragraphs 41 to 58 regarding the colleges separately are of interest; but no reference has been made, as should have been done, to the disgraceful theft of Entrance examination papers from the custody of the Principal of the Patna College, and the extent, if any, to which the pupils were implicated; the final report in the case has not yet been received by Government.

8. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased during the year from Rs. 6,62,377 to Rs. 7,07,104—a rise of nearly Rs. 45,000. Of this amount the expenditure from Provincial revenues has risen from Rs. 2,69,850 to Rs. 2,92,686, the fee receipts from Rs. 2,61,308 to Rs. 2,75,505, and the receipts from endowments and other sources from Rs. 1,31,219 to Rs. 1,38,835. The charge on Provincial revenue is nearly 41·4 of the total expenditure. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to be furnished with an explanation of the total increased charge of about Rs. 24,000 for Government colleges on Provincial revenues. The whole of this sum can hardly be attributable to the variations in the number and pay of the officers on duty in successive years. Increased Government expenditure in one college, through the transfer thereto of more expensive officers, should entail a corresponding economy elsewhere, but the facts are that in Government colleges the total cost has risen from Rs. 4,00,726 to Rs. 4,32,736; and of this sum the charge on Provincial revenues has risen from Rs. 2,43,757 to Rs. 2,67,845, while the receipts from fees and other sources have increased from Rs. 1,56,969 to Rs. 1,64,891. Perhaps it may turn out that there is some inaccuracy in the table from which these figures are taken, which treats the total expenditure on a college as equivalent to the receipts from different sources. Thus the Midnapore College received Rs. 1,950 from Government in 1890-91 and nothing in 1891-92, but it did not necessarily spend less on education, because it omitted to draw the provincial grant during the year. From the figures, however, as given, it appears that the annual cost of each student in a Government college increased from Rs. 231-12-3 to Rs. 238-13, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 140-15-8 to Rs. 147-13. Last year the Lieutenant-Governor noticed with gratification the diminished cost of the Presidency College, but this year it has risen from Rs. 79,836 to Rs. 1,08,968. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal ...	143	124	138	129	127
The Government share thereof ...	63	50	55	52	52

The net result of the last two years is that, though the average total cost of a student has somewhat decreased, nevertheless the cost to Government is practically the same.

The B or Science course.

9. The number of candidates who took up the A or Literature course has risen this year from 667 to 967, whereas the students of the B or Science course are more numerous by 182 to 140. The increase in the former case has been 45 per cent.; in the latter, 30: thus showing the greater popularity of the A course. On the other hand, the percentage of success is 20 in the A course, and 46 in the B course. Mr. Tawney adheres to Sir A. Croft's view that the usual preference of the best students for the Science course has again manifested itself: he adverts to the fact that, of the 52 holders of senior scholarships, 22 have chosen the A course and 29 the B course. His conclusion is that, as a general rule, serious students are apt to prefer the B course, but he admits that some diligent students have a marked preference for the literary course, arising from the natural bias of their minds. In the Government Resolution last year, the various considerations on either side of this question were discussed: on the one hand, the Director's views were set forth, and the want of arrangements for teaching Science; on the other hand, the notion that the A course conduces more readily to appointments. The present report shows that, at any rate, in one of the unaided colleges, that is, in the City College, a strenuous attempt is being made to teach Science, and it is hoped that the new chemical laboratory, which is in course of construction at the Presidency College, will to some extent remove the difficulty that science students have hitherto experienced. The Lieutenant-Governor does not feel quite satisfied that the best students embark on the Science course for the sake of Science, and not because it is the easiest course in which to obtain a degree; if this were not the case, and if students took up the Science course for the love of the study, it is probable that they would pursue it after they leave the University; but it is notorious that this is very rarely the case.

10. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the past four years are contained in the following statement:—

Secondary education.

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	2,319	200,124	6,01,539	19,34,506	25,36,045
1889-90 ...	2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750

The decrease of 108 schools and 4,927 pupils is said to be more nominal than real, owing to the reclassification of 88 primary fund middle schools now returned as upper primaries. The numbers of the pupils in the high English and middle English schools are comparatively stationary, while the loss is chiefly confined to middle vernacular schools. The decrease of the contribution from provincial revenues and municipal funds, especially the latter, is satisfactory, accompanied as it is by an increase in the expenditure from private sources. This is consonant with the policy of Government to set free funds for primary and female education by withdrawing from secondary schools as far as possible. In connection with the grant-in-aid system, by which Government assists 1,565 schools to the extent of 28 per cent. of their expenditure, the Director points out the difficulty, for want of means, of helping the 453 unaided secondary schools on our returns: the applications for renewal of grants-in-aid are thoroughly examined and revised so as to admit new grants, but little can be done. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is not anxious to afford any special assistance to these middle schools, and certainly cannot place more funds at their disposal to the detriment of primary education. The high English schools have increased in number from 351 to 356, but the number of pupils is practically unaltered, being 75,300 against 75,587. At the University Entrance Examination 1,043 boys passed, as compared with 1,710 in 1891, and 2,156 in 1890, the percentage of success being 40 instead of 42 and 50, respectively. Thus the tide of success of these schools has continued to ebb. The failures may be partly attributed to the want of preparation of the candidates, and partly to a specially difficult paper in English; but History and Geography proved more generally fatal than English. Mr. Tawney states his belief that there is a natural aversion to historical studies in the Indian mind; and this opinion is certainly supported by the fact that works of history are but rarely produced in this country, and little aptitude is shown by Indian students for research and the verification of facts. The Director has supplied some new tables of statistics for zilla schools, dividing them into (*a*) schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or (*b*) zilla schools of the first, second or third class, supervised by the Circle Inspectors. These classes indicate whether the schools have 300 or more pupils, between 300 and 175, or less than 175. By a system of merit-marks based on the results of the Entrance Examination, it is shown that the collegiate schools have, as a class, fallen off, as well as the zilla schools of the second class, while the others have improved. In Calcutta the Government high English schools maintained for the benefit of native students, did better than last year, whereas the unaided schools were less successful. In accordance with the request of Government, the Director has supplied some information as to places where Government zilla schools exists alongside unaided schools of the high English status. There are 49 high English schools for boys maintained by Government, of which 12 are attached to colleges and are accordingly governed by special considerations. The remaining 37 are distributed throughout the nine divisions. In four of these divisions, viz., Burdwan, Rajshahi, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, there are no unaided high English schools at the stations where the 15 zilla schools are situated. The Director has examined the possibility of private enterprise taking the place of the other 22 zilla schools. The local circumstances require consideration in each case; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot concur with Mr. Tawney in thinking that it must necessarily follow that where three schools, viz., one Government and two unaided, at a place have more than 300 pupils each, the

Government zilla school should be maintained. Some other remarks of Mr. Tawney's, such as those about making over a zilla school to a joint-committee of a District Board and Municipality, for instance, seem to show that the Director has not quite understood the Lieutenant-Governor's mind on this important point. His Honour's view is that opportunities for obtaining high education must be provided for those who desire to use them. It is not strictly the duty of the Government to provide this class of education at the cost of the public, but in this respect, as in many others, the Government has felt bound to act as a pioneer in showing the way in which the object can be realised, and in stimulating the desire for the object. When it has performed that duty, it is time for Government to retire from its self-imposed task. In other words, when private high schools exist and flourish, when there is a sufficiency of educated teachers and of youths desirous of high education and ready to pay for it, the maintenance of a Government high school supported by public money is an injustice to private enterprise and an unecessary load on the shoulders of the State. The Lieutenant-Governor's view is therefore that when such conditions exist, the Government should altogether withdraw the zilla school where a private school exists on a solid basis. He quite recognises that, to avoid loss to Government and the incubus of a number of supernumerary teachers, the process of withdrawal must be gradual; but the true remedy for this difficulty would be that the service of the teachers should not be pensionable. A special paragraph should be devoted in future reports to recording what has been done by Government, year by year, towards carrying out this policy of retiring from direct promotion of the higher education.

Middle class schools.

11. It is to be regretted that the results of the middle English and middle vernacular scholarship examinations are inferior to those of the preceding year. It is said that the candidates in the middle English are generally more successful than those in the latter examination, although the course of studies is harder; the Lieutenant-Governor has read this statement with some surprise, as the standard of English attained in the former is not very satisfactory. He accepts as sound the objections offered in paragraph 78 of the report to the middle examination curriculum, and will be prepared to consider its revision when submitted to Government. Orders have been issued during the year for the encouragement of drawing in schools, but the scheme cannot be brought into full operation until the supply of teachers available is considerably augmented. At the last Entrance examination 141 candidates took up drawing, of whom only 9 passed: it is presumed that the effect of the teaching of the newly-appointed drawing masters at the training and other schools had not had time to be felt. The Director is requested to furnish in future a separate table showing the candidates at the Entrance examination, from the schools which have obtained drawing teachers, and the measure of success they may achieve

Physical training.

12. In the separate paragraphs regarding each of the colleges, the Director has given some interesting details of the games played by the boys, of the clubs organised by them for athletics, of their drill and gymnastic exercises, and inter-collegiate competitions, annual sports, and other means adopted for the furtherance of physical education. The following account is given of a corresponding movement in the principal schools :—

"Mr. Bellett says that the head-master of the Bogra Zilla School remarks that physical exercise has a very great effect in keeping the boys employed and away from evil company. It is interesting to find a head-master in this country taking this view, which is, I believe, one generally held by educational authorities in Great Britain. I have already described, in the section on University education, with what avidity the college students have taken to physicical exercise in all its various forms: and it is satisfactory to learn that the same spirit has manifested itself in schools also, according to their limited resources. A rule was laid down that when half the costs of buying gymnastic apparatus for zilla schools could be locally raised the other half would be supplimented by grants from the surplus funds. Most of the zilla schools availed themselves of this concession during the year. Private schools also have shown commendable activity in this respect, and where funds are not available for buying costly apparatus, indigneous games are encouraged. Drill, where introduced, is no longer looked upon with dislike and out-of-door games are more indulged in than was the case some two or three years ago."

The Lieutenant-Governor regards this development as very encouraging. He sees on every hand a great increase of the zest with which these national English games, especially football, are played, and he has constantly on tour watched the performances of the boys with the greatest interest. He has noticed how much more the Bengalis take to these exercises than the Biháris: even in the Bihár zilla schools he has observed that the most proficient boys are Bengalis by birth. He looks forward to great improvement in the physique of Bengalis in the course of one or two generations from this source. In the interior of the country no difficulty is experienced in obtaining space for the boys' games, but in Calcutta the opposite is the case. Three Colleges for European boys (St. Xavier's, Doveton, and Armenian) and two for Natives (Presidency and Madrassa) have been allotted sites for games on the Calcutta Maidan by the Commissioner of Police; but most of the private schools in Calcutta find the distance of the Maidan and the want of playgrounds anywhere near the boys' homes an insurmountable obstacle. The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men has given anxious consideration to this subject, and, though the difficulties and cost are great, does not despair of providing a ground large enough for the schools which are too far off to use the Maidan. His Honour is aware of the enormous value of land in Calcutta, as shown in land acquisition proceedings, but he feels confident that there are public-spirited and generous individuals among the wealthy landowners of the native community, who may be trusted to come forward and promote the welfare of their race by providing means for its physical improvement.

Discipline and moral training.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to read that discipline has markedly improved in all classes of schools (paragraph 83), and to a certain extent his own observation bears out the remark. But it shows a rather sanguine feeling when Mr. Tawney goes on to assert that "nearly all that it is possible to effect by departmental influence is being done to improve the discipline in schools." Sir Charles Elliott is satisfied that many of the high officials of the Department have this object sincerely at heart. But he wishes that it were generally accepted by every Principal, Professor, and Teacher in a Government college and school, that his relations to the students should not begin and end in the lecture-room, but that he should endeavour out of school hours to acquire their confidence and obtain an influence over them which should last through their lives. His Honour has observed with great pleasure how many of the staff of the Department devote themselves to joining with their boys both in athletic games and in intellectual pursuits which lie outside of the ordinary curriculum of the University, and he believes that the kindly leading and influence thus exercised does more to trian up the students to be gentlemen and scholars, useful citizens, and loyal subjects of the Queen, than a wilderness of moral text-books could do.

Boarding-houses.

14. Another most valuable influence operating in the same direction is that of boarding-houses, and the expressions used by Mr. Tawney on this question in his paragraph 85 have the Lieutenant-Governor's complete concurrence. The want of boarding-houses, or of decent lodging-houses, for the 4,000 (or so) students in Calcutta is the crying evil connected with the present University system. It seems almost inconceivable that such a system should have been allowed to grow up, and that no provision should have been made for the proper housing of so large a body of young men, the flower of the youth of Bengal, who are turned loose in Calcutta to find what lodging they may, with little experience of life, with little power of combination, and surrounded by temptations of all kinds. At Cambridge or Oxford no University student is allowed to live except in a licensed lodging-house, the keeper of which is bound by strict rules to permit nothing immoral and to insist on regular hours being observed. In Calcutta, unless the young men live in the houses of relatives or in the few boarding-houses provided by the authorities, such as the Eden Hostel and the Madrassa Boarding-house, they are obliged to make up parties of their own to hire houses, and fill them as full as they can hold for economy's sake. Not so much care is taken of their living in healthy and decent surroundings as is taken by Government for the pilgrims to Jagannath under the Puri

Lodging-house Act. If the University or the Municipality of Calcutta cannot move to remedy this evil, Sir Charles Elliott trusts that something will be done by the action of the gentlemen who form the society for the Higher Training of Young Men, who may be able by local knowledge and friendly influence to frame a list of the most decent and suitable lodging-houses, and indicate them to new arrivals and deter them from occupying those which are objectionable, or from over crowding those which are otherwise suitable. Such help as this will doubtless save many a young student from contracting seeds of disease arising from insanitary conditions or evil habits to which they are now liable and which may embitter and empoverish their whole lives.

Primary education.

15. The fluctuations in the numbers of the boys receiving primary education during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1887-88 ...	3,026	112,323	45,595	991,009
1888-89 ...	3,077	115,485	44,854	982,126
1889-90 ...	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91 ...	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,948

Not only has the increase in the numbers of upper primary schools and pupils been sustained, but the number of lower primary schools has shown a recovery, and for the first time for some years the downward tendency in the number of their pupils has been checked at last. The total result is a net gain of 1,045 primary schools and 52,499 pupils. As Mr. Tawney explains, the fluctuations in the numerical statistics of primary schools depend on such various causes—and similar causes in different parts of the country produce dissimilar effects—that the explanations of the variations must be looked for in the details rather than in the totals. The state of the public health, the price of food-grains, floods, or drought, in fact all the agricultural circumstances of the year, combine with the changing resources of the District Boards, and oscillations of local policy and classification, to influence the results. But after all the principal reason for the increased numbers has been the fact that more money has been spent this year on this branch of education throughout the Province; if adequate sums are disbursed the usual results ensue as a matter of course.

The expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following table:—

Description of Schools.	From Provincial revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	95,806	97,766	1,92,461	1,77,910	2,88,267	2,75,676
Non-stipendiary schools	27,601	32,075	2,39,107	2,91,170	2,66,708	3,23,245
Schools abolished before the close of the year ...	3,241	3,807	7,760	7,569	11,001	11,376
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	9,833	12,263	81,234	78,474	91,067	90,737
Examination charges	1,175	1,096	11,125	12,203	12,300	13,239
Scholarships and prizes	7,653	7,376	17,617	26,068	25,270	33,444
Grants for buildings and furniture	4,163	7,006	4,052	1,011	8,215	8,017
Other payments	7,820	8,883	26,239	23,961	34,078	31,694
Total ...	1,57,311	1,69,662	5,79,595	6,17,766	7,36,906	7,87,428
Allotment	1,78,925	1,78,798	6,14,029	6,23,300	7,92,954	8,02,098
Savings	21,614	9,136	34,434	5,534	56,048	14,670

These figures show the increased expenditure on primary schools both by Government and by District Boards: they show also that the allotments were better worked up to. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the District Boards have spent less on stipendiary schools and more on payment-by-results schools. He fully appreciates Mr. Tawney's comment on the diminution in the savings from Rs. 34,434 to Rs. 5,534, when he writes:—"This indicates a real improvement in the administration of the Boards. Whenever the year closes

with a heavy unspent balance, it means laxity and delay on the part of the authorities in respect of payment, and consequent hardship to poor gurus whose income is so small and precarious." But he fails to understand the repeated complaint that the sources of revenue placed at the disposal of the Boards are not only not capable of any material expansion, but in some cases have shown a heavy falling off. As cess revaluation is constantly in progress in a number of districts, the revenue of the Boards must proportionately increase. He would ask the Director to report specially any instance of considerable decrease in the Boards' expenditure on education. The municipal contribution to primary schools is said, in paragraph 92 of the report, to have risen from Rs. 20,411 to Rs. 24,984, which is a satisfactory sign as indicating that municipalities are more alive to the importance of providing for the education of the poor, though the Commissioner of Burdwan desires to emphasise the fact "that municipalities continue to be too liberal in the matter of secondary education, and too niggardly in their grants to primary schools." Sir Charles Elliott finds it hard to understand the quotation from the report of the Presidency Inspector of Schools regarding the departmental grants to primary schools within the amalgamated area of the Calcutta Municipality. He thought it was the rule that departmental grants should be withdrawn from municipalities, at least as far as primary schools for boys are concerned, and the whole duty of educating all the boys of the municipal area in reading, writing, and arithmatic should be required of the municipality. The sums spent by the Corporation of Calcutta, viz., Rs. 2,369 in 1890-91 and Rs. 2,395 in 1891-92, on both primary and secondary schools, were altogether inadequate, and show a total failure on the part of the municipal authorities to realise their responsibilities to the people placed under their care. The subject will be fully dwelt on in the Resolution on the Annual Report of the Municipality.

16. In the Resolution on the report for 1890-91 the Lieutenant-Governor decided some important questions in connection with primary education, and especially dealt at some length with the question of the proportion of the primary grant spent on stipends allowed to stipendiary schools to the amount spent on rewards to non-stipendiaries, and accepted as working principles (1) the mixed system of stipends with rewards, (2) the fixation of a minimum and a low maximum of rewards, (3) the inclusion of the stipend in the rewards ultimately adjudged. It appears that there has been some delay in carrying out the decision of Government, and it is admitted that some of the Boards have not yet considered them at all. Mr. Tawney, however, mentions the names of 13 Boards, which have more or less accepted the recommendations of the department, as approved by Government, regarding the grant of stipends, and great changes are expected in consequence in these and other districts where similar lines of action may be taken. A new statement has been furnished in paragraph 93, as desired by Government, showing district by district the sums spent in stipends and in rewards, and the number of pupils passing the lower primary and standard examinations. In 9 out of 48 districts the amount paid in rewards is many times as great as that given in stipends; in 8 it is almost double; in 11 it is more: the remaining 20 districts gave more in stipends than in rewards. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Tawney that there is no reason why the districts named by him should not adopt the system of payment-by-results on the principles lately enunciated, the most important of which is to secure the establishment of a school of doubtful position, insuring its stability by the promise of a small stipend by way of retaining fee (as an advance payable out of the rewards) supplemented by rewards for passed pupils. The Director's conclusion is accepted by Government that there is little ground for the contention that the stipendiary pathsalas are the backbone of our primary education system, and that the non-stipendiary pathsalas have therefore no higher work to do at present than swell the bulk of our primary returns. That the majority of the stipendiaries are, on the whole, more efficient than most of the non-stipendiaries is due, *first*, to the practice hitherto followed, of admitting those schools to the stipendiary list which have shown good results year by year; and *secondly* to the better financial position and greater stability of these fortunate few. While anxious to encourage the system of rewards, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it sound that schools of an inefficient and ephemeral character, which

fail to earn even Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 on the results of the reward examinations, should not be allowed to derive any benefit from the system. The subject of stipendiary and non-stipendiary schools should be fully discussed in future reports.

17. The following table exhibits by divisions the apportionment of the primary allotments between upper and lower primary schools, and the relative cost in these classes: in accordance with the wishes of Government, it shows for the first time the upper and lower primaries separately:—

Primary Schools.

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
Presidency	88 650	21,170	56,366	404	3,776	15,118	102,353	52 4	14·0	22·3	8·8
Calcutta	9,172	558	7,303	10	204	503	9,400	55 8	35·8	17·7	12 4
Burdwan	1,15,436	34,666	80,323	810	7,627	28,000	186,207	42 8	10 5	19 2	6 8
Rajshahi	68,324	20,070	40,526	389	2,030	13,647	80 3 3	41	20	23·	12·
Dacca	1,04,853	23,617	69,744	655	4,904	22,345	115,257	36·05	10 1	16·9	6 9
Chittagong	66,578	15,462	36,106	358	4,621	14,325	105,258	43·2	7.4	17 2	5 5
Pabna	93,763	18,951	53,783	181	5,610	9,232	122,975	104·7	9·6	32·8	7 8
Bhagalpur	64,311	13,382	34,526	174	1,942	7,507	43,893	76·9	17 7	28 3	12 5
Chota Nagpur	58,819	7,461	44,201	103	1,547	4,640	43,807	72·4	28·5	24·3	16 3
Orissa .	40,798	11,857	27,845	245	4,853	6,844	73,439	48·4	5·8	27·7	6 00
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2,800	60	1,368	1	122	18	1,481	60	...	.	...
Total ...	7,19,504	1,67,263	4,32,093	3,330	37,436	1,22,185	8,53,993	50·	11·8	22·	8·

The percentage of boys at primary schools to the number of boys of school-going age varies from 52 in Howrah to 8 and 7 in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and 6 in Purnea. It is not to be expected that the relative position of the different districts will vary much from year to year. Last year the Lieutenant-Governor desired that some change might be made in the method of ascertaining the comparative position of each district with respect to primary education, and suggested that the merit should be made to depend partly on the number of scholars and its ratio to the population of the district, and not only on the number of schools. Mr. Tawney has accordingly in paragraph 100 of his report supplied a new table, in which marks have been given on the number of pupils in each district in the different stages, viz. (1) the upper primary stage, (2) the lower primary stage, (*a*) reading printed books, (*b*) not reading printed books; and the progress of the district has been ascertained by the ratio of those marks to every hundred of the population of school-going age. It is perhaps a defect in this calculation that too high a value has been put on upper as against lower primary schools; for instance, as Howrah has 52 per cent. of its boys at school, while Calcutta has only 25 per cent., but the percentage of merit of Calcutta (68) is, on the system adopted, very little below that of Howrah (69·9). The Lieutenant-Governor has had the following table prepared, in which column 4 shows the percentage of boys at school to the boys of school-going age, and column 5 gives the percentage of merit, obtained by the method above described. A comparison of these two columns will convey a better impression of the real facts—

District.	Boys of school-going age.	Boys at primary schools.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of merit marks on population of school-going age.
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas	1,48,392	59,173	39·8	58·1
Khulna	92,697	33,183	35·7	48 5
Murshidabad	90,849	18,948	20·8	30·1
Jessore	1,41,200	25,149	17·8	25 5
Nadia	1,20,322	19,749	16 4	24 9
Total ...	5,93,460	1,56,202	26·2	37 4
Calcutta	67,011	16,868	25·1	68·

District.	Boys of school-going age.	Boys at primary schools.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of merit marks on population of school-going age.
1	2	3	4	5
Hooghly	88,820	44,035	49·5	71·5
Howrah	54,733	28,493	52·05	69·9
Bankura	78,891	32,125	40 7	65·1
Midnapur	1,96,215	91,466	46·6	58·4
Burdwan	1,02,430	40,010	39·06	56·5
Birbhum	58,445	20,702	35·4	45·3
Total ...	5,79,534	2,56,821	44·3	60·6
Dinajpur	1,21,807	20,160	16·5	26·5
Pabna	1,01,686	16,706	16·4	23·
Darjeeling	18,456	2,104	11·4	22·7
Bogra	62,837	9,474	15·07	21·3
Jaipaiguri	54,698	6,557	11 9	20·8
Rajshahi	98,151	11,858	12·08	18 2
Rangpur	1,59,271	16,753	10·5	10·7
Total ...	6,16,906	83,612	13·5	21·9
Backergunge	1,65,666	64,840	39·1	51·4
Dacca	1,80,087	48,586	26·9	34·4
Faridpur	1,33,963	31,247	23·3	32 7
Mymensingh	2,68,292	35,789	13·3	22·07
Total ...	7,48,008	1,80,462	24·1	34·4
Tippera	1,36,769	61,234	44·7	62·5
Noakhali	76,309	33,909	44·4	59·6
Chittagong	92,380	30,888	33·4	44·4
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,934	328	3·6	6·2
Total ...	3,14,392	1,26,359	40·1	54·8
Patna	1,29,859	31,776	24·4	26·3
Saran	1,70,088	31,106	18·2	19·8
Gaya	1,56,751	21,639	13·8	15·7
Champaran	1,40,420	15,930	11·3	10·1
Shahabad	1,48,619	12,941	8·7	9·6
Muzaffarpur	1,95,806	15,958	8·1	8·4
Darbhanga	2,05,647	15,637	7·6	8·2
Total ...	11,47,190	1,44,987	12·6	13·5
Malda	59,986	8,570	14 2	19·9
Sonthal Parganas	1,30,585	13,710	10·4	12·7
Monghyr	1,48,060	17,411	11·7	12 5
Bhagalpur	1,50,730	16,412	10·8	11·7
Purnea	1,49,024	9,388	6·2	6·7
Total ...	6,38,385	65,491	10·2	13·
Balasore	72,245	33,301	46 9	55·2
Cuttack	1,41,083	58,131	41·2	47·2
Puri	71,179	14,435	20·2	26·4
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	1,32,417	16,484	12·4	12·2
Total ...	4,16,924	1,22,351	29·3	33·6
Singhbhum	40,712	11,850	29·1	38·1
Manbhum	88,980	13,682	15·3	19·2
Hazáribágh	85,044	11,179	13·1	14·7
Lohardaga	82,780	10,821	13 07	12·7
Palámau	44,148	2,230	50·5	5·04
Total ...	3,41,664	49,762	14·5	18 6.
Grand Total ...	54,63,474	12,02,915	22·01	29·8

Primary scholarships.

18. There has been a somewhat serious decline during the last three years in the standard of the results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, *i.e.*, candidates from upper primary schools, including private students. The figures are given as follows in paragraph 130 of the Report:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1889-90 ...	2,258	1,660	5,484	3,053	73·7	55·7
1890-91 ...	2,449	1,654	5,910	2,847	67·5	48·2
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8

The cause of this decline should be more carefully looked into by the Inspectors and their subordinates. The results of the corresponding lower primary scholarship examination exhibit a curious contrast with those just tabulated in the case of upper primary schools. Out of 10,001 schools which sent up pupil to this examination, 7,244, or 72·4 per cent., were successful against 6,586 out of 9,163, or 71·8 per cent., in the year before. Also the number of candidates advanced from 29,616 to 32,764, and that of successful candidates from 16,183 to 18,630, the percentage of success having risen from 55·3 to 56·8. The improvement has thus been general. But when improvement or deterioration are spoken of in connection with these examinations, it is always uncertain whether the standard is uniform in different divisions or in different years. It is at least essential that steps should be taken to secure uniformity in the standard of examination in all the districts of the same division, even if it is unattainable throughout the province. Such a system is in force in the Eastern Circle, and Sir A. Croft, in paragraph 101 of his report for 1890-91, expressed his intention of calling upon Inspectors of Schools to introduce such a measure in communication with District Boards. It does not appear why this change was not effected: the Director is requested to take such steps as may be necessary to have the system of examination for primary schools which obtains in the Eastern Circle adopted throughout Bengal. Last year also definite orders were issued accepting the suggestion that the reward examinations should be held *in situ* and the Sub-Inspector alone regarded as responsible for the results. This plan has only been partially adopted and should now be generally extended. The Noakhali practice of holding the examinations simultaneously on a fixed day by local committees of teachers appointed by the District Board does not commend itself to Government and should be forthwith discontinued. With regard to the emoluments of the gurus Mr. Tawney writes thus:—" The average earnings of a lower primary guru are Rs. 47-2 from all sources—an amount hardly sufficient to maintain a family, however small—of which Rs. 9-3 (or only 12 annas a month) were contributed from public sources, and Rs. 38 or more than four times as much, by the people themselves. As the extremes certainly widely differ, it is hardly possible even to imagine, making the fullest allowance for incorrect returns, how petty the incomes of weak schools are, and how utterly inefficient such schools must be; it has been often urged, and it may be repeated here, that in view of the present impossibility of increasing public contributions to any appreciable extent in the near future, the most prudent way to use our limited means best would be to discourage schools of doubtful efficiency, in order to set free funds for those that are really deserving of support." The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to draw a different conclusion from the figures. He considers that more aid should be furnished to schools of the lowest class to make them more efficient. The opinion expressed as to the extremely small incomes is impaired in value by our want of knowledge of the incomes which the gurus derive from fees.

Special instruction.

19. The number of training schools for masters, mistresses, and gurus, again declined from 222 to 205, and the pupils similarly from 1,958 to 1,943; the cost increased at the same time from Rs. 1,13,997 to Rs. 1,16,703. Calculations have been made which show the expensiveness of the first grade training schools at Calcutta and Patna, but no conclusion has been drawn from the facts. It is not stated whether the Director regards the teaching staff as too strong or too costly. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to have some remedy suggested, or to know

at any rate that value is obtained for the additional outlay. The results of the vernacular mastership examination for pupils of first and second grade training schools and for private candidates show 447 as having passed successfully out of 650 candidates, but are less favourable than last year. Only 142 men have been granted first grade certificates after the three-year course, and may be regarded as having cost Rs. 62,739, or Rs. 442 each. Sir Charles Elliott would be glad if the Director would have the whole system of these schools carefully reviewed next year by Inspectors, and the results embodied in his report, as has been done in paragraph 130, which deals with the system of the training of gurus. As it is of importance that all the masters in middle and upper primary schools should have passed through training schools and have received certificates of competency, it is disappointing to find, from the figures supplied, that in middle vernacular schools, out of 1,331 head-teachers, 157 should not have passed through even a middle vernacular school, and that out of 1,425 other teachers so many as 431 should be similarly disqualified. So also, in the case of upper primary schools, out of 3,843 head-pandits so many as 914 have themselves not received even an upper primary education, and out of 584 other teachers 381 do not possess even this qualification. It is something, having regard to the small incomes of these schools, that in 3,661 of them there are 307 teachers who have passed the entrance or vernacular mastership examination, but there is evidently great room for improvement in the staff attached to them. An unfavourable account is given of the scheme of training gurus, which has now been in working for more than five years. Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Rajshahi Circle, considers it a failure, and the Director admits that his argument has much force. Mr. Tawney would, however, apparently maintain the system, with a view to accelerating the elimination of the illiterate gurus by training them properly (in the third grade training schools), and in this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. At the same time he is disposed to regard the cost of these gurus as disproportionate to their value. A sufficient stimulus to improvement might be afforded if it were laid down that no one should be appointed a teacher in a lower primary school (stipendiary) unless he had passed through an upper primary school, or to an upper primary school unless he had received his education in a middle vernacular school, and so on: he wishes the Director to take these suggestions into his consideration.

20. The "other schools of special instruction," including all institutions and Departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools and other schools of a special character, are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure. From public funds. From provincial revenues.	Expenditure. From public funds. From district and municipal funds.	Expenditure. From private funds.	Expenditure. Total.	Average annual cost per pupil. Cost to public funds.	Average annual cost per pupil. Total cost.
1		3		5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government law schools ...	6	91	92	.....	.....	7,795	7,795	.	84 11 8
Unaided law schools	6	472	516	... .	..	19,047	19,047		36 14 7
Total Law Schools	12	563	608	....	... ..	26,842	26,842		44 2 4
II.—Medicine.									
Medical College, Calcutta	1	255	278	1,93 066	.....	12,140	2,05,206	694 7 8	738 2 5
Government medical schools .	4	597	648	76,402	....	16,933	93,335	117 14 5	144 1 0
Unaided medical schools .	5	438	474	.	.....	6,343	6,343	. . .	24 5 9
Total Medical Schools	10	1,290	1,400	2,09,468	...	35,435	3,04,903	192 7 7	217 12 7
III.—Engineering.									
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	244	229	83,942	.... .	9,750	93,691	362 10 0	405 3 1
Government Survey schools ...	3	417	445	10,314	.....	5,550	15,864	22 15 2	35 10 4
Total Engineering Schools	4	661	674	93,256	.....	15,409	1,08,665	141 1 3	164 6 3
IV.—Art and Industry.									
Government School of Art ...	1	181	167	27,352	....	4,155	31 507	163 12 0	188 10 7
Government industrial schools	2	44	35	1,765	. . .	2,193	3,958	50 8 10	113 1 4
Board industrial schools	3	103	114	1,976	3,543	1,706	7,225	48 5 2	63 4 7
Aided ditto	6	316	296	1,656	500	3,791	6,956	7 9 1	20 6 3
Unaided ditto ...	6	219	180	.	.	628	628		.
Total Art Schools ..	19	853	811	32,776	4,103	12,473	49,374	45 7 2	60 13 5
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.									
Government schools	1	40	43	4,445		....	4,445	105 13 4	105 13 4
Aided schools ..	8	279	264	656	624	3,330	4,610	4 13 6	17 10 9
Unaided do.	4	240	230	. .	.	1,955	1 955	.	8 5 1
Total Other Schools	13	559	536	5,101	624	5,341	11,066	10 10 10	20 10 3
Grand Total	58	3,926	4 029	4,00 103	4,727	*25,500	5,00,830	....	.....

It is worthwhile to draw attention to the fluctuations in the numbers of the students reading for the chief professions, as follows :—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1888-89 ...	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90 ...	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926

The remarkable decrease in the number of law students is accounted for by the recent changes in the regulations for the B.L. and pleadership examinations, which require shorter periods of study than formerly. The increase in the number of medical pupils is attributable to the opening of another school of Homœopathy in Calcutta. The total cost of the Calcutta Medical College slightly rose, but the average cost per pupil fell from Rs. 873 to Rs. 738. As the number of engineering students decreased, so the cost per head rose in all the institutions. The decrease at the Sibpur College is partly due to fewer admissions to the first year class, on account of the raising of the standard for admission: there were 75 applicants, and only 28 finally joined. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the new rules will not ultimately lead to such large rejections and to keeping down the number of pupils. His attention has been drawn to the facts that there were only three Europeans or Eurasians in the Engineer Department, and that, though the free list for Europeans and Eurasians was full, only 11 out of the 27 reduced—fee-ships were awarded in the apprentice department. There has been a continued falling off in this branch, and, as Mr. Tawney rightly observes, it is a question that needs enquiry. The Lieutenant-Governor has already, in the Resolution on the Pauperism Committee's report, referred to the opportunities available at Sibpur to Indo-European youths for acquiring professional knowledge. The account given in the report of the successes attained by the students in athletics is gratifying: the defects in the gymnastic apparatus can be easily remedied. The numerical strength of the Cuttack Survey School has fallen from 77 to 42, and the decrease is attributed to passed students not having been yet provided with employment. This is an extraordinary explanation for Government to receive at a time when important survey-settlement proceedings are in progress throughout Orissa. A very different state of things is reported from Dacca, where the pupils increased from 221 to 268. The School of Art, in which the artistic and decorative industries of Bengal are concentrated, more than maintained its position by attracting 181 pupils instead of 173. The Director writes: "The recent Resolution of the Government of Bengal, making drawing a compulsory part of the course in training schools, and all but compulsory for the Entrance examination, has given a strong impulse to the cause of art in Bengal. Passed students of this school now rank themselves as teachers along with University graduates, and the habit of treating artists and artizans alike, which is so strong in this country, is likely to give way ere long. A taste has also been created for artistic excellence in school literature. Books illustrated after the European method are coming into fashion, and engraving, lithography, photography and etching are almost in general demand. As it is the only school of the kind in Bengal, the supply of trained artists is accordingly far short of the demand." The Government school at Ranchi is very expensive—the cost of each pupil amounting to Rs. 123—considering the standard attained. The Lieutenant-Governor recently visited the Rangpur Board Industrial School, which owes its origin to Mr. Skrine's public spirit and energy, and thought it more advanced and popular than any similar institution

he had seen, and likely to be useful; he trusts that the diminution of the numbers, from 71 to 60, does not indicate a waning of its popularity. The notices of industrial schools contained in the report are satisfactory as showing that some real progress is being achieved. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure Mr. Tawney's conclusion that technical education of an elementary character is gradually making its way among the people, and that the District Boards and other local authorities are also beginning to patronize it. The Sibpur Engineering College, with its workshop and apprentice department, is recognized by Government as the main centre from which the various industrial schools in the mufassal, annually springing up, are to get their supply of qualified teachers, and it is to this centre that the best boys of these schools should ultimately come for higher training. Some of the District Boards have done well in creating scholarships for the encouragement of such higher industrial studies.

Female education.

21. The progress of female education, in its main statistical aspects, is exhibited in the following table:—

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial revenue.	Expenditure. From public funds. District Funds.	Expenditure. From public funds. Municipal Funds.	Expenditure. From private funds. Fees.	Expenditure. From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	241	207	161	18,686	.....	120	5,343	378	24,527
" by District or Municipal Boards	5	238	228	142	.....	.....	1,420	.....	45	1,465
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,368	48,200	43,933	33,538	75,408	26,928	8,531	18,547	1,82,219	3,11,633
Unaided	331	5,511	4,639	3,767	.....	.....	... ..	3,431	14,013	17,444
Total ...	2,706	54,199	49,207	37,608	94,094	26,928	10,071	27,321	1,96,655	3,55,069
					1,31,093			2,23,976		
1887-88 ...	2,247	46,038			1,17,214			1,90,659		
1888-89 ...	2,302	47,588			1,21,106			1,88,915		
1889-90 ...	2,153	45,030			1,20,171			2,06,788		
1890-91 ...	2,238	46,443			1,26,520			2,24,567		

This statement shows a material advance in female education during the year. There were 468 more girls' schools and 7,751 more pupils attending them; there were also 332 more girls reading in boys' schools. In Tippera there was an expansion from 276 to 499 schools, and from 3,724 to 6,972 pupils, which requires to be placed on a more substantial basis. It was not thought desirable to make over the control of grant-in-aid girls' schools to District Boards when the Local Self-Government Act was passed, so that girls' schools in Board areas still continue to receive departmental grants. There has been an increase in the expenditure from district and municipal funds, but there is room still for further contributions from these sources. The Bethune School sent up 7 candidates for the Entrance, of whom 2 passed; the Dacca Female School sent 2, and 1 passed. Four females are reported in paragraph 138 to have obtained medical degrees of different orders of distinction. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, furnished examination returns of 6,096 pupils, but the number of schools examined has not been mentioned. There are in Calcutta 162 primary girls' schools with 5,516 pupils, but it is believed that she does not examine schools of all denominations, as some of the latter prefer to have their progress tested by the ordinary Inspectors: it is presumed that some of her examinees belonged to the schools which she visited outside head-quarters. As the extension to the mufassal districts of the special standards for girls' scholarships, originally sanctioned for Calcutta, had not proved successful, as no additional scholarships could be created, Sir A. Croft submitted, and Government approved, a suggestion for separating some portion of the district allotment for scholarships and confining it to the girls' schools and candidates that would adopt the special standards. Some action has been taken in this direction in the 24-Parganas and the Patna Division, and the matter should not be overlooked by the Director, as it is clearly the proper policy.

Education of Europeans.

22. The slight variations in the statistics of European education may be seen from the subjoined figures. It will be observed that the tendency is for the number of schools to decrease and of the pupils to increase. It may be surmised that the depreciation in the value of silver will have some effect in the early future, if it has not already shown itself, in the number of Europeans under education in India. The figures for five years were—

		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Schools	..:	72	71	68	69	67
Pupils	...	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829	7,098

The Government Boarding school at Kurseong had 90 students, instead of 81; the Government expenditure has been reduced by nearly Rs. 3,000, chiefly by an increase in the fees: the average cost of nearly Rs. 180 per scholar is still high. The 29 schools under Roman Catholic management afford education to 3,758, and the 14 Church of England schools to 1,698 children, out of the 7,098 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education in Bengal was Rs. 6,73,285, of which sum Government paid Rs. 1,78,923. The examination of European schools was conducted throughout the year by the Inspector, Mr. Bamford, and his assistant. It is alleged that the proper administration of the present complicated Code is beyond the power of one inspecting officer; but the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that there must be some defect in it, when two officers are required to inspect 56 schools in a year. He would welcome, therefore, the introduction of a simpler system such as Mr. Bamford advocates, based upon sounder principles, of which the main feature would be the substitution of collective for individual examination—a system which would permit the Inspector to spend much more of his time actually in the schools, and would not necessitate the employment of an Assistant Inspector. The introduction of a collective method of examination is not, however, free from difficulty, as the individual passes now awarded have a recognized value as certificates connoting certain qualifications. The proposed substitution of the middle scholarship examination as the qualification in the cases mentioned by the Director requires further consideration: the Lieutenant-Governor desires, therefore, to be favoured with a report on the whole subject. The touring done by these officers would hardly be considered sufficient were it not that so many of the schools are situated in Calcutta. In the University Entrance examination the European boys and girls did better than the natives, but, like the latter, they fell off from the previous percentage of success, both in numbers and in the standard attained. There are now five schools upon the special list of those in receipt of fixed annual grants under section 33 of the Code, in the place of grants based on the results of the annual examinations. The Inspector writes in glowing terms of the character of the examination possible for schools on this list, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to hear that he has been able thereby to obtain better knowledge of the schools than under a formal system of marking.

Muhammadan education.

23. The number of Muhammadan pupils increased during the year from 415,428 to 448,847, and their ratio to the total number of youths under instruction from 28·2 to 29·2. The corresponding figures in 1890 were 433,653 and 29·06, so that the loss of last year has been more than recovered. These facts are satisfactory, but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that there has been no falsification of the figures, as in Dacca in 1890, when fraudulent returns were made by subordinate inspecting officers of two municipalities. The figures should have been specially given for the Dacca Division, in which the increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils is said to be shared by all the districts. The number of pupils in lower primary schools, which went down from 278,902 to 271,222 last year, has risen this year to 295,622. The number in private institutions has risen from 86,779 to 93,610, of which the majority are schools that teach the *Koran* only; but there is a decrease in the number of elementary private institutions and in other schools not conforming to departmental standards. The actual expenditure of the Mohsin Fund exceeded the estimates, amounting to

Rs. 66,506. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University examinations for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Entrance	113	54	125	110	85
First Arts	19	21	57	16	47
Bachelors of Arts ...	12	18	21	12	14
Masters of Arts ...	1	1	3	2	2

The decrease of successful Entrance candidates is regretable and is not explained. Mr. Tawney writes: "There is a serious falling off in the middle English and middle vernacular scholarship examinations. It was pointed out last year that every possible inducement is offered to Muhammadans, in the form of scholarships and prizes, to read for the examinations of the University, but nevertheless the results are a little disappointing. It must be admitted that those Muhammadans who do proceed to the highest degree of the University generally acquit themselves very well." In the general results of the central examination of the madrassas, 224 out of 270 candidates passed this year, as compared with 196 out of 248 last year. Three of the seven madrassas are maintained from Provincial revenues; the rest from the Mohsin Fund. The 1,628 pupils at the seven madrassas cost Government Rs. 27,457, and the total expenditure on their account was Rs. 62,388. At the Calcutta madrassa an athletic and sporting club was formed in November 1891, with the assistance of Government. The Nawab of Murshidabad's madrassa, which is chiefly a school for the Nawab's family, is exceedingly expensive for the number of pupils educated therein. Physical education is attended to here also. At the instance of the Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca, the rule which forbids the admission of a boy above the age of 14 to any class in a zilla school below the fourth, has been relaxed in the case of Muhammadan candidates.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

24. The aboriginal population of Bengal includes the Sonthals and Kols, Dhangars, Uraons, Pathalíks, Paharias, Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese, Indo-Burmese, besides the tribes on the Assam, Chittagong and Tippera frontiers. The number of pupils of these aboriginal races under tuition decreased by 100 exactly, from 29,757 to 29,657; the Christians were fewer by 121, but the non-Christians increased by 21. The divisions in which the aborigines chiefly live are Burdwan, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur. In the first of these there were 3,026 pupils, in Bhagalpur 5,108, and in Chota Nagpur 17,684, of whom 2,858 were Christians and 14,826 non-Christians. As the Director includes in his returns 1,641 pupils from the Orissa Tributary Mahals, it is not understood why corresponding figures for the Chota Nagpur Tributary States have not been furnished. The four missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 146 schools as compared with 120 in 1890-91, and the pupils attending them increased from 3,680 to 4,914: the total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 32,577 to Rs. 33,993, and the Government expenditure from Rs. 9,069 to Rs. 9,435. The aboriginal pupils have gained a few more passes at the Entrance and other examinations than in the previous year.

25. Indigenous education, which declined to some extent in 1890-91, has nearly recovered the loss then recorded; the figures of the last five years are as follows:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Schools ...	10,048	11,709	13,867	13,387	13,868
Pupils ...	96,721	117,284	139,603	132,057	139,594

These schools are chiefly of importance as representing the sites which the extended operations of the department may hereafter occupy; they only indicate the existence of a large number of these schools which ought to die out as Government schools become more numerous and more popular. The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian increased by 148 and their pupils by 1,512, while the Sanskrit *tols* increased by 40 and the pupils attending them by 1,260. During the year the valuable report on these *tols* furnished by Mahamahopadhaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., Principal of the Sanskrit College, communicating the results of his inspection, was reviewed by Government and published. The thanks of Government were conveyed to the

Pandit, and certain expenditure was sanctioned by Government to further the revival of Sanskrit study in the indigenous *tols*. The Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of testifying to the desire of Government that the study of Sanskrit literature should be encouraged, and of appealing to the wealthy nobility and gentry in Bengal for their co-operation and support in the same cause. It is very gratifying to read the Director's observation that "there is every reason to hope that the people will promptly respond to this call for help in a cause for which they have already done so much."

The Central Text-book Committee.

26. For the last 17 years the Central Text-book Committee (which now consists of 17 members with Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, C.I.E., as President) has been entrusted with the duty of selecting school-books out of the very large number of publications offered by private enterprise for its acceptance. It is composed of the best scholars available, all of them men of some distinction, and 16 of them Fellows of the Calcutta University. As Mr. Tawney observes, their position is such as to make them entirely independent, and there is not the smallest ground for any suspicion that they ever subordinate their duty to private influence. He gives an account of the procedure followed by the Committee in respect of every book submitted to them for examination. There are six Sub-Committees for the various branches of literature: the publishers and authors generally furnish sufficient copies of their works for the use of each member of the Sub-Committee concerned: each member reports on the work on certain definite points: these reports are tabulated in a book and duly considered at a meeting of the general Committee, after notice given: each book is then accepted either unanimously or subjected to further examination, and approved or rejected after fair discussion, or it may be referred back for re-examination. The proceedings of the meeting are printed and circulated and confirmed at the next meeting. The Director annually revises the list of text-books in accordance with the Committee's recommendations, and managers of schools are restricted to the use of the books named therein. It would be difficult to devise a system giving a better guarantee of fairness in original selection. At the same time, as Mr. Tawney points out, books which have been entered on the authorised list may become obsolete, or are superseded by later works, and for the purpose of revising the list of 690 passed books, a special Sub-Committee was lately appointed: their labours are not nearly concluded, and will be subject to the approval of the general Committee. The above remarks refer to their duties in connection with text-books for middle schools, but they have also undertaken to prepare similar lists of books for high and primary schools. In this connection they dealt with 476 works, approving 152 for school use, 82 for prizes and inclusion in school libraries, and declared 233 unsuitable for schools; nine were still pending. The numerous authors disappointed doubtless resent the unfavourable verdicts of the Committee. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, satisfied that the General Committee, the Sub-Committees and the Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa, have done a great deal of very useful work for which they deserve the thanks of Government. The only suggestion that it occurs to him to offer—and its principle is perhaps already acted upon—is that, when a book comes up for examination and discussion, a member of any Committee who is in any manner connected with the publisher or author should withdraw from the consideration of the particular work.

Conclusion.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his acknowledgments to Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., for his successful administration of this important Department throughout the year 1891-92, and to Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., the present Officiating Director, for his Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the same period. He feels that with such competent advisers the cause of education, which he has much at heart, will make steady and substantial progress in the Province; and from personal observation and enquiry he is aware of the zealous and successful manner in which the majority of the Principals and Professors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and the teaching staff, carry out the educational policy of Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 324T—G.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance.

No. 325T—G.

COPY forwarded to the Municipal Department of this Office for information. Attention is invited to paragraphs 3, 5, 15, and 16.

No. 326T—G.

EXTRACT paragraph 3 of the Resolution, together with extract paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the Report, forwarded to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for information and guidance.

Circular No. 7T—G.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and for communication to Magistrates and District Boards.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 24th October 1892.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 4784C—585—3-11-92.